

# THE WEEK.

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## The Week.

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## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE Orange celebration appears to have been generally successful. In Toronto it was so, though the morning was unpromising. Everything about the procession and the subsequent festivities at the Exhibition grounds was perfectly orderly and creditable in every way to the Association and its cause. The formidable development of the force of Irish Catholicism in the political field, coupled with the attempt of the Parnellites to wreck the British Legislature and dismember the United Kingdom, has of late revived, in an unexpected manner, the practical importance of Orangeism, which seemed at one time to have become, for any but social and convivial purposes, almost a thing of the past. The necessity of political societies may be deplored by others besides Mr. Blake; but there are sometimes dangers which in such communities as ours, and under the elective system of government, can really be met in no other way. With regard to the compact organization and the political activity of Roman Catholicism, as well as of Fenianism, there can of course be no sort of doubt. Not a symptom appeared in the recent Canadian celebrations of any disposition to revive the violence of bygone days, or to meet Roman Catholic encroachment and Fenian conspiracy by any other than legal means. The danger against which the Orangemen have to guard if they wish to exercise real influence, and against which the best of them are evidently trying to guard, is the prostitution of their order to the purposes of a political party. They cannot serve two masters, the dispenser of patronage and the cause of Protestant liberty, at the same time. One thing, however, must have struck every spectator of the array of Saturday last. Disunionists and Roman Catholics who talk of Ireland as if it were all their own, and of their cause as the Irish cause, forget that there is another Ireland, which is very far from being theirs or sympathizing with their cause, though it has in it the very thews and sinews of the country.

EXPERIENCE seems to have fully justified the opinions of those who would have dissuaded us from spending money on a circulating library, recommending us to confine ourselves to the establishment of a library of reference, with a first-class librarian to guide study, and of public reading-rooms. The reading-rooms are very successful, and there is every reason to believe that the library of reference will be equally so, as soon as the system is in running order, the librarian being in the opinion of the most competent judges a man eminently suited for his post. But it is found, as was predicted by those who understood the subject, that of the books

taken out from the circulating library more than two-thirds are novels. This is not a proper expenditure of public money, especially when people broken down with labour are being sent to gaol to save them from starving. It is more than wasteful, for it stimulates a morbid taste which has already acquired a most baneful hold on many, especially on ladies, who are the chief consumers of this kind of literature. Novels are now printed so cheap that any person may buy as many as are good for him or for her without assistance out of the taxes. But as a rule, when people buy literature it is of a class superior to novels, and in this respect again the circulating library, which is likely to diminish the purchase of books, is of doubtful utility as a mode of promoting the intellectual progress of the people.

THERE is one point in connection with the discussions upon Canadian Independence which is overlooked by both advocates and opponents of that possibility. It appears to be taken for granted that Canada is the sole arbiter of her own destiny, and that so long as she prefers to remain a British Colony that condition will continue and be acquiesced in by the Mother Country. It is even conceded that, were Canada to ask for Independence, the English Government would not deny the request, though the impression seems to be general that nothing less would bring the question within the range of practical English politics. But, much pride as is felt in her prosperous colony by England, the latter country is beginning to see that she has acquitted herself of all reasonable parental responsibilities, and to think that Canada is "of age" and should no longer claim a minor's privileges. Further, England is hampered in at least one means of dealing with the Irish difficulty by the knowledge that a rupture with the United States would expose Canada to invasion as a British Colony—a condition of things equally embarrassing to both countries—to the child, who would suffer for a parent's misfortune, and to the parent who, with hands full, must yet defend a child attacked solely on account of the relationship. Does anyone suppose that the British Government would not have been able more freely to demand that America should cease tacitly to permit dynamite plots to be hatched in the Republic had it not been for the contiguity of Canada, with her long and practically indefensible border-line? Fenian manifestoes show that this fact is constantly present in the minds of the bloodthirsty wretches who plan murder to keep up subscriptions to the dynamite fund. It would be well, then, in debating the future of Canada, to take into account the fact that there is a wide-spread feeling in England in favour of inviting Canada—and indeed other colonies—to set up shop for herself—to become independent. It must be confessed, however, that the advanced party who advocate the severance do not indicate how a country composed of such discordant elements as the Dominion is to maintain Confederation, especially alongside a powerful neighbour with whom a much larger number of Canadians than is commonly supposed are inclined to fuse politically for mutual commercial benefits.

Now it is Ottawa that is threatening to celebrate. There is danger of this sort of thing being done *ad nauseam*. What with Carnivals, Centennials, Semi-dittos, National and Provincial fêtes, and the rest, even the appetite for proclaiming itself natural to a nation justly proud of its rapid progress must be more than satisfied. "Hundreds of thousands of visitors have been attracted to Montreal and Toronto, and thousands of dollars have consequently flown into the pockets of their citizens," says the *Ottawa Sun*. The latter part of the quotation is not corroborated by the business men of Toronto. Indeed, viewed from the economic standpoint, the Semi-Centennial is an acknowledged fizzle, and curses not loud but deep have been vented by many who were induced, in hopes of a good harvest, to contribute liberally to the expenses pool. Our Ottawa friends think the thirty-ninth Provincial Exhibition, which is dated for September 22nd to 27th, might be extended so as to attract "thousands of visitors" (with their thousands of dollars) to that city. Every one would be glad to see that prediction fulfilled. It is suggested that "Exhibition week should be made a great carnival at the capital. The city should be clean swept and garnished, flags should float from every building, there should be free open-air concerts, fireworks, balloon ascensions, anything and everything that will have the effect of attracting visitors. No city in Canada," adds our contemporary, "has so many natural attractions for the visitor."

