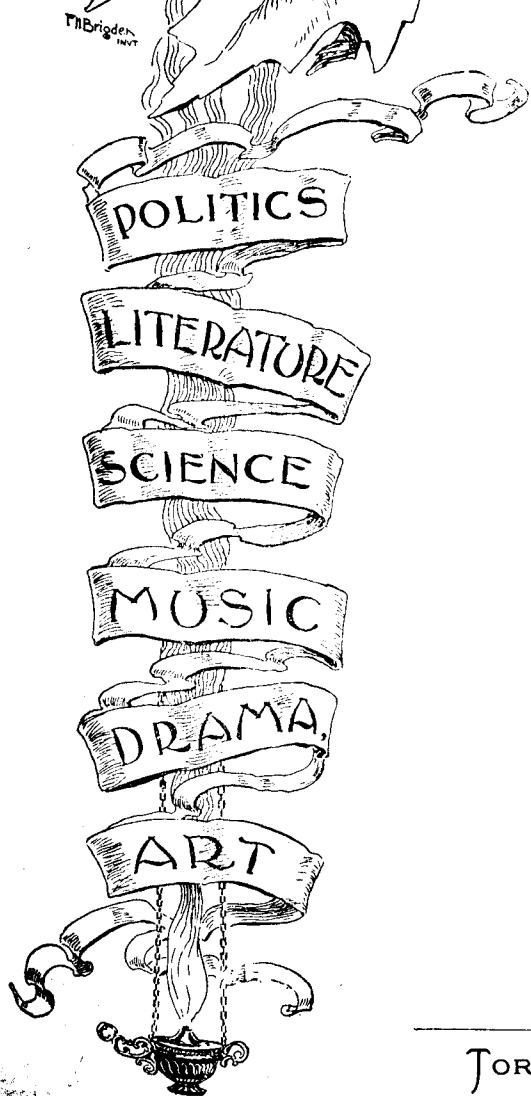
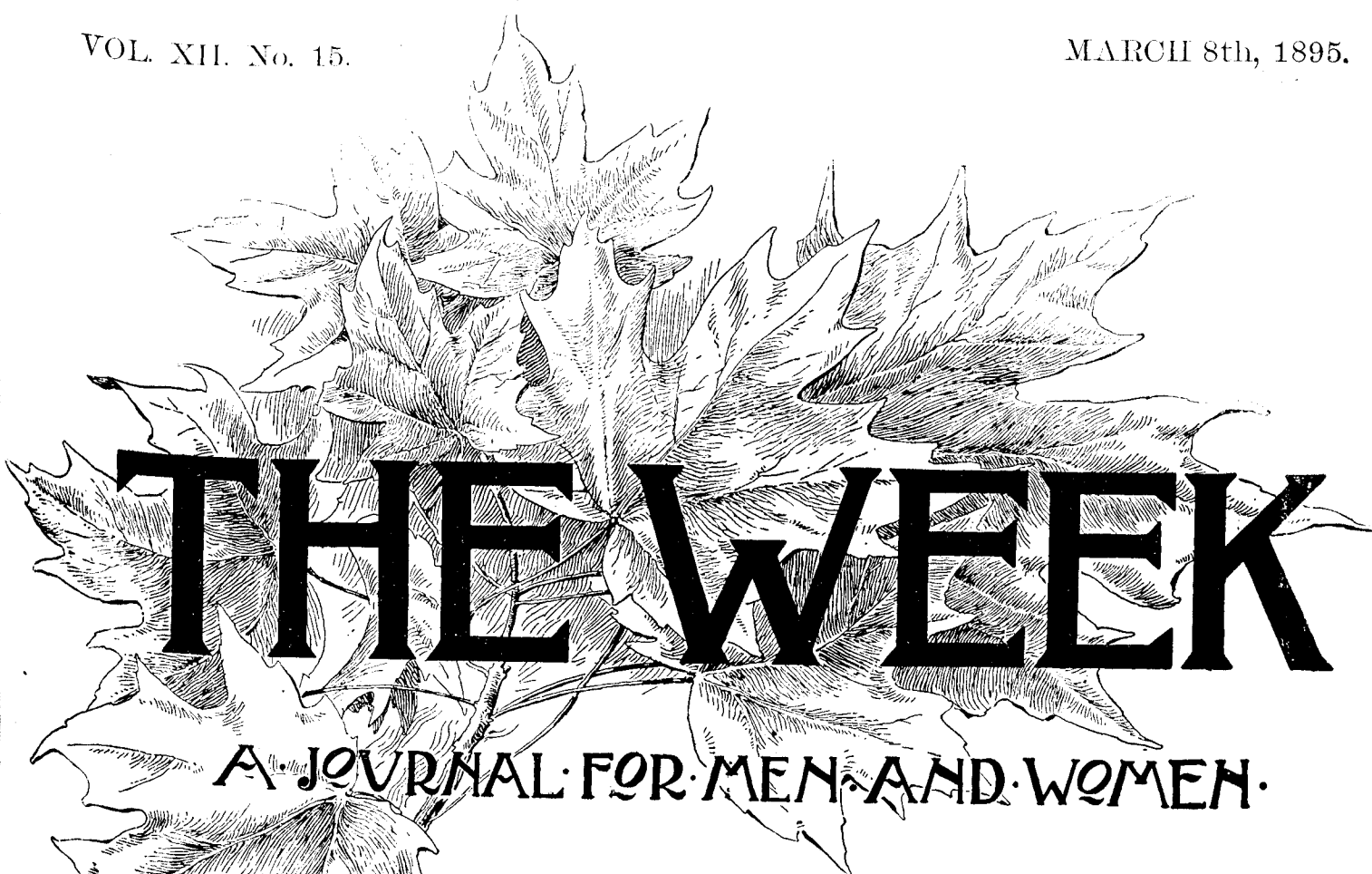


This Number Contains:—"Canada and Newfoundland," by Principal Grant; a Sketch of the Late Professor Blackie; and "Pew and Pulpit in Toronto"—No. III.—A Purposed Visit that was Stopped by Fire.

VOL. XII. No. 15.

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THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, March 8th, 1895.

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Current Topics.

Newfoundland and Canada.
Sir William Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland, has thought it necessary to cable to London a denial of the statements made in press despatches about the financial position of the Colony. He admits, however, a considerable falling off in revenue for the first month of 1895 as compared with the first month of 1894, and attributes this, not to the recent financial crash, but to "reduced purchasing power owing to the limitation of the market for exports." In one of Sir William's statements Canadians have a special interest, for according to him, the loss of revenue would have been much less "had the Imperial Government ratified the Bond-Blaine convention with the United States." If this assertion is true it is a severe reflection on the Canadian Government, for it was at their instance that the convention was disallowed. A correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* expresses the opinion that the Whiteway Government have not yet adopted any policy for the future of the colony, but he repeats the already widely entertained opinion that the inevitable alternatives are union with Canada or the status of a crown colony, and expresses his belief that a deputation will soon be sent to Ottawa to negotiate terms of union. The time mentioned will be very inopportune if it turns out that Canada is herself to be then on the eve of a general election. Though the case is undoubtedly urgent it will be useless to raise the question in Canada with any hope of speedy settlement until it becomes known which party is likely to be in power for the next five years.

The Hawaiian Situation.
Recent news from Honolulu is to the effect that President Dole has commuted to heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment the death sentences passed by the military court on five of the "rebels" engaged in the recent *emeute*. This, if the facts are as reported, will relieve the provisional Government of

danger from serious international complications, but it will not do much to make its tenure of office more certain. The future of Hawaii is still to be determined, and it is likely that, so long as Mr. Cleveland is President of the United States, the Hawaiians will be allowed to work out their own national destiny in spite of the propagandism of those who favour annexation. The best evidence of this is the fact that the Senate at the last moment was forced to withdraw an amendment it had tacked on to the diplomatic appropriation bill for the purpose of constraining the President to assent to some provision for furthering the construction of a submarine cable to Hawaii. The withdrawal was the result of an intimation that the President would veto the diplomatic appropriation bill if it contained any such provision. It is better for all parties that the Hawaiians should be left to settle their own affairs to their own liking.

The Czar and Autocracy.

The hopes that had been built, no doubt on very slender foundations, that the new Czar of Russia was disposed to Liberalism, and would proceed gradually to enfranchise his subjects and train them for representative government, was rather rudely dispelled by his blunt announcement to the delegates from the representative councils who lately were assembled in St. Petersburg, from all parts of the vast Empire, to congratulate him on his marriage. To one hundred and eighty-two of these representatives whom he received in a single day, he took occasion to say that any vague expectations of having a share in the Government which they might have been led to entertain were bootless; and that, while ready to devote all his energies to the task of promoting the well-being of his subjects, he was firmly resolved to carry out the policy of his lamented father, to tolerate no encroachment upon his prerogative and to maintain intact the autocratic power which he has inherited. It is a strange and humiliating spectacle, that of one man thus declaring to the representatives of a vast host of men, that they can have no privileges in the way of freedom and self-government since he is determined to do all the ruling himself. Yet it is now said that the Emperor is chagrined to find that seventy per cent. of his subjects can neither read nor write, and that he is causing to be prepared an extensive and elaborate plan for extending public education. Misguided man! It is to be hoped in the interests of human freedom and progress, that no one will show him that to educate his people is to emancipate them, and that in no way can he so surely make it impossible for himself or his successors to retain their autocratic powers as by extending popular education.

Clericalism in Germany.

It is surely by some subtle irony of the Fates it happens that it is in Germany, the motherland of modern rationalism, that a member of the National Parliament soberly proposes, as an amendment to an anti-revolution bill, that a penalty of fine and imprisonment shall be inflicted upon any person who dares, in speech or writing, to deny certain religious dogmas. It goes without saying that the proposer of such a measure is a Clerical. We are often disposed to scout as the offspring of fanatical prejudice the assertion that if certain religious

orders had full power, the old days of religious persecution would speedily return, yet here is a simple fact which goes to give colour to such a belief. From the point of view of present-day freedom of thought, the idea seems too preposterous to have existence save in the brain of some hare-brained eccentric, yet the *Cologne Gazette* deems the proposal of sufficient importance to warrant serious if sarcastic notice as a proposed outrage upon human liberty.

The Silver
Conference

Sir William Harcourt, the other day, assented, on behalf of the Imperial Government, to the holding of another International Conference to deal with the silver question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made it distinctly understood, however, that this was not to be construed into an admission of the possibility of Great Britain's departure from a gold-basis currency. In the face of this announcement, and of the action of other European nations in adopting gold and rejecting silver, it does not seem likely that the next conference will accomplish any more than the last one did. The improved chance of securing a conference, however, has revived the downcast spirits of the bimetallicists of the United States, and the Senate very promptly appointed as delegates to the conference, if one is held, three extreme silver men: Teller, Jones and Daniel. The first is a Republican and the other two are Democrats, but they are all bent on forcing silver up to a ratio of sixteen to one of gold. Pending the holding of the conference, which must be many months distant, it is worth while to call attention to some recent statistics of gold production and to the opinions based on them by M. Leroy-Beaulieu, one of the most distinguished economists of the day. In 1883 the output of gold from the world's mines amounted to \$125,000,000; in 1893 this had risen to \$185,000,000; and for 1894 it is estimated at \$200,000,000. A large part of the yearly increase is due to the exploitation of auriferous rock strata in the Transvaal, and as the supply from this source seems to be illimitable gold is more likely to depreciate than it is to appreciate in comparison with silver during the coming year, especially as the output of silver has greatly fallen off. In 1893 the United States was still the largest gold-producing country in the world with an output of \$35,955,000; Australia came next with \$35,688,600; Africa next, with \$29,305,800; and Russia next, with \$24,806,200.

Revenue and Ex-
penditure in the
United States.

The Wilson tariff has been in operation in the United States for too short a time to enable a judgment to be formed as to its revenue-producing power, and the income tax feature of the measure has not yet begun to operate. It is impossible, therefore, to say what the revenue of the country will be for the current financial year. The other side of the annual account is accessible, however, and the showing is a very serious and interesting one. The appropriations for the year run up to within a trifle of \$500,000,000. For a nation at peace with the whole world, with no standing army to support and with an insignificant navy, this is an amazingly profuse outlay of money wrung from a long suffering people by a very burdensome system of taxation. It is true that a very large part of it goes back to the people in the form of war pensions, but against this may be set off the injury done to the population by the consequent pauperization of many of those who do not need the pensions and the political corruption caused by voting them for those who are not fairly entitled to them. It should not be long till there will be a material reduction in the pension expenditure, but it may be very long before there will be any falling off in the amounts secured for public improve-

ments by means of the process graphically described as "log-rolling." At its worst, however, this huge expenditure is neither so heavy nor so mischievous as is the expenditure of European nations on their great military systems.

The United States
Currency.

Owing to a curious assemblage of characteristics in the currency system of the United States, the Treasury Department of that country is forced to discharge some of the most important and responsible functions of a bank of issue. Including the greenbacks, gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes outstanding, all of which are redeemable in gold on demand, the Treasury is liable for a paper currency amounting to more than \$700,000,000. All the gold that the law requires it to keep on hand is \$100,000,000, and under ordinary circumstances this has always been found to be ample for the redemption of all the paper offering. The present run on the Treasury for gold is due to more than one cause, but the most potent one is the withdrawal of British capital from American investments. To meet the run the Treasury has thrice borrowed \$50,000,000, thus adding largely to the national debt without cancelling its liabilities. The currency used for extracting gold from the Treasury is the greenbacks, the amount of which the Government is not allowed to reduce. There are indications that the drain is approaching its end, and it seems likely that gold will soon begin to accumulate in the Treasury without any special effort to secure it. The adjournment of Congress without authorizing the cancellation of such greenbacks as are presented for redemption looks like a fatuous act, for if the Treasury were permitted to cancel the currency as it is redeemed it would simply be converting one form of liability into another. As it is, the additions made to the national debt are a dead loss to the nation.

John Stuart
Blackie.

The death of Prof. Blackie removes from the scene one of the remarkable personalities of the passing generation. He was born in 1809, the year of Tennyson's birth, and also of Gladstone's. The place of his nativity was Glasgow, but as his father's place of business was Aberdeen he received his early education there. After a very thorough course of academic training in Edinburgh and on the continent he became Professor of Latin in Aberdeen, and afterwards of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. The latter position he held till his voluntary retirement in 1882, but the interval since that event has been filled up with almost unceasing activity in literary work. Mr. Blackie was a versatile philological scholar and an ardent student of literature. He wrote many poems, and was an incessant essayist on literary and social subjects. His fondness for the Highland people and their literature was so great that he mastered the Gaelic language for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the folk-lore of the Highlands in its original forms. He was a strenuous advocate of the establishment of a chair for the study of the Keltic language and literature in Edinburgh. But it was in connection with his own academic subject, Greek, that Mr. Blackie did his most valuable work; and though his personal eccentricities prevented him from being a successful teacher he rendered excellent service to the cause of education by his persistent advocacy of more rational methods of teaching the language. He maintained that Greek is not a dead language, that there is less difference between Attic and modern Greek than there is between Chaucerian and modern English, or between the Attic and Ionic dialects of ancient Greek, and that the teacher of Greek should learn to speak the modern language as the teacher of French or German should do. The method he advocated is

generally known as the "natural" method of teaching a foreign language, and from present appearances it will soon be generally adopted not merely in Greek but in Latin. Why should a teacher of either language not be able to converse in it, and teach his pupils through conversation? When the reform does come, the part played by John Stuart Blackie in bringing it about will be more fully recognized than it is just now.

Birth vs.
Wealth.

The marriage of the late Jay Gould's millionaire daughter to a not very wealthy scion of the old French nobility is simply an extreme instance of what happens so frequently that it no longer excites comment. The whole century since the great revolution has been a bad one for French aristocratic families, some of which were extirpated during the "Reign of Terror" while others were stripped of their patrimonies and driven into exile. For aught that appears in the published notices of Comte de Castellane, he may be a manly and sensible fellow, but he starts out in married life somewhat handicapped by the fact that the public will persist in regarding him as his wife's husband, who has received a fortune in exchange for a title. If this is a case of "marriage for love" the difficulty may be got over, or lived down; if it is a mercenary marriage on one side and an ambitious one on the other it will probably end, as marriages prompted by such motives generally do, in domestic unhappiness. In spite of the obvious and notorious risks attending sordid marriages there are always to be found people foolish enough to incur them.

Dress
Reform.