## CURRENT EVENTS AND OPINIONS.

THE nomination of Mr. Cleveland—our neighbour as we may call him, since he is an ex-Mayor of Buffalo—by the Democratic Convention will be welcomed by all the friends of Reform. It is a distinct triumph of the better over the worse section of the Democratic party, and denotes the total discomfiture of Butler and of Tammany. The nomination was in truth carried by the influence of the Independent section of the Republican party, whose vote the Democrats knew could be secured only by an irreproachable candidate. Thus a new line of political cleavage begins to appear, separating the Reform element in both the existing parties from the corruptionists, and practically combining the two Reform elements in antagonism to corruption. It would not be surprising if this virtual coalition should in time become actual, and a Reform party, distinguishing itself by that name and uniting the best of those who now call themselves Republicans with the best of those who now call themselves Democrats, should emerge from the present complications. The question between Reform and Corruption is really the great issue, and there is nothing but a worn-out association and a name which has lost its meaning to link such Democrats as Cleveland and Bayard to Butler and Tammany, or such Republicans as Schurz and George W. Curtis to the corrupt managers of the Republican machine. Tariff reduction, the only issue comparable in importance to that of general Reform, of which in truth it is a most vital portion, happens also to be a cross division of existing parties. The plank of the Democratic platform on this subject is shifty and equivocal, betraying division of opinion within the camp as well as fear of the Protectionists without. It would in truth have been wiser and better in every respect to say nothing about import duties in particular, but to lay down broadly the proposition, which few would dare to contradict, that no more ought to be taken from the people by taxation of any kind, external or internal, than is necessary for the purpose of carrying on the government. Yet it is plain that of the framers the majority is in favour of reduction, while the Democratic manufacturers of Pennsylvania are not less desperately wedded to Protection than the Republican manufacturers of New England. The spell of a traditional name is powerful, but cannot very long survive the demise of all real agreement in principle and of every substantial motive for co-operation. A new page has certainly been turned in the history of American parties. The wish in the case of the present writer may be father to the thought, but he cannot help thinking that a heavy, perhaps a fatal blow has been dealt to the party system altogether; for the conduct of the Republican voters must be regarded as a downright defiance of all party laws and ties. Being nominated, Mr. Cleveland has a very fair prospect of election. By the Republican Seceders his candidature seems at once to be ratified; and these men will feel that their honour is safe in voting for him since it has been made manifest by the proceedings at Chicago that they will be voting not with, but against Butler and Kelly, even though those worthies should continue to be dragged along by the Democratic machine. It is not very likely that Tammany will bolt: its object above all things is plunder, and the chance of plunder is resigned by secession from the winning side. Great efforts are being made on the side of Mr. Blaine to win over the Irish: but the Irish are gregarious and submissive, and unless the Tammany leaders give the word, it is not probable that many of them will desert the party to which, for some mysterious reason, they have always been devotedly attached. Pennsylvanian manufacturers may be lukewarm: they cannot fail to see that their interest, or what they take to be their interest, draws them to the camp of Mr. Blaine; but their lukewarmness will not counterbalance the active support of the Independents. The nomination of Mr. Bayard would have been more gratifying as a tribute to a reputation for unsullied integrity through a long public life; but Mr. Cleveland has shown himself upright as well as strong; and the absence of any proofs of extraordinary talent may well be overlooked if he is resolved to set his face steadfastly against corruption.

IN the question as to the relations between England and the Colonies, there is one point comparatively little present to the minds of Colonists, but always present to the mind of an Englishman, especially if he keeps up his intercourse with any public men in the Old Country. The empire is surrounded by perils with which the strength of the imperial country is barely sufficient to cope. Rome had the world pretty well to herself: all her empire, though vast, lay in a ring fence: that of England is scattered over the globe, and threatened at every point, directly or in its communications, by Powers, any one of which would be a formidable enemy, while with two or more of them combined the conflict would be desperate. At this moment there is trouble with France in Egypt, trouble in West and

South Africa, trouble with Russia on the Indian frontier; and of the four provinces of Ireland three are in a state of smothered rebellion. We are misled by the dazzling recollection of the single-handed struggle with Europe under Napoleon. But the total destruction of the French, Spanish and Dutch navies in the beginning of that war had left England absolute mistress of the seas. She is now only the greatest of several great maritime powers, and since the days of Nelson the conditions of naval warfare have been largely altered to her disadvantage. Her army is not half as large as the peace establishments of France, Germany or Russia: it is not double as large as the peace establishment of Belgium. She has the Sepoys; but without British troops at his side the Sepoy is untrustworthy, and in case of war India would absorb two-fifths of England's present military force. Every colonist must know that the colonies could afford her no effective aid, either on land or sea. They could only cling to her knees and embarrass her in the mortal struggle. That their people are excellent material for soldiers, nobody doubts; but before the material could be worked up, the war, under modern conditions, would be over. Saving the Sepoys, there is not in the whole Empire any available force, either military or naval. True loyalty will not tell falsehoods on this vital subject to the English people. Nor would money be more forthcoming than men: no Colonial Parliament would impose heavy taxes on the colonists for an Imperial war, and in Canada the French and Irish combined would have a veto on the vote. It must be remembered, too, that England herself is changed. She has grown more industrial and less military. She has also become far more democratic. Her constancy in the long struggle with Napoleon was, in part at least, due to the strength of her aristocratic government, which had begun the conflict for its own objects, and cared very little for the opinion or sufferings of the people. Political power is now in the hands of the masses, who may cheer the troops when they embark for South Africa or Egypt, but would not long endure the burdens and privations of a great European and maritime war. In the artisans, especially, millions of whom are now enfranchised, the imperial sentiment is generally weak, the commercial sentiment strong, while such aspirations as they have are usually rather cosmopolitan than national. Compelled to fight for her life, England would, probably, put forth greater force than ever, but if she were compelled to fight for her life she would certainly have no strength to waste on the defence of distant dependencies which were unable to defend themselves. In this rough world power of self-defence is still essential to nationality or Empire, but especially to Empire which is not protected in the same degree as nationality by the moral sense of other communities; and in the case of the British Empire the power of self-defence is wanting