The National Council of Women at Washington gave up one of its sessions to this important subject, apparent with very little practical result. One lady, who was attired at the time in her clerical costume, argued that proper dress reform implied three things—economy, comfort and beauty—and she added that men in their dress enjoyed comfort and perhaps economy, but certainly not beauty. In the latter opinion perhaps most men would concur, but they would still more emphatically affirm their conviction that long dresses for women are objectionable from all three of the points of view mentioned above; they are not economical, they are not comfortable, and they are certainly not beautiful. The reform most urgently called for is the shortening of dresses to a reasonable length. This would greatly promote health by lessening the weight of the dress; it would promote economy by lessening the amount of material, which is often very costly; and it would add indefinitely to the gracefulness of woman's appearance by lessening the constraint caused by long and heavy skirts. In THE WEEK's humble judgment men would be virtually unanimous in the opinion that no woman's dress, either on the street or in the drawing room, should ever touch the ground.

* * *

Graduated Taxation.

THE principle of graduated taxation seems likely to become firmly established in modern democratic communities. The example of Great Britain in establishing succession duties on a sliding-scale has been promptly followed not only in Canada but in several States in the American Union. Waiving for the moment the question of economic and ethical principle involved, it may be observed that once the rightness and feasibility of the graduated scale is admitted, all reason and justice would seem to be on the side of carrying the principle out to the fullest extent. If it be

right and expedient that an estate of one million dollars should be subject to a higher rate of succession duty than one of ten or one hundred thousand, *a fortiori* it must be right and expedient that an estate of five or ten millions should be subject to much higher rates proportionally than one of one million. The British law, we believe, carries out the principle consistently to the fullest extent. In some of the American States, Ohio at least, the graduation, most illogically as it seems to us, stops short at one million, exacting the same rate only from an estate worth ten or twenty millions as from one only one-tenth or one-twentieth as large. Admitting, as we have said, the principle, every argument seems to be in favour of enlarging the rate in even an increasing ratio, as we ascend into the region of those enormous accumulations of wealth whose existence is rapidly becoming one of the hard problems of modern civilization. By a similar process of reasoning we might, perhaps, be led to the conclusion that the limit at which the succession duties commence should be fixed at a higher rather than a lower point. By the Ohio law this limit is made \$20,000, on the ground that the special burden should not be placed at a figure that will reduce the income of widow and children unless that income is easily sufficient for maintaining the former and educating the latter. The question of limit, however, in this case, just as in that of fixing the exact amount of income which shall be exempt from municipal taxation, must always be decided somewhat arbitrarily, and should evidently be varied to suit varying conditions and circumstances.

With regard to the principle involved, it is not too much to say that it is not yet by any means admitted on all hands to be in accordance with abstract right. It clearly conflicts with all the old notions touching the sacred rights of property. Many, no doubt, will yet be found to hold fast by the old ideas, such as that the State ought to encourage rather than discourage the industry and enterprise which are the hands of fortune, or have always been proverbially affirmed to be. The change of policy is, however, quite in line with the present-day tendency to exalt the State, at the expense of the individual. Probably the new principle would not have prevailed so easily were it not for the suspicion, which amounts to a conviction in the minds of many, that the great estates which are so characteristic of our time are not as a rule acquired by patient and persevering industry, or even by lawful and above-board enterprise, but rather by dubious methods, doubtful speculations, by withholding from labour its just share of the wealth it produces, by unscrupulous and heartless monopolies and combinations, etc. Apart, too, from all such considerations affecting the manner in which the wealth is acquired, there is the further question whether it is not really against the well-being of the State, that is the people as a whole, that such immense possessions should be permitted to fall into the hands of individuals. Many, who would refuse to be classed as Socialists, may be found to argue that some means of prevention should be adopted in the interests of the whole people, and that, while it might be deemed harsh or unjust to interfere with any process of accumulation not manifestly dishonest, during the lifetime of the accumulator, there are valid reasons for commencing the work of re-distribution at death, on some system by which the wealth can be made useful to the whole community.

We are well aware that we are trenching upon one of the most difficult of the many perplexing problems which confront the student of political science in the days upon which we have fallen. Certainly the time has not yet come for dogmatizing in regard to it, though the time has fully come when every thoughtful citizen should carefully study the

principles which underlie all novel experiments in legislation. Nothing would be easier than for popular leaders, guided by nothing more stable than present expediency, or seeming expediency, to seek, perhaps to win, popular applause by abandoning sound principles and adopting catchy expedients which, however plausible at the moment, in so far as they diverge by ever so slight an angle from the straight lines of justice and impartiality, are certain to be productive in the end of evils far greater than those which they seek to remove.

There is something undeniably attractive and seemingly incontrovertible about the old ideas in regard to individualistic freedom and unrestricted competition, which seemed but a little ago to be too firmly established as the foundation stones of the whole science of Political Economy to be in any danger of ever being shaken. Yet it cannot be denied that the results to which those ideas, freely worked out through all the inequalities of condition and circumstance which are the result of the ever-varying differences in the energy, strength and conscientiousness of individuals, have led to monstrous inequalities and other most deplorable results in modern society, such as nothing short of stoical hardness can contemplate without dismay. The pendulum is now swinging in the other direction, with what results it is for the future to disclose. Why, for instance, if the principles which underlie the graduated income tax are sound and right, should not the tax on the properties of the multimillionaires, who abound in all the older countries, be raised to such a rate as would make the income from this source alone suffice to cover all the expenses of government?

One remark we may venture in closing these tentative observations on a question which, we are persuaded, is closely related to one of the most important revolutions going on in modern economic thought. One of the practical objections urged with much force against all forms of direct taxation is that they necessarily lead to inquisitorial methods, which are out of keeping with the spirit of the age, if not an outrage upon the domain of personal rights. The same objection lies against the income tax in every form. Why should it be regarded as any more objectionable to require a millionaire to disclose the amount of his property or of his annual income than to demand of a clerk or journalist the amount of his salary? And why, if his methods and intentions are honourable, should the one object to having the facts known more than the other? May we not go even farther and affirm that the same objection lies with almost equal force against all import and export duties, or other forms of indirect taxation? Which of us is not often conscious of a like sense of annoyance, and infringement of personal liberty, when he finds himself compelled to disclose to the clerk in the Custom House the invoice of every trifling parcel which may come to his address from a foreign country or even from England, or else submit to the indignity of seeing it opened and overhauled by a stranger before he himself can have an opportunity of ascertaining its contents? What can be more inquisitorial than this?

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The Great Fires.

"WHAT is done can't be helped," is the familiar and vernacular statement of the obvious fact that there is no possibility of bringing back the past, or undoing anything which has been done in it. An ancient poet-philosopher recorded the same solemn conclusion in his day by affirming that not even omnipotent Jove himself could undo what had once been done. The three great conflagrations which will make the winter of A.D. 1895 long memorable in the annals of Toronto are now matters of history, which it is impossible to change or prevent. But two things may yet be done. It is not too late to make rigid investigation into the causes of the great disasters which have wrought so much loss and misery. It is not too late to take thorough and energetic measures to prevent, so far as it may be in the power of prevision and vigilance to do so, the recurrence of such disasters.

One thing fills us with surprise and demands explanation at the outset. We venture to say that nine-tenths of those of the citizens who do not follow up so closely as they, perhaps, ought to do the movements of the City Council from day to day, were utterly astounded to learn, by the startling object-lesson set before their eyes on Sunday morning, that the city had been caught again without a single steam fire-engine within reach. They had read in the papers, immediately after the last conflagration, that two or three such engines had been brought promptly to the city, and though they may have known that no arrangements for the purchase of either of these had been completed, and that the Council was very properly taking steps to procure the very best, they naturally took it for granted that at whatever cost the Council would see to it that in the meanwhile the city should not again be left for a single hour without some arrangement by which at least one or two efficient engines would be available in case of danger. Was not such an arrangement the very least precaution which wise and vigilant guardians could have been expected to take? What were even a few thousand dollars in comparison with the danger of such a loss as that now inflicted? We wonder that so little has been said by the city press about this singular, this deplorable oversight. To us, we confess, the neglect to retain at any cost, even that of purchase if necessary, one or two of the engines which were in the city, until others were here and ready for action, seems little short of infatuation. It required but the simplest reasoning to lead to the conclusion that the same causes which had produced the two conflagrations would be likely to produce a third. If the mysterious origin of those fires was to be sought in some unknown electrical or other conditions or combinations, the same causes would almost surely continue to produce the same effects. If, as we suppose almost every thoughtful citizen really feared in his heart, they were of incendiary origin, it was morally certain that the culprit, be he human fiend or irresponsible lunatic, would seize upon the temporary absence of the means of protection to repeat his dastardly deeds.

The allusion to possible incendiarism reminds us that steps are now being taken to hold such an inquest as ought, perhaps, to have been held at an earlier date. The difficulties in the way of making such an investigation successful are, however, obvious, and it may be that it would have been unwise to make the attempt earlier. We may assume that the detective department has not been asleep, though we do not know whether any clues, or the shadows of any, have yet been found. It would be the height of injustice and cruelty to say a word reflecting in the slightest degree upon men who are, presumably, honest and vigilant in the discharge of duty. But it is in the interests of the employer to suggest that the night-watchmen should be specially anxious to throw all possible light upon the matter. It would be unfortunate should the impression go abroad that the presence of the most argus-eyed watchman in a warehouse at night is not a pretty good guarantee against fire, under ordinary circumstances. The progress of the investigation will be watched with keen interest by many.

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Pew and Pulpit in Toronto—III.

A PURPOSED VISIT THAT WAS STOPPED BY FIRE.

I HAD intended, on the first Sunday in Lent, to visit a certain Anglican Church and write about it. I had already done something toward preparing a sketch of its exterior, for I had observed it closely on more than one occasion recently when I had passed it in the pursuit of my avocations. In addition to noting its architectural characteristics I had obtained some information about its history, and had respectfully listened to its choir practice on more than one occasion. I had even, on the previous Saturday afternoon, as I came home from the office, gone into the church and sat there quietly, trying to absorb the spirit of the place and find out its note. I sometimes think every building has

a spiritual as well as a musical note. As to its musical note of course there is no doubt. One finds out about this in studying physics, and it is also evident to anybody who will listen outside a building when music or singing is going on. Every now and again a note is struck to which the whole edifice vibrates down to its foundations. Its roof timbers tremble and its solid walls shake. In like manner some places seem to have a favourite grace, an attribute, a spiritual proclivity. As I sat in the church the caretaker moved about in a quiet way with his dusters and brooms and at last retired to the nether regions, where I heard him stirring up the furnace to a sense of its duties. It is no use talking about churches being left open on week days for people to meditate in and perhaps pray, because here we only believe in having them open, as a rule, for a few hours on Sunday. The clergy have, some of them, the notion that their presence is necessary to orderly worship, and that divine service can only begin at the regular hours on the first day of the week. The generality of church-goers have this notion quite as firmly rooted in them as some of their pastors. Nevertheless there is a worshipful influence about even an empty, quiet church on a week day. One sits in a deserted pew and takes up a prayer-book or a hymn-book and marks the signs of wear upon it with a reverent eye. Some fellow-traveller on life's road has found comfort and rest and peace in these pages. Here is the baptismal service that the happy, nervous, young parents turned to the day they brought their firstborn to be received into the arms of Him who "called a little child unto Him," and here the pages where they read "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord" when the old man passed to his long home. The whole human drama lies between, and as one looks over the well-thumbed pages of a time-worn prayer-book he cannot but be conscious of a thrill of human companionship even in an empty church. It is at such times, too, that the purpose for which the church was built is impressed most strongly on the mind. Then, too, one sees the fitness of ecclesiastical architecture and feels respectful to the architects who, in the course of long years, have been working towards an ideal of usefulness and reverence. For, to the initiated, even bricks and mortar may speak and the very stones cry out.

And then there are the associations of the place. To those who are not bothered with dreams and fancies, life is life and death is death; and when people have departed this life and had a respectable funeral, there is an end of them and they may be considered as living souls no longer, but volumes of dead memories to be put on the shelf and accumulate the dust of years. Sometimes, however, when one is quiet for half an hour in a lonely church, one is half inclined to wonder if down the ladder that devotion raises to heaven, angels may not descend, and among them some who were always angels to us even when they trod these weary ways.

A few hours afterwards I sat reading in my lonely eyrie, and having a book that interested me, I read on and on until the streets began to grow quiet and the noisy street cars fewer and farther between. The quiet of Sunday began to draw near. The hour of midnight struck and I extinguished my light, and drawing my window curtains my eyes soon became accustomed to the half light that pervaded the outside world—made up partly of star-light and partly of the rays of arc lamps that swung here and there in the wind. I could see, over the trees of the Horticultural Gardens, the dim outlines of the city horizon. High up above the world, in my lonely den, I could pick out some of the taller spires and the more lofty buildings. There was St. Michael's Cathedral, and the Confederation Life Building and the Metropolitan Methodist Church. While I was watching half in reverie, I saw a great silent white cloud rise from a spot to the right of the Confederation Life. It rose so suddenly and grew to such an enormous size as it unfurled its soft volumes of white vapour that I threw open the window in order that I might observe it better. Just as I did so the fire alarm clanged forth into the night and then I knew what it was I was looking at. In a few moments it spread across to the extreme eastern limits of the city. The gongs of hose carts began to beat the air and their rattle to be heard on the streets. Then like a rising sun on the horizon an angry flaming centre began to redden the lower part of the massive cloud. They brightened and grew and leaped and spread with a demoniac intensity, and through the silent night, though I was a mile and a half from the spot, came shouts, and the terrible sound of falling timbers and iron

beams. Dark against the brightness, the steeple of St. Michael's was a beautiful black silhouette; while the Confederation Life Building was brilliantly illuminated. To the right, also, the steeple of Knox Church stood up white and clear.

It was a wierd thing to be watching that conflagration in the dead of night, and through the silence to hear crash after crash reverberating across the silent city. Showers of sparks and burned fragments of timber rose into the air after each destructive, smashing fall, like the fireworks at the exhibition spectacles. Then after the fire had had its way for an hour, I saw a bright light appear on the steeple of Knox Church. It glowed there steadily like an electric light. I got a field glass and looked at it, and it appeared to burn steadily and white, till I wondered whether, for some purpose or other, a powerful lamp had been hauled up there. Otherwise the spire seemed to be untouched. But after ten minutes or a quarter of an hour the light was explained. It was evidently the burning of gas generated from the smouldering timbers of the spire, and as the furnace-like heat of the conflagration waxed hotter the carburetted hydrogen found its way to the aperture with greater velocity and volume. The metal-covered steeple was now a retort in which the timbers were being subjected to destructive distillation. Then little by little the flame spread till all the outlines of the tower and spire were picked out in brilliant light as for some triumphal illumination. I watched it till I saw the spire pitch down headlong, and as the fire seemed to break out again and again I began to wonder whether, at last, the negligence of our civic authorities had led to a blaze that was about to lay a great tract of the city in ruins. Gradually, however, the fire began to die down. I had by this time informed myself of the situation and limits of the holocaust I had been watching, and at four o'clock I went to bed wondering what the aldermen thought of it all, and whether, now, they would order some steam fire engines.

Although I was waked by church bells they failed to summon me to church, for a great fire unfortunately means immediate work for me as soon as it has done its destructive and devilish-seeming work. Accordingly I was soon in the midst of a swarming crowd of sight-seers, insurance agents, newspaper men, artists, people who had lost by the fire and the usual variety of riff-raff. There was no mistaking the fact that an undercurrent of satisfaction that something great had happened ran among this concourse of human beings. They commented on the dreadfulness of the disaster, but it was with a secretly jocund air, for we can always bear the misfortunes of others with equanimity. Even the burnt-out people seemed to be somewhat grateful for something that so distinctly varied the monotony of their lives. It is, after all, not the great catastrophes of life that are the hardest to bear. That which needs manly and womanly courage is "the daily round, the common task" under which so many of us fall into a deadly forgetfulness of all high aims and noble tendencies. What contrasts life has for us sometimes. Saturday afternoon, the quiet and peaceful church. Sunday morning, the crowding, talkative people and the seething ruins of Toronto's biggest store.

* J. R. N.

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Queen's College Conferences.

IN this age of rush men require for anything like adequate dealing with life's problems seasons of "retreat." The basis of the practical is comprehensive, matured thinking. This is especially true in our day, since life is becoming constantly more and more complex. In no position in life is solid, well seasoned thinking more imperative than in the pulpit. Urged by this need the Association of the Theological Alumni of Queen's College, Kingston, resolved to hold annual Conferences to discuss great questions offering themselves for solution to every scribe who would be true to his vocation to bring out of his treasure things old and new.