THE reason alleged by the Lords for throwing out the Franchise Bill would, as was said before, be sound, if only it were sincere. A scheme for the alteration of a polity ought to be complete, so that the legislator may be able to forecast its practical result, and the plan for the redistribution of seats is the necessary appendage to the plan for the extension of the franchise. But everybody knows that in the case of the Lords the plea is hollow. As a privileged order they must be and always have been opposed to change of every kind, and especially to all political change in the direction of democracy. If they passed the Disraeli Franchise Bill of 1867, it was because they were assured by their crafty leader that the low populace of the cities could be drawn by "beer and balderdash" into the Tory camp, and turned against the progressive intelligence of the country. That fact in their legislative records is in every way fatal to their present position, nor can they possibly deny that the peasant, however ignorant, is on the whole a much worthier candidate for the franchise than the denizen of the slums. Still they block the way, and the usual appeal is now to be made from their prejudices to their fears. Such are the perfections exhibited in practice of the Bicameral system which gives to the two Houses of a Legislature co-ordinate power, with the tacit proviso that the less popular House shall not exercise its powers on any important question, or if it does, that it shall be coerced by agitation. It was under the threat of a swamping creation of Peers, as is well known, that the Lords passed the first Reform Bill. The Government is urged to apply the same screw now, but it seems to incline to the alternative of an autumn session, and a re-introduction of the Bill. Ultimately the question will be, whether a sufficient storm can be got up in the country to terrify the Peers. For those who are not on the spot to form an opinion on that point at present is very difficult. It must be borne in mind that the immediate decision will rest with the constituencies as they now are, not as they would be after the passing of the Bill; and an appeal to the constituencies as they now are does not seem certain to result in the overthrow of the party which supports the Peers. It does not seem certain at least that the overthrow will be so signal that the Peers will have no choice but to give way. The

farmers are not favourable to the enfranchisement of the labourers, with whose unions they were the other day waging war, and thus the rural constituencies will probably remain Conservative in an election held under the present conditions. Nor is it easy to say how far the city constituencies may be influenced by the general fear of revolution or by the fear of increasing the forces of disunion through extension of the franchise in Ireland. Moreover, the special question of the Franchise Bill will not be submitted apart from other questions as a constitutional amendment issued to the people under the American system. It will be indistinguishably confounded with the Egyptian question, with the Irish question, and with all other questions, general, local, and personal which may happen to be agitating the minds of the people throughout the country or in any particular constituency at the time. Nobody will be able positively to say whether the nation has decided in favour of the Franchise Bill or not; so little rational in some cases of the most vital kind is the working of this renowned constitution. Sooner or later, however, the Peers must succumb. They will, as usual, increase their unpopularity by their resistance, the contempt felt for them by their surrender, and they will have brought their House a step, and a wide step, nearer to its doom.

In the encounter, for which the trumpets have now sounded, and which, unless the warder of compromise should again be unexpectedly thrown down between the combatants, must ensue, there will be more of violence than of reason, even on the right side, and passions will be unchained only a few degrees less rabid and injurious to political character than those of civil war. And what will be the practical result when the Franchise Bill shall have been carried not one of the statesmen who have framed that Bill and are pressing it on the acceptance of the nation has, so far as appears from his speeches on the subject, even seriously attempted to forecast. England will be left without any government or authority but that of party, the historical basis of which is fast crumbling away and giving place to the domination of wire-pullers, who, with their caucuses, are likely henceforth to have the country in their hands. It may be a bold thing to say, but it is the fact, that there is not one among the leaders, at this critical juncture, who sees the real character of the situation. The vision of all of them is clouded by the penumbra of monarchical institutions. They all allow themselves to fancy that the Crown is still the government, that the House of Lords is an independent branch of the legislature, and that the House of Commons, instead of being, as it now is, the supreme power, is merely, as it was in monarchical days, the representation of the people. Hence, they imagine that they may safely pour any amount of ignorance, passion, and political incompetency into the constituencies by which the House of Commons is elected. But their "ancient throne" is an ancient throne, and nothing more; and when the House of Lords attempts, on any organic question, to exercise the power of a co-ordinate branch of the legislature, it is at once denounced and coerced. Almost the only conservative institution in England, which retains any practical force, is the non-payment of members of Parliament, which, together with the expensiveness of elections and public life, keeps the representation mainly in the hands of the rich; and this is neither a satisfactory sort of safeguard in itself, nor one which is likely long to survive the last restrictions on the suffrage. The hereditary principle is dead at the root, though, in some of the branches and leaves of the vast and immemorial tree, there still lingers, as there was sure to linger, an autumnal and waning life. Political and social order, which is not less necessary to progress than to security, must henceforth be sustained by other means. The elective system, now the only system possible, must be so organized that it shall, in the interest not only of the rich but of all, give the ascendancy to public reason over passion, and support a stable government. Democracy has come. By the framers of the American constitution it was recognized, and they accordingly provided it with real, though, it has turned out, not sufficient, safeguards, such as an executive government assured of its legal term of existence irrespectively of the fluctuations of party, the President's veto and those of the governors of States, a Senate elected on a conservative principle, and a written constitution in the keeping of a supreme court, besides the Federal system, which is highly conservative in itself. British statesmen are now called upon, in truth they were called upon long ago, in the same way to recognize democracy and to organize it, furnishing it with safeguards as real as those with which it is furnished in the United States, but more effectual. It is an unorganized and chaotic democracy that they are introducing under the forms and names of an old feudal monarchy; and on the perilous path which they are blindly treading amidst the vociferous applause of partisans, no step can be taken backwards, at least without a violent convulsion.

IN Ireland there is a lull, but they, it is to be feared, are much mistaken who fancy that the storm is over. The success of the Land Act must be still regarded as very doubtful. The Duke of Argyll speaks as a landlord, yet his criticisms on the Act are strong. Of course, if by agrarian legislation you take an annual sum of two or three millions from its legal owners and hand it over to another set of people, the set of people to whom it is handed over will, for the moment, be enriched and pleased; so will the trades and interests which are dependent on them, while the trades and interests dependent on the political class, as well as the despoiled class itself, will suffer, and complain in proportion. But obvious consequences wait on such a method of suppressing discontent. Security of property and faith in contracts, with all that depend upon them, disappear. We are now told, and it is easy to believe, that land in Ireland is unsalable. Investors will not buy it, because they know that they will never be able to collect their rents. The tenants will not buy it, as it was hoped they would, because they look to political agitation as the sure means of enabling them to repudiate the remainder of the rent and make the land their own without further payment. That which is unsalable is, of course, unmortgageable; indeed, a mortgagee would be pretty sure to be paid off, like a landlord, with a bullet: money, therefore, cannot be borrowed for the purpose of stocking or improving a farm; and the landlord, now reduced to the ownership of a very precarious rent-charge, will certainly not spend money in improvements, the benefit of which he knows that he will never reap. A temporary sop given to disaffection is not a solution of the problem. A population multiplying in thriftlessness and wretchedness, on a soil incapable of maintaining it, is, as cannot be too often repeated, the main source of evil in Ireland. We should have the same pressure on the means of subsistence and the same troubles in Quebec, if Quebec were an island, instead of having a ready outlet for the surplus population into the United States. Nothing can be an effectual remedy which does not equalize subsistence with population, and this confiscation will never do. Whatever binds the surplus population to the soil will, of course, aggravate the evil. Instead of increasing under the Land Law, production is said rather to have declined. As to "migration," or the plan of shifting the people from one part of Ireland to another, it is a device of the political agitators for keeping the elements of discontent at home: nobody would embrace such a scheme on purely economical grounds. The renewal of the agitation against the remainder of the rent seems to be merely a question of time; it will hardly be delayed beyond the first bad season; and when it comes, how much will remain of the fruits of all this benevolent legislation?

ONE thing is painfully clear. All these agrarian concessions, all these violations, in the supposed interest of the Irish tenantry, of economical principle and private right, though tendered in the sweetest accents of conciliation, have failed to allay the political disaffection or to conjure away the political danger. The language of Mr. Parnell and his associates both in Ireland and in America is just as rancorous as ever, and their aim plainly is not Home Rule in the sense of an improvement of local institutions, or the assertion of a nationality within the Union like that of Scotland, but the disruption of the United Kingdom. They avow themselves in this to be actuated not merely by love of Ireland but by hatred of England, and make no secret of their intention to carve a hostile, as well as an independent, republic out of the side of Great Britain. If the Parnellites have been rather less obstreperous and offensive of late in the House of Commons, it is because they are afraid of injuring the prospects of the Franchise Bill, from which they hope to receive a large increase of power. It would have been folly to expect that political adventurers, the breath of whose life is disaffection, and who have not scrupled to resort to such means as the terrorism of the Land League, or to embrace such alliances as that with the American Invincibles, would allow themselves to be conciliated, and their fangs to be drawn by land reforms or by reforms of any kind. It is true that the strength of Irish disturbance is now, as it has always been, not political but agrarian. Purely political movements for the establishment of an Irish Republic have always failed, as it was natural that they should when, apart from the Union itself, there was no serious political grievance to sustain rebellion. But the cause of disunion has become blended in the minds of the peasantry with that of farms free of rent, and popular passion has been worked up against England to such a pitch that, whatever may be said about the impulsiveness and fickleness of Irish character, it can hardly be expected to subside, especially as it is constantly fed by the anti-British literature which the system of public schools, introduced by the native priesthood, has enabled the people to read. The opposition from the native priesthood, has enabled the people to read. The danger may yet pass away. Dissension, which has already broken out

between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt, may spread among the leaders, and the invariable history of Irish conspiracies may be repeated once more. It appears from the result of the election of a mayor in the highly Celtic and Catholic City of Cork that the quiet and property-holding classes, who must well know what is meant by a Fenian Republic, are beginning to lay aside their factions and forget whether they are Whigs or Tories, while they keep confusion, terrorism and rapine from their doors. The vigorous stand made by the Orangemen against the terrorists has also, beyond question, had a great and salutary effect. But at present the signs of the times point to what a plain-spoken member of the House of Commons called "a square fight" for the Union. Had Parliament at first listened to the voice of patriotism instead of listening to the voice of faction, and acted with unanimous firmness, the cup of bitterness might have passed away from the lips of both races, which now seem doomed to drink of it once more.