Three Conferences have been held, in the month of February, in 1893, 1894, and 1895. In 1893 there were two courses for study. The first, under the leadership of Dr. Watson, Professor of Ethics at Queen's, consisted of "The Philosophy of Religion." This course has been continued during the last two years. "The Philosophy of Religion," as represented in Luther and the Reformation, was the study for 1893. A long list of books was given by Dr. Watson, to

be read by the Alumni during the year on Luther and the Reformation. Essays also were prepared by the members of the Association on Luther's relation to social and political questions. His relation to philosophy, science, literature and Biblical criticism was also the subjects of Dr. Watson's lectures and of the essays of the Alumni. The second course of study, in 1893, was on "The Higher Criticism of the New Testament Writings and Its Results," conducted by Principal Grant. Lectures were also arranged during the three years for the alumni by Prof. Cappon in English literature, and by Prof. Shortt in Political Economy.

In 1894, Danté formed the subject of study in the Philosophy of Religion. The lecturer dealt with Danté in his relation to theology, ethics, politics, nature and philosophy. In this year also a course of eight lectures was given by the writer on the Book of Job.

The third Conference, which has just closed, had a series of papers read and discussed at its evening meetings from 8 to 10 on "The Influence of Babylon, Egypt and Greece on the Thought, Form, and Development of the Jewish Religion." Papers were also read and discussed at the evening meetings on Wendt's "Teaching of Jesus."

Professor Watson's subject this year was "Leibnitz and Lessing in Relation to Theology." Professor Dyde gave a valuable course of lectures on "English Thought in the 17th Century." He dealt chiefly with Shakespeare, Milton and Bacon. The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell also gave a very instructive course of six lectures on "The Minister and his Work," dealing specially with the conduct of prayer and praise in public worship. Rev. Mr. De Soyres, of St. John, N.B., gave three lectures on the method of studying Church History, on Montanism, and on Tholuck, which were greatly appreciated. Dr. Watson, on the closing evening of the Conference, gave a lecture in the Convocation Hall on Browning's "Balaustion's Adventure, Including a Transcript from Euripides." This lecture to yield the riches it contains I hope will be published in the *Queen's Quarterly* or somewhere else.

The programme proposed for 1896 includes the Chancellor's Lectureship by Dr. Watson. The subject will be: "The Philosophy of Religion of Kant and Hegel."

The Principal will lecture on "The Present Day Problems of Canadian Preaching." In connection with these lectures discussions on these problems will be held by the members of the Conference.

Essays will be read and discussions held under the guidance of Professor Shortt on Sociology and Economies. These subjects will occupy the afternoons from 3 to 5.

In the evening papers and discussions will deal with such subjects as "The Influence of Rome and Greece on Christianity." Rev. J. S. Sinclair will deal with Rome. Professor McNaughton will take up Greece giving two or three evenings to the study of Philo and Neo-Platonism. At the evening meetings Professor Ross will give a lecture on "The Apologetic for the Times," Professor Mowat on "The Present Position of Old Testament Historical Criticism," and Rev. G. M. Milligan on "The Teaching of the Old Testament on the Fatherhood of God."

The value of these Conferences can only be truly appreciated by those who prepare for them and thus enter most fully into the treasures they offer. These studies, both in content and in the conditions under which they are pursued, constitute a post-graduate course in the best sense. Mind comes into living contact with mind. Men freely express to believing, able men their difficulties and conclusions on the great problems of our age as they specially bear upon ministerial duty and opportunity. Thus men's minds become clarified, their convictions deepened, their methods of work wiser, and their aims, being more clearly defined, become surer of realization.

The effect upon pulpit work of such gatherings is highly beneficial. It widens and enriches the horizon of the mind, gives continuity to study, and freshness and vitality to thought. The man entering into the life of such Conferences will be lifted above the penury of a hand-to-mouth existence in providing for the spiritual and intellectual needs of his people.

The Conferences are not confined either to Queen's men or to Presbyterians. Alumni of all colleges, and ministers of several branches of the church, have shared our riches, whilst we have cordially accepted the contributions freely bestowed in order to impart to our gatherings the character which has indeed rendered them "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

G. M. MILLIGAN.

Professor Blackie.

WHEN John Stuart Blackie was born, "Marmion" had been published only a year, and the Waverley novels were not even planned. Thus, at one stride, his death takes us back to the days of the great Sir Walter, when, in literature at least, Scotchmen had yet a metropolis within their own borders. But it is not by length of years alone that Blackie connects modern Edinburgh with the days of her glory. In many ways he seemed a survival of Scotland's Augustan age. Almost alone he possessed "that large utterance of the early gods" which made him stand out as he did among the officials of learning and the law, who, in these days, take the place of the Wilsons and the Jeffreys about the University and the Parliament House. No more heroic figure than he has walked the streets of Edinburgh in this generation.

For Blackie was one of the sights of Edinburgh. A stranger could not be said to have seen the town if he had not met, breasting the long slope of The Mound, or striding along Princess street or the bridges, that picturesque figure with the grey plaid thrown across the chest, facing the world with the dauntless carriage of a man who stands at the bow of a ship and fronts the breeze. It was worth an effort, too, to get a chance of studying the majestic head, so bravely held up against the years, and the infinite wrinkles of those cheeks that seemed so strangely to run up to the brows and hold the eyes in slits rather than in sockets. Rather like an old Celtic bard he seemed than a modern Professor of Greek.

In character, too, he was picturesque. Enthusiasm was, perhaps, what most distinguished him. He was the "perfidium ingenium Scotorum" incarnate. Into every undertaking he threw his whole force, and he carried his schemes to completion by sheer expense of energy. Yet he was as remarkable for the breadth as for the intensity of his interests. He translated classics from Greek and from Germany; wrote poetry, philosophy, biography, and criticism; founded chairs for the teaching of Gaelic and scholarships for the learning of Modern Greek; fought in controversies on all subjects from the politics of the hour to the methods of learning languages; and, most characteristic of all, enjoyed himself immensely in every one of them. He was, indeed, one of those souls that "toiled, and wrought, and thought."

"That ever with a frolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed
Free hearts, free foreheads—"

and always for him,

"Old age had yet his honour and his toil."

This large, many-sided life, was not lived merely by instinct, but was the practical expression of a philosophy consciously followed and continually preached. "Self-culture," in its broadest sense, was the constant subject of his discourse, and the honest egotism which so frequently pointed the prospect by reference to himself was well warranted. It mattered little what you went to hear Blackie lecture on, you were fairly sure to have some of his characteristic philosophy of life thrown at you with a dogmatic brusqueness that recalled Carlyle, except that the frequent, "Thou fool" was accompanied by a beaming smile instead of a scowl. The substance was usually much the same. To do what your hand found to do with all your might; never to talk shop—"Greek shop, Latin shop, any shop at all"—except in shop hours; to live as much of your life as possible in the open air; and to thank God for the sunshine—these and like maxims he returned to again and again, his words of shrewd sense and strong practical wisdom coming forth among torrents of rollicking buffoonery.

"Whom the gods love, die young," says the proverb. Surely the gods loved Blackie well, for with all his four-score years and five, no younger or more joyous spirit ever left a mortal body. He gloried in his perpetual youth, and his magnificent wholesomeness, the perfection of the harmony of mind and body, gave him ample justification. Exuberantly healthy, clear-minded, brimming over with humour and kindness, he "drank life to the lees;" but yet, in spite of the mass of achievements he has left behind him, one fears there is no work great enough to express adequately to the generation that will follow the strength and originality of the gallant figure that has disappeared for ever.

Upper Canada College.

W. ALLAN NEILSON.

The Canadian Banking System.—I.

THE Canadian Bankers' Association has rendered good service to the study of economic science in Canada by undertaking the publication in their *Journal* of Dr. Breckenridge's work on "The Canadian Banking System." That system is in many important respects *sui generis*. It has, of late years, attracted a great deal of attention in the United States, which has a banking system almost as different from that of Canada, so far as the issue of currency is concerned, as it could possibly be. The currency plan adopted by the American Bankers' Association at Baltimore last October embodies several features of the Canadian system, and some of them have been pressed on the attention of Congress by Secretary Carlisle of the United States Treasury. Dr. Breckenridge's treatise is therefore extremely opportune so far as his own country is concerned, and it will be heartily welcomed in Canada as the first systematic account of the genesis, evolution, and present working of our mechanism of exchange.

It is needless to say that the work is mainly historical, or that this fact is what gives it its greatest value to the student of economics. It is comparatively easy to become fairly well acquainted for practical purposes with the working of a system of currency at any selected stage of its development; it is extremely difficult to form any clear idea of the various steps in that development, not to speak of the conditions and circumstances which caused them to be taken. Various passages in the history of this system had been dealt with by others before Dr. Breckenridge began his labors—notably by the late James Stevenson, President of the Quebec Bank, and Honorary President of the Bankers' Association—but such monographs as have hitherto appeared are difficult of access and fragmentary in treatment. To them, as well as to many public documents, Dr. Breckenridge has been largely indebted for his facts, and he has had the good sense to encumber his pages with numerous and very precise references to his varied sources of information.

The size of the work under review precludes the possibility of republishing it in a single number of the *Journal*, but the editors announce their intention to continue it through the remaining quarterly numbers of this year, and to issue, if need be, an extra number in order to complete it. This notice is limited, therefore, to that portion of the treatise, which brings the history down to the union of Upper and Lower Canada under one Parliamentary jurisdiction, and does not touch in any way the banking history of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

Quite naturally the most interesting part of Dr. Breckenridge's work is that in which he deals with what the ordinary observer knows least about—the beginning of the system. Its early history, as is the case with most institutions, has the charm of novelty, and the added fascination which a struggle for existence always exercises on those who wish to see how difficulties were overcome and how success was at last achieved. The first attempt to establish a "bank of issue" in Lower Canada was made in Montreal in 1792—the year in which that Province was established under the Constitutional Act of 1791. No legislative charter was even asked, but the promoters of the scheme proposed to carry on the following kinds of banking business: (1) To receive deposits in cash; (2) to issue notes in exchange for such deposits; (3) to discount bills and notes of hand; and (4) to facilitate business by keeping cash accounts with those who chose to employ the medium of the bank in their receipts and payments. They proposed also to establish agencies at different points, including places in the then new and almost unsettled sister Province of Upper Canada. Though deposit banking was carried on during the next few years, no bank of issue, in spite of several attempts to establish one, came into existence prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812-15. "Army bills," bearing interest at six per cent., were issued by the Government as a war currency to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000. These were maintained at par, no doubt partly by the promise to pay interest, but partly also by making them receivable for public dues, and making them convertible into cash, or into Government bills of exchange, at a rate fixed by authority.

The rapid redemption of these "Army bills" after the close of the war caused great inconvenience by the contraction of a very useful circulating medium, and the demand

for currency became so urgent that a banking company, without legislative authority asked or granted, put in operation in Montreal, in August, 1817, the first British American bank of "discount, deposit, and issue." The name selected for the institution was the name by which it is still known, "The Bank of Montreal," which, after a continuous career of over seventy-seven years, is now one of the great monetary institutions of the world. In 1818 the "Quebec Bank" was organized at Quebec, also as a private association, and in the same year a second bank was established in Montreal under the name of "The Bank of Canada." All three were, in 1821-22, granted separate charters of incorporation by the Lower Canadian Legislature, the avowed object being "the advancement of agriculture and commerce and the promotion of the prosperity of the province." The charters were made to expire in 1831, and they empowered each bank: (1) To hold real estate to the value of \$4,000 yearly and no more; (2) to sue and be sued as a corporation; (3) to issue promissory notes intended to circulate as money and payable on demand in gold and silver coin current by the laws of the Province; (4) to receive deposits and to deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, gold and silver coin and bullion, and in pledged stock; and (5) to hold mortgages on real property as security for debts to it contracted in the ordinary course of its dealings, but not to lend on, or purchase them. The amount of interest each bank might demand or receive was not to exceed six per cent., and the directors were made individually liable in case the aggregate debts of the bank exceeded thrice the paid up capital stock. All the provisions to secure note holders under our present banking law are absent from these charters—(1) the limitation of note issue to the paid-up capital of the bank, (2) the double liability of the shareholders, (3) the preferential position of the notes as a lien on all the assets, and (4) the guarantee fund maintained by the Government for the redemption of the notes of any bank that may have to suspend specie payments.

Quite early the Lower Canadian banks introduced the practice of establishing branches, though they did not hold themselves bound to redeem their own notes except at headquarters. They also accepted in part payment notes and other claims against other banks, and a system of weekly settlements was established by the practice of offsetting and the payment of balances in specie. The Bank of Canada incurred discredit as far back as 1820 by refusing to pay in dollars its notes and cheques, when presented by other banks, and offering for them half-crown pieces, which, on account of being much worn, were overvalued by the law of the Province. In retaliation the Bank of Montreal refused to accept cheques on the Bank of Canada, and afterwards extended its refusal to notes. The business of the latter bank began to decline, and by the time of the expiration of its charter in 1831, its business had been entirely discontinued.

It was not till the renewal of the bank charters in 1830 that the issue of notes by others than chartered banks was prohibited by statute. To issue a promissory note for any amount, payable to bearer on demand, is the common law privilege of any one who chooses to exercise it, but the Lower Canadian Legislature, in extending the charters of the Bank of Montreal and the Quebec Bank to 1837, forbade on penalty of forfeiture of the amount involved, that any note payable to bearer, or under the value of five dollars, should be offered or given in payment, except such notes as might be issued by banks incorporated by law in Lower Canada. In 1833 a new bank was incorporated by special charter, "The City Bank," with head quarters in Montreal, the charter to expire, like the others, in 1837. The political troubles of that and the following year threw the whole subject into confusion, and it was not till 1838 that the charters were renewed by the "Special Council" which took temporarily the place of the suspended Legislature. The renewed charters were to expire in 1842, by which date, as a matter of history, the new Legislature of the Province of Canada had been organized under the Union Act of 1840.

The first attempt to establish a bank of issue in Upper Canada was made in 1817, but it was not till 1819 that the charter of the "The Bank of Kingston" became law. A delay in procuring the necessary capital gave an opportunity to residents of Toronto and vicinity to obtain an Act of Parliament to incorporate "The Bank of Upper Canada," which began operations in 1822. The Government of Upper Canada was authorized to take 2,000 shares of stock, amount-

ing to \$100,000 out of a total of \$600,000, and to appoint four of the fifteen directors. It thus became virtually a "Provincial Bank," and a monopoly of note issue within the Province was secured to it by the passage of an Act prohibiting banks that did not redeem their notes in Upper Canada from doing business there. Meanwhile an attempt was made to organize the "Bank of Kingston" and notes to the amount of \$75,000 were actually issued before it collapsed a few months later. Though some heavy losses were incurred the bulk of the note issue was redeemed, but one effect was to leave the Bank of Upper Canada without a competitor till the establishment of "The Commercial Bank" at Kingston in 1832.

In 1830 an attempt was made by the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Secretary, to impose certain conditions on the colonial banks, so as to lessen the risk of loss from bank failures. One of these conditions was the now well-known "double liability" provision. This was accepted under pressure in 1834 by the Commercial Bank, and in the following year it was embodied in the Act to incorporate "The Gore Bank" of Hamilton. The Bank of Upper Canada appears to have remained exempt from its operation till after it came under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Provinces in 1841, when the condition was made applicable to all alike.

As early as 1830 the Legislature of Lower Canada had forbidden the issue, except by chartered banks, of promissory notes "payable to bearer." In 1837 the Legislature of Upper Canada declared that "it is inconsistent with a due regard to the protection of commerce, and the welfare and security of the people, that any person or number of persons, some of whom may be of doubtful solvency, should be allowed, without legislative authority, to issue their promissory notes for circulation as money." This declaration was embodied in a statute which made the issue of unauthorized notes a "misdemeanor." The only institutions permitted to issue paper currency were the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank, the Gore Bank and four private banks, all the others being required to stop their issues and redeem outstanding notes.

Dr. Breckenridge has given an interesting account of the "banking mania" of 1831-37, during which the Legislature strongly favored the principle of free banking. In the session of 1836-37 alone bills were passed to increase the aggregate capital of the chartered banks from \$2,000,000 to \$18,000,000, and authorize an aggregate banknote issue of \$57,500,000. This tendency was held in check by the practice of disallowance of Provincial statutes by the Imperial Government. The restraint seems to have been fortunate in view of the approach of what the writer calls "the most disastrous crisis which North America had ever experienced." The suspension of specie payments by the banks of the United States on the 11th and 12th of May, 1837, was followed on the 18th of the same month by similar action on the part of the Lower Canadian banks. A phenomenal rise in the price of exchange caused a drain of gold for the payment of United States liabilities in England. This tendency was aggravated by short crops in 1835 and 1836, causing a falling off in the exports of 1837. The Upper Canadian Legislature was convened in special session by Sir Francis Bond Head, on the 19th of June, and in spite of his protest it passed a bill authorizing the suspension of specie payments until the end of the then next session of Parliament. The Commercial Bank suspended on the 29th of September, the Lieutenant-Governor making it a condition that its notes should not be used in Government transactions, and three of the private banks followed its example. The Bank of Upper Canada was forced to succumb early in 1838 to the practice of the other banks which sent its notes for redemption, and the Gore Bank suspended along with it. The period of suspension was by the continuation of the Rebellion prolonged for the banks of Lower Canada till the first of June, 1839, and the Upper Canadian banks resumed on the first of November of the same year.

The only remaining historical incident that calls for mention here is the application of the Government of Upper Canada for permission to issue "inconvertible notes for circulation on the credit of the Government." The Government was, of course, greatly embarrassed by the banks' suspensions, and the first application was for the issue of notes to be paid out "for public works or local improvements." This was made in 1838, but in the year 1839 an Act authorizing

the issue of treasury notes for £1 each, to the amount of £250,000 (\$1,000,000), was reserved for the Royal assent. The answer from Lord John Russell was quite decisive: "Her Majesty cannot be advised to confirm it. It is of great importance that the scheme devised to meet the pressure of the passing day should not be such as to preclude the early return to a more salutary course of financial operations." In 1840, the Government retired from all ownership in and control of the Bank of Upper Canada, so as to leave the matter of banking and currency to be dealt with by the Legislature of the United Province without such a complication.

WM. HOUSTON.

* * *

Wedjiwanjong.

Long years before the white man came
Muskoka's wooded isles among,
An Indian village bore the name
Wedjiwanjong.

High up the right bank, hid by wood,
And just beneath the current strong
Of Indian River, quaintly stood
Wedjiwanjong.

Its summer wigwams, clothed with bark,
Its winter huts of logs along
The corn-fields made one place of mark,
Wedjiwanjong.

There Blue-sky lived, gray long-haired chief,
As lion-like as ever song
Immortalized: his kingdom brief,
Wedjiwanjong.

His daughter, wasted, pale and thin,
Yet fair of face, with eyes that long
Bore to the beach the dwellers in
Wedjiwanjong.

There in a broad canoe to lie,
Listing the notes of feathered throng,
The while her mother paddled by
Wedjiwanjong.

That dragon-like old squaw her child,
With all the treasures that belong
To mother's heart, loved, in the wild
Wedjiwanjong.

Fair bride of death, sure thou wast dear
To other hearts that, right or wrong,
Beholding loved, while lingering near
Wedjiwanjong.

Strong armed ones, in late show of love,
Slow lowering with leathern thong
Thy bier, in island grave, above
Wedjiwanjong.

Now steam profanes the classic shore,
And cow-bells toll their harsh ding-dong
Along the fields that know no more
Wedjiwanjong.

J. CAWDOX BELL

* * *

The Reviewer.

"Irresponsible, intolerant"—TENNYSON.

NOW that we have reached the breathing space that follows Christmas and its festivities, questions like these arise. Is not the joyous Yule-tide somewhat over-done? Is the Christmas number an unmixed blessing and delight? And what of its coloured supplement? For my own part, I am growing weary of the British officer *in extremis*, the fashion-plate infant, the girl in evening-dress with the puppy, and the operatic Venetian in plump, white stockings and slippers that have no heels. As all the plates issued in the season hung together on the booksellers' walls, the words of "Herbert" in Mallock's famous skit forced themselves upon me; "My mind was literally dazzled with the infernal glare of corruption and vulgarity that was flashed upon me from every side," and the wearied eye turned from the fire-works of red and yellow to the two designs in black and white of Albert Moore. Others, I have reason to know, share my feelings of revolt.

There is a striking difference between the English and the American methods of manufacturing these annual-luxuries, shall we call them? The English follow blindly the old tradition of ghost-story telling as the reasonable amuse-

ment, and some of their efforts to construct scientific spectres are melancholy enough. Dickens set the fashion, I imagine, and succeeded in it, which ought to be enough to deter any sane writer from taking it up. Dickens is not forthcoming every year, but other people are; more's the pity. The result is that reading a few British Christmas numbers, makes your head ache, upsets your digestion, unsettles your mind, and awakens thoughts of self-destruction. The Americans, on the other hand, sound an appropriate note of joyousness, and do not let us forget what the first Christmas meant. Tale, and poem and picture ring the changes on the winsome theme, "Peace and good-will to all mankind." There can be no question which is the more excellent way.

The rivalry of the different journalistic firms has resulted in another absurdity. In order to catch the public eye early, the Christmas numbers are prepared about midsummer, and the weeks before December twenty-fifth, they flood all the markets. By the time Christmas Day comes they are all hackneyed and read to pieces. I know of wise persons who leave their *Graphic* and *News* unopened till they look in their stockings to see what Santa Claus has brought them. But such self-repression is very rare. The French manage these things better. As they know how to wait, their publications fit in with the holiday season, after everyone is tired of the rest. As usual, *Figaro* is first, and the rest nowhere. The illustrations had some of them, the effect of paintings of the Spanish school, brilliant but clear and precise. Not that it is faultless. The Parisian angels with "fringes" and modish gowns must give us pause. But what a contrast is the wrapper with its single well-drawn figure, its harmony of dove-colour and gray, to the rainbow-hues and florid designs of most English publications. The bowing little dancer is la vie parisienne in person, a white foam-fleck not yet dissolved in the torrent of mud on which it travels.

One does not look for tenderness or purity in *Figaro*, but there I found both in a tale by Guy de Maupassant, of all men. Such a story as "Après" ought to blot out the memory of much vileness. If he had only written more like it! The theme is simplicity itself. A priest tells an old friend why he decided to enter the church. As a lonely boy, he had a pet dog on which he lavished all his unspent stores of affection. His pet is killed before his eyes, and his grief instructs him in coming sorrows of ordinary life. Therefore he renounces it. Apart from the deep human interests, the tale is a masterpiece of narration. Every word is simply right. There is no straining after effect, and the pathos is irresistible. Beside this, the other tales seem the efforts of bunglers, confused and over-loaded with ornament. Nothing shows the master-hand better than the last touch of all. The old priest leaves the chateau, and the chatelaine sees him to the door. "Puis elle revint s'asseoir devant son feu et elle songea à bien des choses auxquelles on ne pense pas quand on est jeune."

The funniest thing in the Christmas numbers was Barnard's drawing of the boys' school meeting the girls' school on the morning promenade. It had nothing to do with Christmas; but every square inch of it held the raw material of a laugh. My admiration was equally distributed between the sly-boots with the note, her Byronic, long-haired lover, the openly flirtatious friend and the gorgon of a school-mistress. Mr. Lampman's poem in *Scribner's* had nothing to do with Christmas either, but it interpreted the woodman's winter in the Canadian forest, with his characteristic tenderness and flashes of insight. I note with pleasure that his name appears among other lures to subscribers in the prospectus of the great *Atlantic*. Our men are beginning to take their proper place.

What the Christmas number would do without Mr. Kipling is another serious question. He appears in no fewer than five separate places, and to omit his contributions would be dropping the hero out of *Hamlet*. Far and away the best thing, to my mind, is the dramatic monologue in *Scribner's*. At first glance it strikes one, no doubt, as being rather anor-phous; but when you try to decide what lines ought to be excised, in every case, some telling phrase, some flash of humour, some touch of nature, pleads against its taking-off. Who else could have shown us the soul of that dour old struggler, its tenderness and its strength, the veins of pure

gold in the splintered rock? Who else could have put into words the Song of Steam? This poem is as far above the sealing ballad of 1893 as a star is above a bog. "The Walking Delegate" is a deservedly acrid parable of last summer's railway strike, but even Mr. Kipling's love of horses and genius for dramatic characterization cannot redeem the Yankee dialect from its inherent vulgarity. Lowell could not. It is a distinct relief to leave the Green Mountain farm for the Indian jungle and the society of God Almighty's gentlemen, Mowgli, and Bagheera and Baloo, who do not talk a bastard language through the nose. "Letting in the Jungle" is nearly as good as "Tiger, Tiger," which is not slight praise. On the other hand "An Error of the Fourth Dimension" is what the first part of the title proclaims it to be. My sympathies are all with the transplanted American. It is nothing to stop a train. I have stopped the Congressional Express myself, *moi qui parle*. "To board a train" is a fine, bold metaphor which should have been instantly understood even by a British railway director. The Englishmen who thought Wilton mad displayed a most un-English alacrity in jumping at conclusions. It is not scientific to form a theory on insufficient data. However Nemesis was at hand in the shape of an "illustrator," and I am sure that when Mr. Kipling saw the cheap and nasty process "pictures" he wished he had not done it, and vowed never to do it again. They were calculated to mar the telling of a curious tale, almost as effectually as the cartoons of the "Jungle Book." * * *

The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

EXCEPTING always the Colonial Expansionist School, opinion is at sea respecting the Franco-Belgian Congo. It is foggy and dangerous. The studied silence of England is suspicious, and may arise from her counting upon the East African company's officious explorers, marching to take up position, "Westward Ho!" and ignore the Belgian grab, that the Berlin Congress never sanctioned—altogether. France has so far converted Belgian Congo into a French protectorate. What does she give England in the way of hush hinterland? The grave question, however, is this: the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by the great powers; she cannot add to her area, or part with a morsel of it without the sanction of her guarantors, and now she is *en train* to involve her home existence by adding to her liabilities, a Colonial Kingdom by her own free will. Once make a breach in the neutral existence of Belgium and Germany and France, when it suits their strategic combinations, can logically laugh at the guarantee of the great powers. Therein lies the great danger, and which is becoming a source of uneasiness. The old diplomatic "Joka," is rumored as engaging serious attention, that of creating a "buffer hinterland" between the Franco-Belgium Protectorate and the Soudan Anglo-Egyptian Nile. Bufferism is the *dernière creation* of diplomatists when they come to a deadlock, just as a parliamentary commission is the infallible solution for shelving an embarrassing motion.

Deputy Lockroy, whether grave or gay on public questions, is always worth reading. If he could get rid of the British navy, European politics would remain all serene till the Day of Judgment. It is useless fighting England in a pitched naval battle; she would be sure to win. The only way to cripple her is, to destroy her commerce by a return to privateering. But that is full of risks for the power resorting to it, and is not very easy in these days of "greyhound cruisers." The latter must have plenty of coaling stations and shelter ports for prizes. The Alabama decision will make neutrals look sharp, and the little bill a privateering practising power would have to pay in the long run, might involve its very existence. Privateers can be now matched and watched by private, but legalized fighting yachts. Japan has shown that navies rather than armies, are the most offensive resources of warfare. No one can predict, in the case of a general war, how the powers would be exactly ranged. But a powerful navy, crashing and smashing in the course of a week, could change all the best laid schemes of men. As to starving England, so long as sixteen different countries supply her with food, and she has protected harbours with railways communicating inland, the power that could supply war ships to do police-beat duty round her islands, has

yet to be discovered. Of course, having a great commerce England incurs greater risk of losses, to be recouped at settling day, but that shows the necessity of her having a most powerful navy to act when necessary, and by its omnipotence to deter. Naval warfare is not now-a-days conducted on the lines of two centuries ago. M. Lockroy counsels the Emperor of Germany not to call for a congress to declare merchant ships not trading in war material, free from capture, etc.; he would prefer freedom for the Corsair and the Salee Rover.

The Third Republic has scored a triumph neither royalty nor empire dare in their day attempt. The highest Court of Appeal has ruled, after an exhaustive and brilliant series of debates, that Bull Fights are a violation of the Grammont law, that for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In the south of France bull fights were nearly as common as in Spain; they were suppressed in Paris, but the authorities hesitated to do so in Bayonne and Provence; the laws were not uniform. The local courts decided that the Grammont law only applied to domestic animals, that a circus bull was a savage beast, etc. It was against that ruling that the appeal was made and successfully. The French of Southern France are savage against the prohibition of their favourite pastime—the fair sex unhappily leading the way—and threaten insurrection. But southerners are proverbially hot-headed. It was shown that the arena bulls were not by nature more savage than those of other races, only the principle of selection had been abused. The animals having irritable tempers and wicked inclinations, were those chosen for breeding and rearing; they were kept in dark stables and goaded into fighting form till the time came, when they were set free suddenly into an arena, under full blaze of sun light, a combination of accessories arranged to daze and madden till darts, spears and the sword, rendered gorings on the part of the infuriated bull useless. It was stated that an ordinary sheep if subjected to similar breeding and preparation for the ring would become as mad as any bull, intended to be slaughtered to make a Spanish or French holiday.

The French follow with an increasing curiosity, not the woman question in England, but the social evolution of women, and which is considered to have eclipsed the *feministe* movement in the United States. In comparing the State woman with that of France, no comparison is possible. No French woman has the slightest desire to pass as “manfish”—*garconnee* is a nicer and more expressive word; she has not a particle of interest in politics. There are a few women who keep to the front, but they merely make a noise to demonstrate that they exist. The single or married woman suffers from a disability that is in the way of being removed, that of protecting, as her individual property, what she individually makes. Women in France is either a toy or an industrial power; in the latter, she is the equal of man, and often the grey mare is the better horse; when she weds her fortune is so tied up that the husband—nor herself—cannot touch it, both can enjoy its usufruct, however, for the common welfare of their life's occupation. In business, the wife acts well her part in the management, so there will be no waste, no error, her eye and her judgment will be everywhere; often the husband becomes mechanically the sleeping partner.

A tub has been thrown to the whale; that section of the public which is not employed by the State, and that never can expect to be so, has secured a parliamentary commission to inquire into the alarming augmentation of the estimates for the various public offices, and to report how expenditure can be reduced by decentralising the administration of the country. It is a very old political plaything, but the magnitude of the abuse has frightened away all Reformers. To vote the Committee of Inquiry is one thing, but to vote its surgical conclusions is not the same. Constituencies select candidates that will be able to secure for them some kind of an adhesion to the budget; to be able to have fixed pulls at the State milch cow. Every parent in France who has made a little money, dreams first of all, of arranging that his son shall figure either in the liberal professions or in a public office. To bring him up as an artisan or a tradesman, perish the idea! The consequence is, the liberal professions have veritable clusters of unemployed and starving members who, in the course of a few years, will figure on the night rolls of the refuges; in a public office the hope of the family will have to vegetate on 1,500 or 2,000 frs. a year. The unfortunates in both cases are unfitted for emigration—the last aim they would think of, but they urge others to self-expatriate. These

reasons, and the abolition of the law of primogeniture which secures to every child, angel or devil a like share in the paternal patrimony, explain why the French will never be a colonizing people. Before 1789 they were, but never since.

A kind of re-action is setting in on the part of the public respecting the press black mailings. It was felt, the charge of making the Fourth Estate responsible for the badness of three editors, one of whom could not write a line, was too sweeping. The cool reflection of the public is just. The authorities spared no effort to effect a great exposure, and all they found was three or four men, well known to be tarnished. And the Press itself lent its aid to the sanitary visitings of the police. The public is now pleased matters are not what they rashly concluded them to be.

The continued cold is wearing people out. Changes take place, but they are from bad to worse, that is, the more things change the more they remain the same. From the present sickness is to be dreaded as constitutions have run down, from the depression of the monotonous weather, and the slight coughs and chills that few have escaped during the last five weeks. People have ceased to be initiated; they are now becoming fatigued and listless. Then business is anything but satisfactory, and worse, exhibits no signs of getting on its legs. Sadder statistics, and still more eloquent, are the number of shops being closed. The establishments were never very robust, yet they paid their way. But their collapse moment arrived. These seamy shops not only represented the last cartridge for many a family, in its industrial struggle, but it often represented, also, the subscribed capital of relatives to set up one of theirs in life. The commercial classes are suffering to an extent few can imagine, they have to expend, though gaining nothing; on their being able to weather the storm depends their being able to sail with the long-due, flowing tide. The farmers' are a puzzle; they vociferate and buzz, that they are being slowly decimated, yet the General Agricultural Show, now taking place, never afforded greater material proofs of the agronomic wealth of France.