As though there were not already elements enough of combustion in Europe, a dynastic crisis seems likely to be added to the number. By the demise of the heir to the crown of Holland, the aged king is left with no successor but a girl only three years old, and without a title to one portion of his dominions, since Luxemburg, by the terms of a European convention, is subject to the Salic law. An alarming rumour is afloat that Germany intends to claim a voice in the regency, which it is suspected would be the harbinger of annexation. It is most unlikely, however, that Bismarck has any sinister designs upon Dutch independence. Though reputed a devil-fish of aggrandizement, he has, in truth, never given by his acts any colour for the imputation. The unification of Germany was the plain dictate of nature and could give umbrage to nobody but France, on whose rapacious ambition it forever placed a curb. It was necessary to expel the intrusive domination of Austria, and this could be done only by war; but the victor showed no desire of annexation, and he has steadfastly respected the integrity of Austria ever since. Alsace and Lorraine were the fair prize of a war in which France was the shameless aggressor, and in which the conquest of the Rhine Provinces from Germany had unquestionably been her aim. Those provinces, moreover, were an ancient part of the German heritage, rent away by French fraud or rapine at a period to which national memory fully extended, while their German population was, in language and other respects, identical with that of the Fatherland. A German and a Dutchman, on the other hand, though their languages belong to the same stock, do not understand each other better than a Spaniard and a Portuguese, while such political connection as there ever was between the two countries belongs to a remote and forgotten past. Bismarck, we may be sure, wants no more alien and disaffected elements in German councils: Posen and the Particularists are enough. Only in the event of an annexation of Belgium by France would he, or any German ruler, be at all likely to lay his hands on Holland. French ambition it is which, still restless though terribly rebuked, is the grand source of disturbance and of fears of disturbance in Europe. The German character left to itself, is inclined to peace. Neither Marathon nor the defeat of the Armada was a more decided victory for the true cause of civilization than the overthrow of Napoleonism at Sedan. Those, however, who love to dilate on the stability and tranquillity of monarchies as compared with republics may remark that republics do not fall into the hands of infants, nor are they exposed to civil convulsions arising out of a disputed succession. The English monarchy is selected, perhaps with justice as the pattern; but it will be found that of all the reigns down to and including that of George III., with whom monarchical government really ended, only five, those of Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., James I., and Anne, are entirely free from civil war. In the reign of Charles II. there was civil war in Scotland, in that of George III. there was civil war in the Colonies and in Ireland. Twice there was half a century or more of disputed succession. A general comparison of the records of European monarchies with those of the Swiss and Dutch Republics will hardly lead to an induction in favour of the superior tranquillity of monarchy. Political philosophers in Canada have the civil war in the United States always present to their minds; but the cause in that case was not the Republican form of government; it was Slavery, than which nothing can be less Republican: as the cause of the civil war of the Sonderbund in Switzerland was Jesuit intrigue, which having been sent to its own place, peace was at once restored.

It is, of course, a Grit that calls our Independent contemporaries the hardest names. There is no reactionary like the exhausted Reformer. For the orthodox Grits the clock stopped at "Rep. by Pop." Here their wicked adversary has the advantage. Sir John Macdonald would not have spoken in contumelious terms of the followers or the organs of any

new movement. He is, no doubt, opposed to Independence; and he might give strong reasons for his opposition: but he would see that Canadian nationality, supposing it to be impracticable, was at all events a generous dream, and sure to attract the sympathies of the young, if there was any public spirit in the breasts of Canadian youth. He would, therefore, have avoided making an enemy of the possible future. Perhaps his leading motive would have been policy. But it is due to him also to say that whatever offences he may have committed he has never shown any disposition to stifle opinion. He does what the party game requires, but he keeps his own mind open, and remains capable of understanding and respecting the opinions of other men. Tyranny of opinion has been the special sin of the Grits: it has also been a special source of their weakness, as, on reviewing the history of this very question of nationality, they will perceive. It is idle to tax politicians with inconsistency: they care not, so long as, of their two contradictory courses or arguments, each is likely to bring them votes. But nothing can well be more inconsistent than the conduct of a politician who one day countenances the Home Rule movement against the integrity of the United Kingdom, and the next day vilifies journals which advocate Colonial Independence. Can any one suppose that the Colonial Empire would survive the integrity of the United Kingdom?

A BYSTANDER.

### HERE AND THERE.

It seems as though the gods would destroy the English Tories, or at any rate their titular and *soi-disant* leaders. The petulant rejection of the Franchise Bill by the Lords, in face of the fact that they are actually powerless to check the reform measure, was an act more in accord with the temper of a spoiled child than with the deliberate resolve of a chamber of dignitaries. Even the fury of Lord Salisbury, or the hereditary density of less prominent members of the Upper House, cannot blind them to the fact that a measure promised at the last election, and passed *nem. con.* by the Commons, is not one they can hope successfully to oppose. To ordinary mortals it would appear the wiser course to bow to the deliberately-expressed national wish, hedging the bill around with such safeguards as caution might suggest necessary. By such policy their *raison d'être* might for a considerably longer period remain undisputed by the nation, but by posing as unthinking obstructives, and so bringing themselves down to the undignified level of Lord Churchill and the Parnellites, they are endangering their very existence.

APROPOS of the unanimous acceptance of the Franchise Bill by the Commons, the Tories feel exceedingly "mean" about the affair. As was telegraphed at the time, on the motion for the third reading being put, the Opposition, in accordance with a pre-concerted plan, filed out of the House, this step being intended as a protest against a measure they were powerless to prevent becoming law. Too late they saw that this course, instead of being solemn, was stupid and impertinent, not to say cowardly. The fuller accounts now to hand show that the action of the Tories enabled Mr. Gladstone to draw the Speaker's attention to the fact that a great measure of reform had passed its final stage without opposition, a distinction attaching to very few measures on the British statute-book. "I wish to observe, Mr. Speaker," he said, "that the third reading has been carried *nemine contradicente*, and I ask that this circumstance be entered in the report." Accordingly it was so entered, and the record will stand for centuries. The attempt to give a parting kick to the bill was the means of surrounding it with unaccustomed honour. Two Tory members afterwards claimed that they were present at the passing of the bill, and had signified their dissent. But neither the Speaker nor the Premier either saw or heard these gentlemen, who were probably in the House but not in their seats. No opposition was made to Mr. Gladstone's proposal that the clerk should record the extraordinary incident. And whether Mr. Pell and Mr. Read did or did not sing their little duet, it is a substantial fact that the bill passed *nem. con.* The Tories deserted their guns; even the obstructive Warton was *non est*. They had laid a little trap for the measure, and in accordance with the most ancient justice they fell into it.