As the rough, final plans of the 1900 exhibition have been prepared the General Purposes Committee will meet at the close of the month, to decide that the definite plan be published. It is the new structure that is intended to replace the present Palace of Industry which causes the delay. It is said that the proposed architectural ornamentation of the Machinery Hall will be at once commenced so that it can afford, during the erection of the new palace in the Champs Elysées, the necessary accommodation for the Picture, Agricultural and Olla Podridal exhibitions. The changes in the Machinery Hall will cost 12½ million frs. for the rough work alone.

The grand railways of France are being well dissected, anent the inquiry into the strange conventions executed in favour of two of them, by Deputy Raynal in 1883. Figures detailed go to show that all the lines would be bankrupt were they not annually subsidized by the state; that is to say, it is the nation's taxes that guarantee a dividend. But this is not more extraordinary than paying bounties to shipping, or to farmers for cultivating sugar beet. What would be then the situation of the country had it to depend on the efforts of individualism?

Preliminary noise is being heard in anticipation of May Day Labour Fete; but that subject attracts little attention. Working class politics contain nothing explosive in France; the masses know that after all legislation cannot secure them work, or guarantee them against the sufferings of stagnant trade and paralysed commerce. No ameliorative legislation for the working classes can be effective, if the money necessary to the carrying of it out be not forthcoming. That money the treasury does not possess, nor is it very clear how or when it can be raised. The new schemes of taxation will keep France at boiling point from May day next; the poor assert that our burden of imposts is too heavy to be borne, while the rich proclaim we will be crushed or ruined if further financial bleedings be practised upon us. It is then not a struggle between the masses and classes that France has to face, but a collision between the Haves and Have-Nots. This will explain why French Socialism can neither advance nor recede; why in the free public meetings held on Sundays there is not any longer the wild language of former days. The situation all round is gripped better. Some change must be boding, as at a recent reunion, a *viva* was given for “Jesus Christ.”

To Goldwin Smith.

(Mr. Goldwin Smith contributed to a late number of the London *Illustrated News* a review of the life of Sir John Macdonald which is little else than a severe arraignment of the character of the great Statesman.)

'Tis a precept "de mortuis
Nil nisi bonum scribere,"
Which not to keep when you ought to is
Corruption worse than bribery.

With insults heaped upon your head
You stand it from the living,
But turn and blacken him that's dead!—
You might be more forgiving!

Oh, Goldwin Smith! oh, Goldwin Smith!
How came you to belittle
The memory of our hero with
The venom of your spittle?

We're perfectly aware that he
Had weaknesses and failings,
But will the course of History
Be altered by your railings?

We fear it is a grudge you bear:
He built us up a nation,
And thus postponed for many a year
Your scheme of Annexation.

THE DOGGEREL BARD.

* * *

Letters to the Editor.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—There is one important point which has been overlooked during this discussion. Certain Canadian printers are anxious to obtain upon their own terms (practically "heads I win, tails you lose") the property of British authors and publishers. One Canadian printer who publishes cheap reprints has generously suggested, as an alleviation, that British authors should be allowed a royalty of ten per cent. on the price of the copies of such reprints sold—mind not upon those printed—but upon those sold and paid for. All who know anything of the trade are aware, to use the vernacular, that such a royalty would not amount to a row of pins. In *Hudibras* it is humorously said "that a man convinced against his will—is of the same opinion still." So a man sought to be made honest against his will is of the same opinion still. Such a royalty would be very difficult to prove, and would cost more to collect than it would amount to. Suppose A printed, sold, and got the cash for 1,000 copies, and say that the price of such cheap reprints, to dealers was twenty cents. The royalty would be \$20, for which it would be necessary either to take A's assurance—an "unknown quantity"—or, if a court of law gave power, to wade through, say, thirty running accounts in the ledger, such items being mixed up with other debits. It would take a practised accountant days to sift these accounts, especially if A was—unlike Mrs. Gamp—not "so disposed." The offer is absurd. A common trouble in England has been—and yet survives—of publishing in shares: author and publisher to share gains or losses. The practical working has often been that the publisher, by discounts, has made a small profit but that the author has got nothing. This illustrates the difficulty of getting the reprinter to bear his fair share of suffering when raking out the chestnuts.

Mr. Edgar states that our M.P's are unanimous against the British authors and publishers. The latter, unfortunately for their rights, have no votes in our constituencies, but those who seek their property have, and they know how to influence patriotic M. P's; and the difficulties of the unjust steward appeal strongly to struggling politicians hunting for votes. As I ventured to observe in *The Week* for January 11, Mr. Edgar's insinuation in the London *Times* that Canadians are determined to shed their blood to enable a few printers to exploit British authors is laughably incorrect. See, also, Mr. Blake Crofton's observations in your issue of March 1. Outside the parties directly or indirectly interested, and the few who are lovers of justice for its own sake, Canadians neither know nor care a cent about the question; but it is the cheapest vote-getting cry of our time, and, as such, deserves a gold medal. Mr. Daldy, the champion of the British authors and publishers, quotes, in the London

Times of Jan. 10, a letter from a large publishing agency in New York: "I have been rather surprised to find . . . that the agitation is confined to a very small section of the people (in Canada). . . . More than one bookseller has expressed positive opposition to the general idea."

I am not an author, therefore I have no interest in the matter; but I will show that the liberty to plunder British authors would result in a serious injury to our own Canadian aspirants for fame, and would work a similar injury here, as the same sort of morality did in the States. The principal reason why the United States occupies a confessedly lower position in the literary world than other great countries is, that (until recently) so long as publishers can steal from British authors and publishers they were disinclined to pay native writers. "You say that this history of England has taken you two years to write and you actually ask me to give you \$3,000 for your M. S. Why, my dear sir, I can steal Macaulay's or Green's or any other history without paying a cent!" What inducement had struggling American men of genius to devote their time to writing certain books, knowing, as they did, that American publishers could get similar European works for nothing? So it will be in Canada if the English authors are allowed to be pillaged.

Complaints are made that very little encouragement is shown to Canadian authors. There would be still less if Canadian publishers are allowed to get similar works from abroad for nothing. Practically—although unintentionally—the Copyright Act, if it becomes law, will be a deadly blow to our rising Canadian literature, and will blight the career of many of our authors. As I said before, I have no interest in the matter other than a love of justice. Dodging for votes is not statesmanship, and ought not to be made the high road to justice. The attempt, so far as politicians are concerned, brings to mind the scornful observation of the great Swedish Chancellor to his son, when the latter was about to set out on his travels, "Go forth, my son, and see with how little wisdom this world is governed."

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

Toronto, March 4.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—I have just read a letter signed "An Unfortunate Colonial," in your issue of the 22nd inst., which is likely to convey a false impression to your readers. It is not the case that if an author "resides in a British Province, no copyright can be taken out in the United States." Since 1st July, 1891, the author of any book has copyright in the United States, provided the country of which he is a subject gives reciprocal protection to the American citizens. (See Copinger on Copyright, 1893 edn., pp. 912 and 922.) It is true that certain conditions are imposed. Two copies of the book must be deposited with the Librarian of Congress, the type must be set in the United States, and so forth. As, however, "An Unfortunate Colonial" actually did print his book in the States, he cannot complain of the conditions.

The only difficulty in connection with the Copyright Question arises from the action of the Dominion Parliament. If they had left the whole thing alone, there would have been no trouble at all. The Imperial Act fully protects authors in all parts of the Empire, and by the late treaty with the United States authors are enabled also to obtain an American copyright. You, sir, if I remember rightly, have suggested that in refusing their assent to the Canadian Act of 1889, the Imperial authorities have run counter to the provisions of the British North America Act. Everybody knows that that Act assigns copyright to the jurisdiction of the Dominion. So, too, is navigation and shipping assigned to the same jurisdiction, but nobody has ever pretended that Canada has, therefore, the right to repeal "the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854." It has always, I believe, been the practice to reserve Copyright and Shipping Acts for the expression of Her Majesty's pleasure. As the sovereign is still one of the estates of the realm, what objection can be offered to this, especially when one party claims that injustice and robbery will thus be prevented?

Copinger states (p. 925) that the Dominion authorities have refused to carry out the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and that a Canadian paper has said that they are "right in form though wrong in substance." President Harrison's proclamation bringing the treaty into force, assumed that the law in Canada and the law in Great

Britain are the same. This was a mistake, but it would seem to be hardly more than a detail of departmental management to have it rectified at once. Meanwhile I am much mistaken if "An Unfortunate Colonial" could not, by following the enactments of the British and American Statutes, have obtained all the rights which he complains that he is deprived of.

The Canadian Act of 1889 is indefensible. It requires an author to print and publish his work in Canada within one month of publication elsewhere, and in default his book is given to Canadian publishers on their own terms; which means practically that they can take it for nothing. (The proposed royalty is hardly worthy of consideration.) It may be answered that the American Act has a similar provision, but there is an immense difference between Canada and the States. It is not, of course, more justifiable for Americans to insist on books being set up by their own printers at the expense of the author, than for Canadians to do so, but owing to the large population across the boundary, the requirement there is not a harsh one. On the other hand, very few books could stand the expense of printing a special edition for the reading portion of 5,000,000 people, particularly when editions had already been printed in London, and in Boston or New York, from which all demands of the Canadian market could be easily supplied. There is another great objection to the Act. It would be almost impossible to exclude from the United States the cheap pirated editions sent out by the Canadian publishers, and this would seriously injure, perhaps irretrievably damage the sale of the authorized edition published by arrangement with the author. The Act is designed solely to enrich Canadian printers and publishers at the expense of British and American authors, while, if it should become law it might deprive Canadian authors of their rights in the United States. This is unjust, for copyright statutes exist for the benefit, not of publishers and printers, nor even primarily of the public, but only for the protection of authors.

A. WHEELER.

Winnipeg, 28th Feb., 1895.

[The writers of both of the above letters have taken up an untenable position in assuming that the *raison d'être* of a copyright law is the protection of authors; it is really the benefit of the public. Copyright is of comparatively modern enactment, and prior to its enactment no author had any protection in law. Spenser's "Fairie Queene," Shakespeare's plays and Milton's "Paradise Lost" might have been pirated with impunity, and, indeed, some of Shakespeare's plays were so. Mr. Wheeler puts his finger on the weak spot of the opposition to the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 when he points out that "it would be almost impossible to exclude from the United States the cheap pirated editions sent out by the Canadian publishers." The British author can avoid this under the Act by publishing in Canada, and the people of Canada should not be called on to grant him any more protection than this privilege affords him. On the constitutional question Mr. Wheeler classes the British Copyright Act with the "Merchant Shipping Act of 1854," though they are not at all analogous; he would find a much closer parallel between Copyright and patent right in their nature, but he would find also that while the Canadian Parliament has absolute control of patent right it is alleged not to have such control of copyright, though the subjects are mentioned together with a list of those assigned to the Dominion Parliament by the British North American Act.—EDITOR THE WEEK.]

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Canada and Newfoundland.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SUBJECT SUGGESTED BY READING KINGSFORD'S HISTORY OF CANADA.—VOL. 7.*

INSTEAD of reviewing this volume at present, I propose simply to take a text from it bearing upon the important present-day question of the French claims to part of the Newfoundland shore. Dr. Kingsford states the facts clearly and so concisely that one wishes that he could have seen his way to similar treatment of other questions that are dead, as well as comparatively insignificant. This wish is expressed apologetically, because I have no desire to be included among the critics to whom he refers in his preface. "In some instances," he says, "remarks have been made upon the number of these volumes, as if it were a matter of wonder that Canada had any history at all. Such a criticism presupposes the idea that the received exemplar of what chronicle we possess should be contained in a small volume of a few pages, in which dates should figure as prominently as events; the

latter being related almost as briefly as they would appear in the summary of an almanac." It is not necessary, in order to escape from Scylla, to plunge into Charybdis. There is a way between the two. Let it be added, however, in justice to Dr. Kingsford, that it is a good thing that we should have at least one history of Canada, written in English, in which all the facts that affected our development are recorded; not only those which were internal but those also which were linked with the contemporaneous history of Great Britain, the United States and France. Such a work will be of practical use when more sparkling volumes, written for a generation in which "he who reads must run," have been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

No one should attempt to discuss the union of Newfoundland with Canada, or France's attitude in pressing her claims to part of the coast of the ancient colony, without keeping the irreducible facts of the case before his mind. It will help us little to talk of the folly of Britain in making certain concessions to France, in connection with the Treaty of Versailles. Treaties are dictated by one power to another, only when the latter is so completely humbled that she can no longer strike back. Then the only law is the moderation of the conqueror, and even should he gorge himself to the full he may feel, at a later day, as Warren Hastings did when at the bar of Parliament, astonished at his own moderation. Prostration, however, was not the position of France at the time. Rodney had indeed defeated her West India fleet, and Eliot had triumphed gloriously at Gibraltar. But Britain was more exhausted than her ancient enemy. She had held her own against France, Spain, Holland and the thirteen North American Colonies fighting on their native soil, and with Russia, Sweden and Denmark in an attitude of armed neutrality, a neutrality, that is, which might be exchanged in a moment for war. To suppose that in such circumstances it could be all "take" on her side and all "give" on the side of France is a delusion, pardonable only in the mind of a Jacky Tar, who believes as he sings:

One jolly Frenchman
Two Portugee,
One jolly Englishman
Lick 'em all three.

It is equally idle, it seems to me, to talk of the folly of Canada uniting with Newfoundland, unless and until Britain extinguishes the French claims to part of her coast. One has only to look at the map to see that Newfoundland geographically belongs to Canada. If she is unwilling to throw in her lot with us at present, and give her contribution to building up a great nation on British lines in North America, we must wait patiently till she comes to a saner and nobler mind. Her best men are already tired of isolation, and the mind of the best men becomes before long the mind of the people. But even if she wished—though it is almost an insult to suppose it—to throw herself into the arms of any other power, the Empire to which she belongs and Canada in particular would have to forbid the bans. We would agree to surrender Vancouver's Island, when we agreed to see Newfoundland part of France, or of the United States. This being so, we must accept Newfoundland as we accepted any other part of the Dominion, that is, with her debts and difficulties as well as her dowry, whenever she is willing to negotiate for union. "I will not marry you, until it is quite clear that there are no incumbrances on your estate," is not the kind of language that a pretty maid expects to hear; and if she does hear it, the answer is sure to be, "Nobody asked you, sir." Besides, why should it be thought the business of Britain to do all our dirty, difficult or disagreeable work? If it be said that she is responsible for the Treaty of Versailles, the contention would appear to be that because she obtained for us ninety-nine gifts she is bound to get us the hundredth also. Is it not about time that we should co-operate with our mother in securing what we believe to be our natural boundaries instead of throwing the whole responsibility on her and pretending that we are not yet of age?

There are people who fancy that, in order to induce the French to clear out, nothing is needed but tall talk from Great Britain. The sooner they are disillusioned the better. There are some things to which France attaches great importance. Sir Charles Tupper found that out when negotiating his little Treaty. As Mr. Foster put it, when explaining the Treaty to the House of Commons, and apologizing for its meagre list of benefits on our side, "you might as well expect to get blood from a stone" as expect France to reduce-

* "The History of Canada." By William Kingsford, LL.D. Vol. VII. (1779-1807). Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 1894.

her tariff on agricultural products. Her farmers demand protection, and as they have votes, they are listened to. Her statesmen have always been equally solid with regard to fishery privileges, partly because good Roman Catholics must have fish to eat, and still more because there is no better training for sailors for the navy than the banks and shores of Newfoundland. The French have for centuries claimed rights there, and they are not going to give up what they have, by the last Treaty concerning them, without knowing the reason why. All that can be done is to determine what those rights are, then to allow them without grumbling, and to wait for a better time coming. Meanwhile, it is quite clear that the Dominion of Canada can press for their reasonable determination with more power than Newfoundland, and the sooner therefore that Miss Colonia (for I believe she is entitled to that distinction) accepts our hand and heart the sooner is she likely to have peace and such happiness as mortals may look for.

It has been hinted that it would be dangerous for Canada to have anything to do with such an unsettled question, because French-speaking Canadians would, in the event of friction, take sides with France. Such a supposition shows some little ignorance of human nature. We all sympathize with our own kith and kin, but if they begin to encroach on our property we fight them more bitterly than we would fight strangers. We are more jealous of their interference, and if anger is once excited it is cherished longer. Had France or Germany proposed to lay a cable from New Caledonia to Vancouver, via. Necker Island, no Senator of the United States would have raised his voice against the Hawaiian Republic leasing that bit of useless rock; but as it was Britain, the whole Senate lost its head and went in for tail-twisting, and the President's recommendation was unceremoniously kicked out of doors. The Senators knew that it would cost the country millions of dollars to indulge in this outburst of childish spleen, because they must lay a cable when they refuse Hawaii permission to accept the one actually offered (*gratis*, so far as the States are concerned), but that did not induce pause for a moment. They were ready to put their hand in the pockets of their constituents, cut off their noses, or gouge out their own eyes to spite their best friends, simply because there had been that little unpleasantness between the two countries a century and a quarter ago. It the same way, the French Canadians were in raptures over Napoleon's victories up to 1812; but when the allies of Napoleon came in the form of invaders of Canada, they were welcomed at Chateauguay and elsewhere, with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." So would it be, once Newfoundland was a part of Canada, should France prove an irritating neighbour, or try to press her rights till they became wrongs. French Canadians are above everything else Canadian.

I must refer the readers of *THE WEEK*, who wish to know the exact terms of the treaty rights of France, to Dr. Kingsford's volumes (vol. VI, p. 493, and vol. VII, p. 160-3), assuring them that, on many other subjects as well as on this, they will find exact information, gained at a great expenditure of labour, and expressing the hope that they will order the series, either for their own library or that of the High School, Mechanic's Institute or Reading Room with which they may be connected.

G. M. GRANT.

* * *

Life and Letters of Dean Church.*

MARY C. CHURCH, who edits this volume of her father's letters, says in her preface: "It has been my aim to make it a book of letters rather than in any sense a complete biography." As a result we have a model "life and letters" in one volume. Two other features of this book greatly add to its value. Dr. Francis Paget, the Dean of Christ Church, has written an introduction to the letters in which he gives us a most beautiful sketch of the mind that may be found in them. Canon Scott Holland has also written an introduction to that part of the volume which relates to the Dean's life at S. Paul's. These two sketches agree in their testimony to the correctness of the idea which England seems to have formed of Richard William Church, that he was one of the wisest and best men of his generation.

Dean Church's life, from the time his boyhood ended, fell naturally into three almost equal periods. Eighteen years were passed at Oxford; then came nineteen years at Whatley; and these again were followed by nineteen years at St. Paul's. The editor taking advantage of these natural divisions has divided the "letters" accordingly. Dean Church's life was interesting and to some extent eventful. His youth was spent abroad, for the most part in Italy, which he loved. In 1836 he graduated at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1838 he was elected to a fellowship at Oriel. There he was surrounded by the leaders of the Oxford movement, and was the chosen friend of Charles Marriott, Newman and others. As Junior Proctor in 1845 he inspired the *nobis Procuratoribus non placet* which prevented an irate convocation from associating tract 90 in the condemnation which had just been passed upon "Ideal" Ward. In 1853 he retired to the little village of Whatley in Somersetshire. After the stirring scenes through which he had just passed, he welcomed this period of quiet. He spent his time winning the love of his people and in the quiet study of literature and history. During this period he wrote many excellent articles and reviews for the *Guardian* and other papers. In 1871 he was dragged by Mr. Gladstone, not without the entreaties of Canon Liddon, to take Dean Mansel's place at S. Paul's. It was under his direction, with the assistance of the late Bishop of Durham (then Canon of St. Paul's), Canon Liddon and the present Dean, that St. Paul's became what it now is—a great power in the religious life of the nation.

It is very difficult to know what to select from the volume before us. The beautiful and penetrating sketches by Dr. Paget and Canon Scott Holland are full of passages which we would like to quote, but there is one passage in which the Dean of Christ Church tries to set forth the secret of Dean Church's influence over the best and greatest men, which we cannot overlook. "But further back in his character than either patience or anger there was an habitual feeling of which only those who knew him well, perhaps, became distinctly conscious, but which, when once it has been discovered, might be traced in much that he said and did. It was as though he lived in constant recollection of something that was awful and even dreadful to him; something which bore with searching force on all men's ways and purposes, and hopes, and fears; something before which he knew himself to be, as it were, constantly arraigned; something which it was strange and pathetic to find so little recognized in current views of life. He seemed to bear about with him a certain hidden, isolating constraining and ennobling fear which quenched the dazzling light of many things which attract most men; a fear which would have to be clean got rid of before time serving or unreality could have a chance with him. Whatever that fear was it told upon his work in many ways; it helped him, probably, in great things to be unworldly; it sustained with an imperious and ever present sanction his sense and care for perfect justice, in act and word, in his own life and in his verdicts on the past; and it may well have borne part in making his style what it was, for probably few men have ever written so well and stayed so simply anxious to write truly."

It is interesting to note how, in his early years, Dean Church speaks of Bishop Butler and Maurice. "It is a great wish of mine to be properly acquainted with Butler, to lay the foundations of my own mind amid his works, to have him ever facing me and imbuing me with his spirit," and a little later, "There is something in Maurice, and his master, Coleridge, which wakens thought in me more than any other writings almost: with all their imputed mysticism they seem to me to say plain things as often as most people."

Those who have followed the religious movements of our time will find many interesting letters dealing with the Oxford Movement, "Essays and Reviews," the ritualistic struggles, etc., etc. In almost every case Dean Church is on the side of that large and generous charity which saw the verdict which would ultimately be pronounced and generally accepted. It is of special interest to know that Dean Church did not share in the panic produced in the religious world by the publication of the "Origin of Species." In 1860, he writes to his great friend, Dr. Asa Gray: "It is wonderful 'shortness of thought' to treat the theory of natural selection as incompatible with the ideas of a higher and spiritual order." One remarkable trait in the Dean's character must not be overlooked. It is noted by Scott Holland in these words: "Of all that elder race (the Tractarians)

* "Life and Letters of Dean Church." Edited by his daughter, Mary C. Church; with a preface by the Dean of Christ Church. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

he was the one who most intimately followed on with the new movements and the fresh temper. He was absolutely in touch with the younger men. . . . He felt what was going forward; he believed in its worth; he took it seriously. Right to his very latest years he caught the spirit that was abroad, and was sensitive to its necessary differences from earlier types. Thus the younger men could come to him with their vague and crude aspirations, unafraid and unchilled. They were sure of sympathetic consideration—of a judgment that viewed their case from inside. . . . And this was of vital significance during the crucial years, when the currents set moving by the Tractarian impulse were beginning to work out new grooves and receive fresh tributaries. . . . It is difficult to exaggerate his influence in reconciliation and in control at a juncture when old bonds were stretched near to breaking. He stood between the old and the young, procuring the entire confidence of each, with an authority over both that was unique." In a letter to Canon Liddon, evidently referring to "*Lux Mundi*," Dean Church shows his sympathy with the liberal wing of the Oxford Movement. He did not necessarily accept all their conclusions, but he felt and saw the difficulties with which the writers of "*Lux Mundi*" were attempting to grapple.

Canon Scott Holland describes an incident which shows what the Dean thought of Mr. Gladstone. A clergyman chanced to remark in the Dean's presence that Mr. Gladstone was insincere. "The Dean was sitting in his chair when the remark was made, but he instantly rose, his face even paler than it usually was, and he said, evidently with the strongest suppression of personal feeling: 'Insincere! Sir, I tell you that to my knowledge Mr. Gladstone goes from communion with God to the great affairs of state.' It was high testimony to be given to any man, but highest of all when we remember who gave it."

Among other things there is an amusing account of the Dean's growth in the knowledge and love of Browning's work. He advises the unwary to begin with "Paracelsus," then the selections. We wish we could quote Dean Church's estimate of Dean Stanley, but it is too long. We can only hope that we have said enough to induce some of our readers to get a book which is interesting and elevating on every page. For this volume records the life of one who was universally beloved and revered. His sympathies were wide and generous. He possessed the "faculty of judgment and the grace of justice." He was a moral compass, a higher conscience, to all who knew him. The universal homage to his clear insight, purity of motive and justness of judgment points clearly to his peculiar greatness and the loss which the church and nation suffered when he died. But he has bequeathed to men the richest of all legacies, the memory of the grace and beauty of an almost perfect life.

At the end of this volume will be found a list of Dean Church's numerous works and a good index to the "Life and Letters." The publishers are to be congratulated on the appearance of this new and cheaper edition.

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BRIEFER NOTICES.

Meditations in Motley; A Bundle of Papers Imbued with the Sobriety of Midnight. By Walter Blackburn Harte. (The Arena Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.)—This is a dull, pretentious and wordy little book. Mr. Harte says that he was once a newspaper man and that he has left journalism. His leaving it can be well understood. If newspaper men used as many words to carry their thoughts as the author of these "meditations" does the world would not contain the papers that would have to be printed. Our author must have been a writer "on space," and the trick of expanding his "copy" to an undue tenuity appears to stick to him. All that is worth anything in this really attractive-looking little chunky volume, so daintily printed and bound, could have been said in a third of the compass with better effect by a man of direct thought and a fair mastery of English. Mr. Harte is neither the one nor the other. Where he should be direct he meanders, where his language should be forcible it is pitifully weak, though he appears to fall into the error of supposing that he can atone for a pervading and fatal commonplaceness by the occasional use of grotesquely unpleasant verbiage. We can only compare our sensations after reading this book to those of a man who has asked for bread and has been given seidlitz powders. We have constantly hoped, as we have turned page after page, that we

were coming to something solid at last, but our hope has been turned to disappointment and our hunger has remained unsatisfied. It may be said that we were not warranted in expecting wisdom in a book with such a title as "*Meditations in Motley*." Well, we have known fools who were, in their way, wise. Mr. Harte, however, does not prove to be of this kind. Motley is surely quite unnecessary wear for him—why does he wish to disguise himself? He has neither the geniality nor the wit of the true jester, and where he apparently tries to be smart he fails clumsily. There is, nevertheless, fun in the book, for our author takes himself so very seriously and gives us his platitudes with such gravity that it is impossible not to be amused by him. Take this sentence or two, for instance, from the opening essay, which is entitled "On Certain Satisfactions of Prejudice":

Thus, while the more matter of fact of my friends have forfeited all their illusions before reaching the age of thirty, I hope to retain a sufficiently large number of amusing prejudices to exercise and keep me in humor for a lifetime; and that without becoming seriously a victim of my own illusions. So my incredulity, being of a slow and native growth—it was of almost unconscious development until my plunge into the study of psychology—has not destroyed and deprived me of the advantage of any prejudices that a kind providence and the concomitance of education and early surroundings ordained should be mine, as contributory to my social happiness; but it has maintained an equilibrium between my real world and the world of my illusions, which I cannot but think has not only been of material benefit to me in my earthly pilgrimage, but has afforded me innocent mirth at my own expense, when I was too desperately poor to indulge in laughter at anybody else's, and truly the man who cannot laugh heartily at the unescapable discrepancy between his conscience and his inclinations, who cannot perceive the ludicrousness of his grave and sober part, be it what it may, in this great farce of a world, cannot have much charity for those who, either from indolence or natural unfitness, or an excess of philosophical temperament, fail to get anything out of the scramble but hard knocks.

That is a fair sample of the style of these essays. They are written as if they were the inner thoughts of a man respecting whom the world should be interested. If they were written by one who had done something in the world—say, shaped the decrees of a kingdom for thirty or forty years, or ruled an army, or subdued the nations as a novelist or dramatist—they might be patiently waded through with toleration. As it is they only add one more example to the large existing collection of the world's specimens of literary egotism.

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Press Opinions of "The Week."

The last issue of THE WEEK is an excellent number, and fully sustains the high standard which this journal has established. It contains a deal of interesting and varied matter, the literary treatment of which is marked by an ability that does credit to Canadian journalism. THE WEEK is a high class publication, devoted to politics, science, art, and kindred subjects, which has met with widespread favour among educated men and women.—*The Globe*.

The Review begs to congratulate its esteemed contemporary, THE WEEK, on its handsome appearance under its new and energetic management, and on the excellence and brightness of its varied contents. A journal which outlives all the vicissitudes which beset journalistic ventures in this country, and for twelve years more than holds its own, is a paper that must have roots in the soil and good cause for its existence. THE WEEK has taken root in Canada. It fills a real and not an imaginary need. The best thoughts and aspirations of the country must have a medium for their expression, and THE WEEK's record shows that it is the chosen medium. Free from party leanings and possessing the courage of its convictions, THE WEEK has ever aimed to promote independence in public life, and honesty and integrity in our legislatures. It is a standing protest against provincialism, representing, as it does, by its large number of contributors and correspondents, all parts of the Dominion. In no other Canadian publication can be found the contributions of such prominent writers. THE WEEK discusses affairs from the point of view of the nation, and not the province. This fact is abundantly recognized abroad, and the paper is constantly quoted by English and American magazines and reviews as the best exponent of the best thought and life of the Canadian people. It has just begun a brilliant series of articles entitled, "Pew and Pulpit in Toronto," of which two numbers have already appeared.—*Trinity Review*.

Periodicals.

The *Barrister* for February is a very strong number. The leading article is one by O. A. Howland, M.P.P., on the copyright question. In it he wholly denies "the justness and legal correctness" of the assumption that the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland has an "over-ruling legislative power" over British colonies with parliamentary governments. His argument remains unfinished, and the article concludes with a promise to examine in a subsequent one the "dicta and assumptions," contained in judgments and law treatises on which the allegations of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in purely colonial matters is based. Mr. Richard Armstrong contributes a sympathetic notice of the late Chief Justice Wood of Manitoba, one of the most gifted and remarkable men whom Canada has ever produced. The *Barrister* editorially takes the ground that "Copyright is only a survival of a particular form of taxation," and that "under no guise whatever can England constitutionally lay an impost upon Canada, or use the machinery of the Canadian Government for its collection."

March *St. Nicholas* gives further instalments of delightful serial stories for young people: "Jack Ballister's Fortunes," "Three Freshmen," and "A Boy of the First Empire." Boyesen narrates in a graphic way the story of the war between the "East-siders" and the "West-siders," which had a very happy ending, and Rudyard Kipling depicts the mysteries of animal life in the jungle. The sketch of Nathaniel Hawthorne by Brander Matthews is admirably done, and is accompanied by a portrait and other appropriate illustrations. The short paper explanatory of marine signals by means of flags is instructive as well as interesting. Mr. Hornaday continues his natural history studies by describing the appearance and habits of "Br'er Rabbit and his Folks." The "Brownies through the Union" are shown up in Texan life and occupations. One of the most interesting pieces in the book is an addition to previous accounts of "Owney," the eccentric dog who persists in travelling at his own sweet will on United States mail cars—an occupation which has now lasted twelve years, and has made him familiar to mail clerks in many different parts of the Union.

Lippincott's Magazine for March contains the concluding instalment of "A Tame Surrender," a story of the Chicago Strike. The title is explained by the concluding sentences: "But he heard, and sprang to her aid, and caught her in his arms. Little heroine though she was, what a tame surrender after all!" A brief "Glimpse of Cuba" is a piece of exquisite description of the "sun-kissed island of the sea, whose breath is laden with the poison of pestilence." One, after reading it, feels no surprise at the recently cabled announcement that 6,000 Spanish troops are about to be sent to keep down chronic revolution. In "The Artist's Compensations" Mr. W. C. Lawton calls attention, in the way of a contrast between the solitary life of Hawthorne and the full life of Lowell, to the necessity each is under of making a choice between alternatives. In the one case the artist may produce a great work if he has the genius to do it; in the other he may enjoy life and win fame, but the latter will not rest on any great work of art. To quote Goethe:

"A talent is in solitude developed,
But in the stream of life a character."

The March number of the *Educational Review* is devoted entirely to the "Report of the Committee of Fifteen." This committee was appointed at Boston in 1893, by the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, and its report was submitted a few weeks ago at Cleveland. The committee was divided into three sub-committees, one of which dealt with the training of teachers, one with the correlation of studies in elementary education, and one with the organization of city school systems. The chairman of the first of these sub-committees was Horace S. Torbell, Superintendent of Schools in Providence, R.I.; the chairman of the second was William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; the chairman of the third was Andrew S. Draper, President of the Illinois State University. It is impossible in this brief notice to give

even a summary of this voluminous report, every page of which teems with suggestive, every and which is sure to be quoted from and commented on in all the educational journals for months to come. The *Educational Review* has done a very unusual thing, but a very commendable one, in publishing the report as a whole. It is almost unnecessary to say that the correlation of studies is a much more vexed question than either of the others, and, therefore, one is not surprised to find that while the five members of the sub-committee entrusted with it are in agreement on most points, each of the four city superintendents associated with Mr. Harris, appends a supplementary statement of his own views on some matters that are by no means unimportant. Some time ago a "Committee of Ten" prepared and published a report in the course of study for secondary schools. This report of the "Committee of Fifteen" is quite worthy of a place alongside of it, and the teacher is fortunate, indeed, who possesses both as part of his private library.