SOME members of the Cabinet and many members of the Liberal party, in view of the anticipated collision between the two Houses of Parliament, have expressed a decided opinion in favour of occupying an autumn session not only with a Franchise Bill but also with a Redistribution Bill, so that the whole electoral question may be settled at once. The Liberal partisans of this policy urge that if the country is aroused there will be enough wind in the Liberal sails to speed the ship, whatever cargo she may carry, and that the Lords, being deprived of their excuse for the rejection of the

Franchise Bill, will also be prevented by their present professions from forcing a dissolution upon the present franchise, and snatching a possible Conservative victory. At all events, this policy will be considered by the Cabinet. The Cabinet will not further consider the proposal not to bring up franchise until redistribution is brought forward.

ALTHOUGH just now everything points to an autumn session of the present English Parliament, there is a belief in some well-informed quarters that certain complications likely to arise out of the Conference will so change the aspect of affairs that an early dissolution may after all take place upon questions of foreign policy, and that the task of dealing with the Reform question may thus be relegated to a new Government and a new Parliament. It is said that France has manifested a disposition to push her claims beyond the points conceded in the Anglo-French agreement, and that Russia is disposed to make her approval of the agreement conditional upon the Bosphorus being neutralized and placed under the control of the Powers in the same way as it is proposed to deal with the Suez Canal.

OUR ultra woman's contemporary again gallantly suggests, to secure integrity in the management of our banks, the male employes should be turned out and their places filled by women. Once more it must be asked, What is to become of the wives and children of the male employes? Might it not be a good thing if the male employes on our contemporary's staff were turned out and women put in their places?

THE panic in France caused by the ravages of cholera would be almost amusing were it not so serious. Not only from the infected districts, but even from Paris, the excitable people, in their exceeding care for themselves, have scattered far and wide to avoid even the possibility of contagion. But whilst there is no occasion for such a "scare" on this side the Atlantic, and no justification of alarmist views in the press, common sense requires that ordinary precautions should be taken to prevent the importation of the cholera scourge into our midst. (Toronto, of all places, with her insanitary bay, should look to it that the disease is not imported with her immigrants.) "Whether the outbreak of cholera on the Mediterranean coast of France is a development of Asiatic cholera or not, the fact is serious enough to suggest that all sanitary precautions known to science shall be actualized in this country at once to prevent the possible introduction of the dreadful disease." So says a writer in the *Chicago Current*. Stringent quarantine should be the order of the day. The medical world is satisfied that cholera can be excluded—could be confined to its breeding-place along the Upper Ganges, and about Bengal and Madras—if precautions are taken to prevent it taking its passage in steamers and entering Mediterranean ports and Europe. Our contemporary continues: "The nations should combine to extinguish the cholera seeds in India. Koch has discovered the fatal *bacilli* of the plague in tank water in that country. India menaces the world as the breeding-place of cholera. There should be international co-operation in hygienic measures in that country, if the British Government cannot meet the difficulty alone."

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* relates a curious scene, of which he was an eye-witness, in a well-known London salon. During the evening, and just previous to some music being played, an Egyptian visitor, Takla Bey, stepped forward, apologized to the hostess, and addressed the distinguished company in French. No follower of Arabi was he. He believed in his heart that Englishmen loved justice. In the name of justice he appealed to that distinguished assembly. What had we done in Egypt? What was the result of our intervention? A city in ruins. The finances in disorder. His country on the verge of bankruptcy. The Soudan lost to civilisation and given over to slavery. Prosperity stayed. Capital driven out from the country. Disorder everywhere. Authority nowhere. Such evils had been inflicted as Egypt never knew before. Certainly it is curious when an Egyptian, who looked to us to redeem his people, turns upon us, and begs us by the love of justice in us, which he still recognizes, no longer to plague the country which he so greatly loves.

THE author of "Souvenirs of Compiègne" tells a curious anecdote about the late Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie. The chronicler relates that Napoleon's fascination for Mlle. de Montijo dated from the time when that sprightly beauty gave him a horse-whipping. The Emperor had invited Mlle. de Montijo and her mother to Compiègne and showed them much attention at hunting parties. One evening when the hunt came home late, Napoleon appeared in Mlle. de Montijo's chamber, and

this so enraged the beauty that she caught up her riding-whip and gave it to him over his head and ears. This soon brought about an explanation, and in course of time came the famous letter in which Napoleon expressed his desire to have Mlle. Eugénie for a wife—a letter which the mother lost no time in making public, and which is now religiously preserved in the archives of the family at Madrid. According to "Sylvanecte," the future Empress was much persecuted by Napoleon before he made her his proposal of marriage, and it is related that on one occasion he was so enraged because she would not grant him an interview—asked for while they were out riding—that he put spurs to his horse and galloped away, leaving her to find her way home through the forest as best she could. The lady lost her way, and did not reach the palace until nine o'clock in the evening, when all the guests and the domestics were thoroughly alarmed for her safety.

THE Empress Eugénie's volume of Reminiscences, which she has been encouraged to write by Queen Victoria, is to be forthcoming immediately. Written in excellent and graceful French, it is being translated into English, and will probably be published simultaneously in London and Paris. Though it will be almost impossible for so keen a politician as the Empress of the French to avoid those references which touch upon politics, the object of the book will be rather to tell a personal story frankly, than either to justify the Empire or to raise again past controversy; and in no sense will the desire of the august writer be to complicate present undecided issues. There will be more about her dear, dead son than of any subject, and the memorial will come down to the day of his funeral at Chislehurst. The Empress is living more retired than ever now, and has no more interest in politics than is involved in her old quarrel with Prince Jerome, and her desire that Prince Victor should be recognized as heir to the Bonapartists.

"WHEN the American press teems with denunciations of Gen. Grant as a swindler," says the Dublin *Irishman*, "it is time to purify our records by the obliteration of his signature from the honorary burgess roll." Not to put "too fine a point upon it," this is "rough" on the ex-President, and the *Chicago Current* protests that the Irish journal draws conclusions too hastily and is guilty of a misconstruction of American opinion. General Grant, it is maintained, is not denounced as a "swindler," but the folly and ignorance of business which led him to the slaughter-yard of Wall-street is simply deplored. "Let the old man still have the freedom of Dublin."

AN English "society" journal has an *on dit* to the effect that another case, similar in many respects to the Garmoyne *cause célèbre*, is to be brought before the law courts. The peer against whom the action will shortly be brought by an accomplished member of the theatrical profession is said to be anxious to hush the matter up in case it should interfere with his engagement to a young lady well known in society. But the actress, it appears, is, like Miss Fortescue, wishful to bring the affair into court, and it is unlikely that a satisfactory settlement will be arranged outside. The peerage is certainly distinguishing itself just now.

MEN and mackerel, we may take it, made their appearance in this world pretty much about the same time, and ever since men have been eating mackerel and esteeming him something of a dainty, although fastidious palates do not care for this elegant swell of the ocean. And now suddenly we are warned to desist from the consumption of this piscatorial Joseph in his coat of many colours, on pain of possible death. One of those benefactors to their species who are always finding bad in everything has discovered that mackerel contain parasites—worms three-quarters of an inch long—which are not killed by cooking, but may kill us if we eat them. It is a pity that people should be so foolish as to fall victims to every idle scare. It would be just as reasonable for us all to stop travelling by railway because collisions now and then occur, as to give up the use of valuable supplies of food because of the remote possibility of an accident. If we carried out the principle logically we should eat nothing at all, for there is not a single article of food which can be pronounced absolutely free from germs which, under certain circumstances, might not become dangerous to health.

CLEARLY Mrs Langtry does not believe that Mr. Henry George will convert America. She has made, it is said, nearly \$100,000 by her last tour in the States, and she has invested nearly the whole of it in real estate in the State of New York. She has reason, 100,000 reasons, for loving America. Like Mr. Irving, she intends henceforth to be her own manager.

THE English season, which is yet but half advanced, is already prolific in fresh records in athletic contests. At the recent amateur championship sports at Birmingham, W. G. George, who is this year in better form than ever, swept the board of the half mile, one, four, and ten miles events. For the one mile, in which Snook ran him a splendid race, the champion covered the distance in the wonderful time of 4.18½, beating the previous amateur record—made by himself—by more than a second. W. H. Meek, the American representative, won the seven miles walking race in grand style in the good time of 54.27.

At last there are signs that the great advantages of cricket as a national sport are about to receive recognition. The average American and Canadian, failing to thoroughly understand or appreciate the great English game, has hitherto stoutly maintained the superiority of base ball and lacrosse. It has been all to no purpose that lovers of cricket have indicated in what respect that game is of more benefit to muscle and character than faster, rougher and less scientific rivals. But now the success of the Philadelphia cricketers in England against strong county elevens has led to increased American interest in the game, and induced the Philadelphia *Record* to confess that "public opinion and pecuniary interests have held base ball in exaggerated esteem." Our contemporary goes on:

As a field sport for gentlemen cricket has at least two prominent points of advantage over its modern rival—it is far less dangerous to life and limb, and it is a game in which amateurs may fairly cope with professional players. The best amateur elevens of England are able to defeat any combination of professionals that may be brought against them. Base ball as an exhibition by hired players is interesting, but as a recreation for the amateur athlete it offers few inducements when compared with cricket.

SWORDFISHING seems to be a favourite sport and a great attraction at some of the fashionable resorts in the States. The fish are usually found floating on the top of the water; the theory of those who indulge in the sport is that the creatures are then asleep. In this state they are harpooned by a man standing at the end of a bowsprit supported by a frame, styled a "pulpit." When struck, the fish at once goes to the bottom, the line is then buoyed with kegs, and when the fish dies he comes to the surface again. These fish range in weight from 100 to 500 pounds, and measure from three to seven feet long, without their swords, which are from two to five feet in length.

A CERTAIN tinge of romance surrounds the re-union of eight men, which has just taken place at Niagara in compliance with a compact made twenty years ago. During the war, a dozen invalid soldiers found themselves the inmates of a military hospital, and there and then entered into a somewhat Quixotic compact, by which they pledged themselves to meet again in twenty years to compare notes, in the meantime to devote their whole energies and cultivate their talents for distinction in their various vocations, so that the meeting should be one worthy of remembrance and entitled to a place in history. Further, that their lives should be characterized by a devotion to the land of their nativity or adoption—the United States—and that the motto of their future life should be: "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country." Of those twelve associates death has claimed but one since the contract of twenty years ago, and the remaining three who failed to keep their tryst sent reasonable excuses for absence. It is said that though none have attained either high civic or political or social honours, such as a writer of romance would wish, still each appears to have thriven in the ordinary walks of life, and to have enjoyed that calm contentment which is a not unusual concomitant of a career of steady, if uneventful, prosperity.