The "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" has reached the fifth number of the fifth volume. The first article in this number is one that, for the Province of Ontario at all events, is very timely. It is on "Elected or Appointed Officials," by Dr. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada. Indeed, the writer intimates at the very outset that the occasion of his article was the agitation of this question during the recent election campaign in this Province, and the appointment of a commission to inquire into it. Almost needless to say that Dr. Bourinot does not believe in introducing the elective system, and that he is able to make out a very strong case by contrasting the system that prevails in Canada with that which obtains almost universally in the United States. Mr. H. H. Powers essays the formidable task of defining the vexed term, "Sociology" and thus defining the scope of the science which it connotes, if it is a science. After a full and fair discussion of the views of others, he inclines to the opinion "that 'Sociology,' will be most profitable as a general term, including the special social sciences as its branches," and that "such an inclusive use of it will be forced on us whether we will or not, as has been the case with biology." A marked and very useful feature of the "Annals" is its notices of books, and of those in the current number the one most likely to attract the attention of Canadians is a review of Mr. Justin Winsor's recent work entitled "Cartier to Frontenac." It is really an account of "two centuries of map-making and of the knowledge of the North American interior as reached through the continental waterways of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi." This account is illustrated by a large and well-chosen collection of reproductions of contemporary maps, in which step by step the erratic progress of discovery is reflected.

* * *
Literary Notes.

Zola's new novel is to be called "Rome," and it will appear in book form in March.

Andrew Lang has located his new romance, "The Monk of Fife," in the time of Joan of Arc.

Du Maurier is said to be writing another novel. "Trilby" has reached a circulation of nearly 200,000.

Count Tolstoi has just finished a new work which he calls "Priceless Wealth, and All the Trouble Attached to It."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that Robert Louis Stevenson's love of adventure was inherited from his mother, a wiry and active little Scotch woman.

Mary Hanny Foott, the Queensland poet, now literary editor of the *Queenslander*, will shortly publish a volume of verse entitled "Gorse in Bloom."

Mr. M. M. Adams is at work on a book giving a new theory of the architecture of the great Egyptian pyramid. The work is the outcome of many years of laborious study.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's first article to women in *The Ladies' Home Journal* caused

the whole edition to be sold in ten days, and the printing of a second edition of 45,000 copies.

The late Prof. Seely, of Cambridge, has left sufficient material for a volume, to be entitled "The History of English Foreign Policy." There was much need of a work on this subject.

A story by W. D. Howells is to appear in *Scribner's*, entitled "A Circle in the Water." The suggestion for the title is in the line in Shakespeare's "Henry VI.": "Glory is like a circle in the water."

"The Renaissance of the English Drama" is the title of a book about to be published by Macmillans and made up mainly of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' collected essays and lectures on dramatic subjects.

The Marquis of Lorne has contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a review of Mr. Pope's life of the late Sir John Macdonald. The Marquis says many complimentary things about both the biographer and his illustrious subject.

The eleventh edition of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's *Marcella* will be in one volume form and published in paper at 50 cents. It will be ready about March 20th, and at the same time a cloth edition will be published, also in one volume, uniform with Robert Elsmere and David Grieve.

The letters from Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, which will run through the year as a serial in *Temple Bar*, will be published by Macmillan & Co., in two volumes in style uniform with their edition of his letters already published.

It is now practically arranged that Mr. Adrian Ross will be the next librettist to collaborate with Sir Arthur Sullivan in opera. Mr. Ross is said to be, after W. S. Gilbert, the most expert writer at the production of "catchy" lyrics.

Mrs. Julia R. C. Dorr, the well-known Vermont writer of prose and verse, recently celebrated her seventieth birthday at her home in Rutland, Vt. The day was kept by the town, which sent delegations of nearly all its prominent citizens.

Henry M. Stanley has almost completed his autobiography, which will give a systematic account of his travels and adventures. It is doubtful whether the world cares enough now about Stanley to make his biography a success as a literary venture.

Constable, of Edinburgh, Methuen, of London, and Stone & Kimball, of Chicago, will shortly bring out "Tristram Shandy" as the first of a new series of English classics, to be edited by William Ernest Henley. Other numbers of the series already announced are Burns' Poems, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, and Congreve's works.

There is said to be keen competition for the vacant headship of Jesus College, Oxford, between Lewis Morris and Professor Rhys. The former is the well-known poet; the latter is equally noted as a Celtic scholar, who has so little sympathy with modern poetry that he calls Tennyson's beautiful versions of the Arthurian legends "the falsetto preachments of the modern muse."

The London *Advertiser* keeps up with the procession. It has long been one of the most progressive journals in Canada, and it bids fair to remain so. The latest development in its management is the introduction of Linotype printing machines, by means of which the chief part of its matter is set up. This alone would not amount to much in the improvement, were it not that it is in keeping with the general spirit of enterprise and the general evidence of ability which have so long secured for the paper a prominent place.

* * *
Music and the Drama.

Edward Grieg has been called the Northern Chopin. Not because his music is copied after that of the wonderful Pole, or even cast in the same mould, but chiefly because of its originality in rhythm and harmony. It is as distinctly national and individual as Chopin's

and one can recognize its style, character and flavor immediately on hearing it played. Almost one measure is enough for this. The syncopated phrases, the suggestive rhythms, the style of cadence, and the characteristic manner in which he resolves his biting dissonant harmonies. In the latter respect Grieg is unusually daring. Very seldom does he follow out the established custom of resolving chords of the seventh unless it be that on the dominant. Instead of taking them to the fourth above, he frequently leads them to the third, which sounds surprisingly strange and mysterious. The Scandinavians are very rich in Volk song. Grieg has taken the peculiarities incident to this music with its shifting tonalities and chromatic progressions, and woven them into tone poems of extraordinary beauty. One is fascinated. Pictures of a new world, new atmosphere, new scenery pass before our vision, and we see curious people, hale and vigorous, and lithe and graceful; passionate at times, but often melancholy, as if tears had suddenly wet their eyes, but were quickly dried again. It is intense, but not remarkably so. He does not reach a high plane and stay there long, for his pieces (forms) are for the most part short, beautifully symmetrical, charming, delightfully colored, but with melodies which haunt. His songs are among the finest which the musical world possesses. They are ideal, descriptive, poetic. If he writes of Autumn we feel the very crispness in the air, and the warm noontide sunshine; we see the haze on the hills, the twinkling silvery stars, the leaves rustling and idly falling. If it is spring, the balmy suggestiveness of its approach steals into our very blood, the rivers are swollen and the buds are already formed. If he gives us a love poem, as "Ich Liebe Dich" (I love thee) or the one for piano (Erotik) from op. 43, our emotions are excited, the tale is so irresistibly intense and passionate, and when all is over a tremulous languor settles down, subduing and tranquilizing. Grieg is amazingly imaginative, and if he has not positive genius, he stands directly on the border line. Some day, when I have time, I mean to refer to him again, and will then make an effort to more fully analyze and enlarge upon his style and the general descriptive character of his different works. He is a hard worker, and composes almost entirely at the piano. When I was a student in Leipzig several years ago, Grieg for a time lived nearly opposite, my number being 7 and his 6, and from my window occasionally I could see him in his room. Many a time have I gone up the stairs leading to his apartments, and listened to him as he improvised his weird harmonies, and enchanting melodies, stopping now and then to write them down. Not long after I was introduced to him, and was invited to visit him on a certain morning in his own room. I accordingly availed myself of the opportunity, and passed an hour on that occasion in the happiest manner. I remember it well. Manuscripts and music were lying on the piano, and scattered around on the table and floor were a few books and sheets of music paper. Grieg had been composing.

W. O. FORSYTH.

The concert in the School Room of the Church of the Redeemer, Tuesday, Feb. 26th, was greeted with a very large audience. The proceeds went to the funds of the newly established orchestra, this being its first concert. The orchestra was assisted by the choir of the church, both being under the direction of the choir master, Mr. Walter H. Robinson. The principal number by the orchestra was the overture, "La Nozze de Figaro," by Mozart, and in this, as well as in the other numbers, they showed a high state of proficiency for so young an organization, and if they continue together they will do real good work and continue to reflect credit on their conductor, Mr. Robinson. The chorus' numbers were nearly all unaccompanied and were very well sung, especially Gounod's anthem, "Send out Thy Light," and the part song, "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower," by Stewart, a splendid quality of tone being produced, with a careful attention to the different shades of expression. Chief among the soloists was Mrs. Fred W. Lee, whose piano solo, "Variations," op. 34, by Beethoven, was performed with considerable brilliance and style. Mr. A. E. Semples' solo for flute was much admired, as was also the clarinet

playing of Mr. Wm. F. Robinson, of Hamilton, in Mozart's "Quartette for Clarinet and Strings." Miss Ivey Kerr's violin solo was likewise well played and applauded. The vocal solos by Mrs. Willson-Lawrence and Mr. J. W. H. Musson are especially worthy of mention, and deserved the applause bestowed on them.

The sixth recital by Mr. W. E. Fairclough for this season was presented to a fairly large audience on Saturday afternoon last, the 2nd inst., in All Saints Church. The organist performed a fine programme of works, by Bach, Smart, Merkel, Guilman, Widor, Schumann and Dubois, in his well-known scholarly style. Miss Mabel L. Langstaff, soprano, contributed Handel's "O Lord, Correct Me," and Gounod's "Forever with the Lord," in a manner which showed natural taste on her part, and a voice of considerable sweetness.

Miss Lina D. Adamson will give a recital in the Lecture Hall of the Normal School, on Tuesday evening, 12th March. She will be assisted by Mrs. Adamson, Miss Grassick, Miss K. Archer, Mrs. F. Lee, Miss E. Massey, and Mr. Walter H. Robinson, the tenor. A silver collection in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children will be accepted.

A piano recital of unusual interest was given by Miss Bella Geddes, F.T.C.M., pupil of Mr. Edward Fisher, in the Conservatory Music Hall, on Thursday evening of last week, before a fashionable and critical audience. This was the sixth recital in the series being given weekly by Mr. Fisher's pupils. Miss Geddes played an interesting programme, comprising selections from both the classical and romantic schools, displaying throughout good, technical ability, warmth of expression, and an intellectual grasp of the various compositions. Her numbers were Schubert's Sonata, A. Major, op. 120; (a) A Shepherd's Tale, (b) Shepherds All and Maidens Fair, by Nevin, (c) Greig's March of the Dwarfs; (a) Schumann's Noveltte, E. Major, (b) Paderewski's Barcarolle, op. 10, No. 4, and (c) Vogrich's Staccato Caprice; Liszt's Rigoletto, closed the programme. Vocal selections were contributed by Miss Bessie Findlay and Mrs. H. W. Parker, A.T.C.M., who displayed voices of good compass, sweet and sympathetic. Miss Lena M. Hayes, A.T.C.M., played on the Violin the "Allegro Moderato," from Wienawski's Concerto op. 22, showing admirable technique and phrasing, with good musical tone. Miss Ethel Tyner gave an excellent rendering of Scott's "Death of Marmion" in which she displayed much elocutionary ability and dramatic expression.

* * * Art Notes.

Of the associates of Stanhope Forbes (my theme of last week), the cleverest, perhaps, are Frank Bramley, Chevallier Tayler and Fred Hall. Bramley who was trained in Antwerp is influenced by the traditions of both Germany and France; and is, withal, a true Newlyn; the quality in his work which stamps him as a member of the Cornish School being a square touch, which, at the same time, is commonly accepted as being the Gallic sign manual. The traces of Antwerp are shown in his frequent choice of old people as models, and in his tendency toward a low key of colour. The familiar "mosaic" method of applying the pigment is a strong feature in the work of Bramley; and he is not guiltless of softening or blending his tones by the flicking process which results in a certain condition of things known as "wet cat"; by which term I mean that the margins or boundaries of objects in his pictures, or the transition between tones and colours, is suggestive of the outline of a saturated feline. But the defects and exaggerations of a school are always most noticeable in the products of its weaker members. And it is not the powerful pictures from Bramley's hand that have brought into derision the obvious defects of the school. Always serious—serious almost to the pitch of gloominess—Bramley's canvases attract one first by their strength of execution and hold one by the interest of their theme. They invariably tell a story, and without waiting to go, for the hundredth time, into the vexed question of whether or not a picture

should tell a story, suffice it to say that Bramley's do so with extraordinary, graphic vigour. His "Hopeless Dawn" (bought by the Royal Academy) is as dramatically pathetic as the tear-provoking scenes in the works of Dickens.

Fred Hall is of quite another stamp. He seems to have little or nothing of melancholy, or, at least, exhibits it rarely; and after painting for some years amongst his *confreeres* at Newlyn, and worthily helping to uphold the doctrines of the school, he has gradually developed into a caricaturist; and one finds his work alongside the sketches of Partridge and Phil May in those highly flavoured periodicals which divert the weariness of a dying century by recording the latest doings of the turf and the *corps de ballet*.

Chevallier Tayler imbibed with me the teachings of the Slade in the days when the austere Legros cooled the ardour of the young enthusiasts by telling them that nothing good had been done in art since Michael Angelo. His own paintings were a good deal touched by the spirit of Ribera and other bituminous old masters, who did not leave any drawings worthy of a place in the fine collection of auto-types of the Slade, but who influenced the work of our Professor though he did not hold them up as models to us. I met Tayler again when he was studying in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens—in fact I "swapped" a room in my hotel for his leaky little studio in the Quarter. Two years later he appeared on the horizon at Newlyn where he enrolled himself with the brotherhood and he still continues in the fore-front of the school. His pictures are of the sort known as *genre*: they are admirably painted, scientifically just in all their details, but one wishes he would let himself go, and do some irregular, incomplete failure with more fire and a little less precision. His "Last Sacrament" was meddled at the Salon; he is always well treated at the Academy; and he is on a smooth, well-defined road to success.

E. WYLY GRIER.

The seventieth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, New York, is to open April 1st.

A collection of thirty-one water-colour drawings by Geo. H. Boughton is open at the Avery Gallery, New York. They are his illustrations of Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

The annual exhibition of the Montreal Art Association is now open and a number of our Toronto artists have contributed: Messrs. M. Matthews, H. E. Atkinson, W. A. Sherwood, G. A. Reid, F. M. Bell-Smith, Carl Ahrens and others.

Some weeks ago mention was made of the purchase of a picture painted by Mr. Carl Ahrens, "After the Rain," for the city to form the nucleus of a permanent collection. The amount has not yet been raised, and Mr. G. A. Reid, Yonge Street Arcade, the treasurer of the fund, will be pleased to receive any subscriptions. This collection of pictures could not fail to be a boon to our city if for nothing else than for the benefit of art students. When we have this and a permanent art building we will have made a fair start in the right direction.

A very excellent portrait of Mr. C. C. Van Norman, retiring President of the Commercial Travellers' Association, was unveiled and presented to the original last Saturday. This is one of Mr. Forster's best portraits. He is now at work, and has almost completed, a portrait of Bishop Connor, of Peterborough, which, as well as the first mentioned, show

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much careful delineation of character. The attitude is a sitting one, the right hand holds a partly closed book, the face not quite full; the brushing on the hands is admirable in its delicate treatment.

Mr. Wyly Grier's picture "Bereft," along with his portrait of Mr. Goldwin Smith, which has not been exhibited here, and one of Mr. Edward Blake, which was at the last Palette Club Exhibition, was the attraction at the artist's studio last Monday when he received his many friends at an "At Home." The title of the picture is well chosen, and, if one had any gift of poetry, it is a picture like this that would inspire it, as is said to have been the case with Kingsley's "Lands of Dee." The time is evening, a slim peasant girl with unkempt locks holds in her arms a lamb whose mother lies dead at her feet, partially in a pool of water. A sketch of Moorland, dull in the waning light, with a belt of firs against the quiet sky, complete a picture very pathetic in its simplicity. The broad treatment of the brush work and low key in which it is painted are in perfect harmony with the subject.

The course of lectures on art which the Woman's Art Association has been giving this season closed Feb. 28th with a lecture by Mr. O. A. Howland on "Art in Doors and out of Doors." Professor Ramsay Wright introduced the lecturer and proved himself an excellent chairman throughout the entertainment which consisted of a programme of most enjoyable music after the lecture. Mr. Howland spoke of the aim of the Association as rather promotive of the art spirit than of the facility of expression needed in the artist. All art, he said, could be traced to "out of doors," as even that about us, whether house or furniture or decoration, was an echo of nature. He referred to several instances of public buildings which had been beautified by tastefully planned surroundings. The early art of the ancients was also dwelt upon. At the close of the lecture, playing by the Ladies' String Quartette, solos by Mrs. Farlane and Mrs. Saunders, respectively, and instrumental music by Miss McCutcheon, completed the programme.

Personal.

Oliver Wendell Homes left an estate valued at \$72,117.

Sir John Carling has definitely retired from political life.

Evangelist Moody celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday recently in San Antonio, Texas.

The first guest registered in the New Hotel Quinte, at Belleville, was William Laidlaw, of Toronto.

Leo XIII's rare vitality has carried him safely through another sharp illness, from which he is said to have quite recovered.

Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset have been making together an extensive lecturing tour, but have both been laid up recently by an attack of influenza.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh met with a very hearty reception during his late visit to Edmonton, an outlying portion of the immense territory under his jurisdiction.

J. R. Dougall, proprietor of the Montreal *Witness*, has been re-elected President of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Hon. J. G. Joly de Lotbiniere has accepted the Liberal nomination for Portneuf, and Sir Donald Smith has been offered the Conservative nomination for Montreal West.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, M.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, has been ordered by his physician to take several months' rest, and will sail for Europe early in April.

Dr. Weldon, M.P., for Albert County, N.B., has been renominated by the Conservatives of that constituency. He is a member of the faculty of law of Dalhousie University.

Mr. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, is taking an active interest in the movement to purchase Thomas Carlyle's Cheyne Walk residence and convert it into a Carlyle Museum.

Modjeska, the great Polish actress, has been forbidden to play in Warsaw, because she once delivered in America a lecture looked on with disfavor by the Russian Government.

Rev. J. W. Annis, a very prominent Methodist clergyman, at present stationed in London, Ontario, has been stricken with paralysis, and all hope of his recovery seems to be excluded.

At the late Conference of Young Methodists, in Toronto, a very able address was delivered by the Rev. A. C. Courtice, who is to assume, on the first of July next, the editorship of the *Christian Guardian*.

Mr. F. M. Bell-Smith, the well-known Toronto artist, was placed on the footing of a guest at Rideau Hall while he was painting so much of a portrait of Lord Aberdeen as required sittings of His Excellency.

Tsar Nicholas II. has extended for ten years the limit of the time within which the ukase of 1892, forbidding foreigners the privilege of being freeholders or leaseholders in certain districts, will come into force.

Mrs. Herbert, wife of Gen. Herbert, accompanied Lady Aberdeen to the meeting of the National Council of Women at Washington. Gen. Herbert has gone to England on leave, the motive being urgent private business.

Mr. George A. Cox has been selected to fill the vacancy caused in the Toronto Street Railway directorate by the resignation of Mr. J. W. Leonard. The selection is a good one for both the Railway Company and the city.

Queen Victoria writes a coarser hand now than she used to do, but it is still firm and full of character. Before she became "Empress of India" she used to sign herself "Victoria R"; now she signs "Victoria R. I."

The Patrons of West Assiniboia have nominated Mr. J. K. McKinnis, of the Regina *Standard* to contest that constituency with Mr. N. F. Davin, of the Regina *Leader*. The campaign will be an interesting one, at least from a spectacular point of view.

Major General C. W. Robinson, C.B., the newly appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital in England, is a son of the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, and a younger brother of ex-Lieut.-Governor Robinson and of Christopher Robinson, Q.C., of Toronto.

Lord Dufferin, in a speech before the Paris Chamber of Commerce, recently said that, despite current criticisms, there had never been a time since his arrival in Paris when the relations between France and Britain were more friendly and more conciliatory on both sides.

Mr. Frank Cockshutt, the new President of the Brantford Board of Trade, dealt in his inaugural address with the subject of acquiring play grounds for the children of the city. Other Boards of Trade might follow up this line of action with great advantage to the community.

President Faure is said to be the first French President addicted to smoking. Thiers never smoked; McMahon had given up the habit under medical advice; Grevy had ceased to smoke before he became President; Casimir-Perier is a very light and only an occasional smoker.

Lord Randolph Churchill had a presentiment of early death, but he expected to serve five years as Prime Minister before he died. He was leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons for that time, but lost his chance of the Premiership by resigning from the Salisbury Ministry.

Captain Gordon, of the ship *Crathie*, which recently sank the German steamer *Elbe* in a collision, has been fined ten shillings by the North Shields maritime authorities. His offence, perpetrated last October, was sailing his vessel up the Tyne on the north instead of the south side of the channel.

The Rev. Dr. McIntyre, now of Denver, Colorado, has been engaged by the management of the Grimsby Park, to give a week's lectures at that popular summer resort in August next. Dr. McIntyre is well known to frequenters of the Park as one of the most eloquent lecturers of the day.

The Press Gallery of the Ontario Legislature has chosen Mr. C. T. Long, of the *Mail and Empire*, president for this session, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of the *Globe*, vice-president, and

Mr. J. H. Woods, secretary. The Hon. Speaker Balfour, under whose authority the gallery is organized, is an active journalist.

W. J. Healy, who has been for some years the resident correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* at Ottawa, has resumed office work on the *Mail and Empire*, and his place has been taken at the Capital by Mr. Horace Wallis. Mr. Healy, who is a graduate of the University of Toronto, was tendered a farewell reception by his fellow graduates resident in Ottawa.

One of the counsel for the Hyams brothers in their preliminary trial on a charge of murder in this city was Francis L. Wellman, who, a few months ago, conducted, on behalf of New York State, the prosecution of Erastus Winan on a charge of forgery. Police Magistrate Denison declined to allow either Mr. Wellman or Mr. Gooch, his partner, to take any part in the conduct of the case. The prisoners will not suffer any detriment on this account, for Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, their Canadian counsel, is amply able to look after their interests.

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Personal.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, sailed from New York the other day *en route* to Europe.

A petition has been filed in the Ontario Court of Appeal against the return of the Hon. William Harty, M.P.P., for the City of Kingston.

The venerable professor of classics in McGill University, Dr. Cornish, is reported to be about retiring from the discharge of the active duties of his chair.

Three Hawaiian exiles, who were brought to Vancouver by the Australia steamer *Warrimoo*, have prosecuted the commander of that vessel in the British Columbian Supreme Court.

During the German Emperor's late visit to Vienna he had his first interview with the "Duke of Cumberland," between whom and the Emperor there have been strained relations over what is called the "Guelph Fund."

Sir Hercules Robinson has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape Colony in succession to Sir H. B. Loch. Perhaps the late visit of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to England had something to do with the change.

A Berlin correspondent reports Prince Bismarck saying in conversation that all his moments of real happiness put together would hardly make up twenty-four hours. In politics he never gained enough rest to be happy. His first experience of real happiness was when, as a boy, he shot his first hare, and he subsequently enjoyed life with his wife and children. There is some humor in Bismarck's naive admission that though he loved truth and "tried to stick to it" during his diplomatic career he was now and then obliged to "deviate a trifle from it," and that this was always painful to the old Emperor who loved truth above all things.

* * *

Publications Received.

Mrs. Hungerford. Peter's Wife. London : Geo. Bell & Son. Toronto : Copp, Clark Co.

Robert Louis Stevenson. The Amateur Emigrant. Chicago : Stone & Kimball.

David Swing. Old Pictures of Life. 2 vols. Chicago : Stone & Kimball.

A Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Isaac K. Funk, Editor in Chief. Vol. II. M to Z, Toronto and New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1895.

Edward Randall Knowles, LL. D. The Supremacy of the Spiritual. Boston : Arena Publishing Co.

Bernhard Ten Brink. Translated by Julia Franklin. Five Lectures on Shakespeare. New York : Henry Holt & Co.

Maria Beale. Jack O'Doon. New York : Henry Holt & Co.

Various Writers. Ethical Essays. Philadelphia : S. Burns Weston.

Fraser Cornish. Week by Week. New York : Macmillan & Co. Toronto : Copp, Clark Co.

Edited by Mary Church. Life and Letters of Dean Church. New York : Macmillan & Co. Toronto : Copp, Clark Co.

Edited by Dr. Jas. A. H. Murray. Oxford English Dictionary. Vol. III. New York : Macmillan & Co. Toronto : Copp, Clark Co.

Walter Blackburn Harte. Meditations in Motley. Boston : Arena Publishing Co.

Joseph A. Willard. Half a Century With Judges and Lawyers. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Roda Broughton and Elizabeth Bisland. A Widower Indeed. London : Geo. Bell & Sons.

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Lord Salisbury, in a recent speech, expressed regret that there is not in Great Britain, as in the United States, some regular means of taking the opinion of the people on proposed constitutional changes.

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Public Opinion.

Montreal Herald: It is the chief grievance against the National Policy in its present form, that it has maintained prices for goods that have to be bought, above their just values, while the sources of income for the consumer are not artificially increased.

St. Thomas Journal: If the Dominion Administration is going to turn huckster why should it not buy the fruit-grower's apples, the cheese-maker's cheese, the breeder's cattle, the farmer's wheat, and the fisherman's fish? Why draw the line at butter?

Toronto Sentinel: That Mr. Dalton McCarthy would adorn the highest court in the Empire is beyond question. But Canada cannot spare the member for North Simcoe. This country has always had need of fearless, independent men, and this need was never greater than it is to-day.

Hamilton Times: The Division Court Act is susceptible of amendment; anything cheapening the process is to be commended, but its provision for compulsory payment of debts by able debtors might well be applied to the County Courts' Act. Some luxurious dead-beats might not like it, but honest men would be the gainers.

Montreal Gazette: When there is no competition from outside, protection, we freely admit, is of no use, and when outside competition ceases, it will be time enough to take down the tariff wall. But since just now there are rainy days commercially the world over, the Canadian people will conclude like wise men to keep their umbrella up.

Hamilton Herald: Sir Oliver Mowat is showing his usual long head in the way he is handling Leader Haycock of the Patrons. Haycock has been placed on the committee to strike the standing committees and he has been allotted a nice little room all to himself, where he can sit and smoke, stroking his chin whiskers and thinking what a fine fellow he is.

Quebec Chronicle: The elections are not far off, and in the event of an exciting campaign, when every resource of a resourceful enemy will be brought into play, it is well to be prepared at every point. That the fight will be a bitter one, when it does take place, is clear. We believe that it will be the most active campaign which has taken place in our country since Confederation.

Mail and Empire: Mr. Laurier once said that he would plead with Mr. Greenway for a remedy if wrongs were found to exist. Mr. Tarte understands that there are wrongs, and upbraids the "fanatics" of Ontario for their continuance. Would it not be better for Mr. Laurier to plead at Winnipeg according to his promise than to have his party in the West irritating and offending the Roman Catholics and his party in the East offering unmerited insults to the Protestants of Ontario?

* * *

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.,
18th August, 1894.

To whom it may concern—and that is nearly everybody.—This is to certify that I have used Coutts & Sons' "Acetocura" on myself, my family and hundreds of others during the past fifteen years for headache, toothache, rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, cuts, boils, abscesses, scarlet fever, chills and fever, and also with good success on myself (as I was able) in an attack of yellow fever. I can hardly mention all the ills I have known its almost magical power in curing, such as croup, diarrhoea, biliousness, and even those little but sore pests to many people—corns. The trouble is with patients, they are so fond of applying where the pain is—and not where directed, at the nerve affected. And the trouble with the druggists is that they also want to sell "Something just as good," which very often is worse than useless.

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Miscellaneous.

A French explorer recently found an Assyrian loaf of bread supposed to have been baked 560 B. C.

London is twelve miles broad one way and seventeen the other. And every year sees about twenty miles of new streets added to it.

The vast region called Western Siberia forms less than one-fifth of all Siberia, but contains two-thirds of the population, numbering nearly 3,000,000 souls.

MR. W. A. REID, Jefferson Street, Schenectady, N. Y., 22nd July, '94, writes:

"I consider Acetocura to be very beneficial for La Grippe, Malaria and Rheumatism, as well as Neuralgia, and many other complaints to which flesh is heir, but these are very common here."

Coutts & Sons, 72 Victoria St., Toronto.

A Roman mile stone was recently found near Carlisle, on the old Roman road leading to York, on which is cut the name of Carausius, the commander of the Channel fleet, who, in Diocletian's time, proclaimed himself Emperor in Britain and held out for eight years against both Romans and Picts. This is the first inscription of Carausius ever found, though his coins are not uncommon.

Thirty-three fatalities have been reported for the last season in the Alps, which is less than the average. Four persons met their deaths by avalanches or falling stones, six by exposure to the weather, fourteen missed their footing and fell down precipices, three were killed by lightning, one fell into a glacier fissure, one was lost while seeking edelweiss, and four cases are unexplained.

REV. P. C. HEADLEY, 697 Huntington Avenue, Boston, U.S.A., April 2nd, 1894, writes:

"I have found the Acid treatment all it claims to be as a remedy for disease.

"While it does all that is stated in the descriptive and prescriptive pamphlet, I found it of great value for bracing effect, one part of the acid to ten of water applied with a flesh brush, and towels after it; also an excellent internal regulator with five or six drops in a tumbler of water. I should be unwilling to be without so reliable and safe a remedy.

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* * *
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What is the chiefest charm
That beguiles one
When you are near?

Girl with galore
Of the new woman's wiles,
Is it simply propinquity
To real catholicity
In the feminine mind?
The fascination
Of woman's beauty,
Well-groomed, full of life,
In raiment dainty?
Spell or enchantment
Of radiant vivacity?

Glorious girlish grace,
The joyful gaiety
Of a pure, happy heart?
Or is it only
The siren's song,
The coquette's wrong
Use of God's gifts to your sex?
No! of perih's thought!
'Tis not any of these.

Let me believe
It's your womanly way,
Subtle, sweet, lovely,
Outwitting a fay
In the worldly-wise witchery
Of a daughter of Eve.

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Common Law,		Botany,	
Education and Teaching,		Geology,	7 courses.
Methods of Teaching Geometry and Algebra,		Physiology and Hygiene for Teachers,	2 courses.
Engineering,	5 courses.	Physical Training,	2 courses.
including Highway Engineering.		Courses at the Medical School.	

Women as well as men are admitted to these courses, except those in the Medical School, those in Engineering, and the two more advanced courses in Geology.

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The assistant director of Kew Gardens, lecturing at the London Institute on some curiosities of tropical plant life, said that among these were the pearls found occasionally in the cocconut palm of the Philippine Islands, pearls which, like those of the ocean, are composed of carbonate of lime. The bamboo, too, yields another precious product in the shape of true opals, which are found in its joints. In each case this mineral matter is, of course, obtained from the soil. The natives of the Celebes use these vegetable opals as amulets and charms against disease.

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Dr. —: Young man, I am afraid I shall not see you in heaven. Irreverent Youth: Cheer up, doctor; you are not so wicked as that.

Little May (at the funeral of Little Bessie's mother): Your papa will marry again, won't he? Little Bessie: Oh, yes! but not till after the funeral.

Suitor (seeing flower on the table): May I take this as a token of your friendship? Fashionable Miss: Good gracious, no, sir! Why, that's my new bonnet!

Teacher: As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. Do you quite understand what that means? Scholar: Yes, sir. When bicyclists grow up they'll walk stooping.

Because a man who writes a play is a playwright, it doesn't necessarily follow that the bicycle editor is a wheelwright, or that the wheelwright would make a good spokesman.

"You say you made money in business?" "Certainly," replied the Montreal policeman. "What was your stock-in-trade?" "It wasn't a stock-in-trade. It was a trade in stock."

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Smythe: I intend Harry for the bar; would you advise his beginning on such old works as Coke and Blackstone? Tompkins: No; I would begin by grounding him even further back. Smythe: Indeed! In what? Tompkins: The Ten Commandments.

"I have come to ask for your hand, Miss Judson," said Perkins to the Business Girl of the Period. "Well, I'm very sorry, Mr. Perkins, but it is already taken. Mr. Wiltenberry called last evening and I gave him the refusal of it for ten days," replied the fair one. "If he decides not to take it permanently, I shall be pleased to have you renew your offer."

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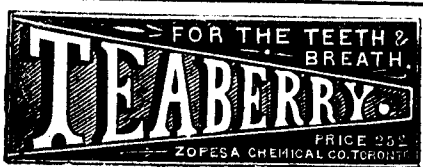
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