NOBODY has been found to become tenant of Mr. Carlyle's house in Cheyne Row. Rossetti's famous home, with its dark corridors and gloomy rooms, has been taken by Mr. Haweis. But that famous tenement in which the sage of Chelsea lived grumbling from 1834 until his death is still uninhabited, and on the 14th it was to have been sold. Why should not his disciples buy it, present it to London, fill it with Carlyle memorials, and so help to keep his name alive? They believe in him, and resent Mr. Matthew Arnold's saying of him that he will live only in his letters.

AT Mr. Baldwin Brown's funeral, which took place on July 1st, one story was told which shows that the most eminent of the Broad Church Nonconformists worked to the last. He was writing a note to his wife, in which he told of his anticipated ten days' visit to Switzerland, and of his desire to write a farewell letter to his congregation. From the words of affection there recorded, and laid upon his Bible, open at the First Psalm, he retired for a moment, and he never returned to finish the epistle. So passed away the greatest of the broad thinkers among Dissenters.

Churchmen will recall his name with pride, for, Liberationist as he was, when it was proposed to decorate St. Paul's Cathedral he gave a sermon in recommendation of the work, and handed the collection to the Dean.

At the little watering place of Soden, near Wiesbaden, died the other day a Russian soldier whom all Englishmen held in esteem and honour, General Todleben. His name brings back memories of one war which is now pure matter of history, and another still fresh in recollection, and largely influential on living politics. The first was that known as the Crimean campaign. Here it was that the accomplished engineer wrote his name permanently on the roll of renown. For he it was whom Admiral Nachimof entrusted with the task of improvising defences about the partially open town and harbour. How sagaciously, and with what far-reaching foresight, he did his work, in the very front and under the guns of an allied army and fleet, has been modestly told by himself, and with just eulogiums by contemporary soldiers and annalists. Twenty-three years afterwards, when Russia was arrested in her aggressive march by the equally improvised defences of Plevna, and the self-devotion of Ottoman soldiers, General Todleben was called in to remedy a series of errors. He framed the plan of rigid investment which finally compelled the stubborn Osman to yield his camp, yet reap a harvest of glory. The late General was a pure German from the Russian Duchy of Courland.

MR. PAUL MORPHY, the most phenomenal chess player the world has known, died last week at the age of forty-seven. For the last eight years he had been hopelessly insane. At an early age he developed a wonderful genius for the game. When but twelve years old he was contending successfully against the finest players of his native city—New Orleans. One peculiarity of the novel play he was wont to adopt was his total disregard for his pawns, which he would at once recklessly exchange or lose, in order to give full scope for the movement of his attacking pieces. At the age of twenty he was at the zenith of his fame. His extraordinary intellectual powers created the greatest enthusiasm. Every opponent who was pitted against him in the United States was easily defeated. Travelling through Europe, Mr. Morphy still pursued his victorious career. The best players of France, England and Germany all went down before him, though the attempt to get Mr. Staunton to play against him always proved futile. When his reason began to desert him, strange to say he took a morbid dislike to the game. He lived a moody and peculiarly mournful life, consistently repelling all attempts at friendship, and would receive no attention except at the hands of his mother.

THE Toronto Lacrosse Team had a big time of it in New York last week. They went as the guests of Mr. Erasmus Wiman, who did everything in his power to make their visit enjoyable. On Wednesday they played an International Match against the returned American players, who have been pursuing so victorious a career in England, and easily defeated them by three goals to one. The game was certainly an interesting one, and was witnessed by a large crowd of the *élite* of New York. It was entirely free from the rough element which of late seems to have characterized Lacrosse, but the visiting team at all points proved themselves superior to their opponents. A second match took place on the following day, but with no better success for the home representatives, who only secured one game in seven. The record of the Americans in England is a most brilliant one, as out of eleven matches they won nine, one was a draw (with Middlesex), and only one was lost, and that against the United Kingdom.

THERE were fifteen failures in Canada reported to Bradstreets during the past week, against nineteen in the preceding week, and twenty-six, nine, and one in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. In the United States, Bradstreets report 196 failures in the past week, as against 146 in the preceding week, and 140, 124, and 90 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively. About eighty-three per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

THACKERAY'S widow is still living, disordered in mind, and carefully tended in the house of a friend.

THE great problem in human nature presented by Frank R. Stockton, in his story "The Lady or the Tiger," is likely to remain forever a matter for controversy. After a discussion in a large social company in London, whether it was the tiger or the lady that issued from the door which the young man opened, a well-known English authoress who was present resolved to submit the question to Robert Browning, who presently returned her this reply: "I have no hesitation in supposing that such a princess, under such circumstances, would direct her lover to the tiger's door; mind I emphasize *such* and *so* circumstanced a person."

### FRENCH DOMINATION OR BRITISH LIBERTY?

IN these days of Independence discussion, might it not be well to turn one's thoughts in the direction of the Constitution as it is, and endeavour to see if the Dominion can be maintained in its integrity? Looking back to the days before Confederation, it will be found that the question of the day was representation by population. The French Canadian party, aided by their allies in the then Province of Upper Canada, stoutly opposed increased representation, fearing lest thereby Upper Canada would gain a preponderance in the councils of the country. It came about, however, that with much reluctance the French Canadian party conceded the principle by joining in the Confederation resolutions, crystallized into an Imperial Act. The Right Honourable Sir John Macdonald had opposed representation by population; the late Honourable George Brown had advocated the principle with great force and ability. In the course of events, the Conservative Chieftain, who had opposed the doctrine, himself acknowledged its justice, and joined hands with the Honourable George Brown to carry it to an issue.

Thus we find two statesmen who had much to do with public affairs coalescing in establishing a constitution directly in opposition to the constitution of 1841. No doubt, up to Confederation, the constituencies of Quebec had been made to believe by the party leaders in that Province, that any increase of representation in Ontario would be destructive of their cherished institutions, just as now they are made to believe that the granting the privilege to a Patriotic Loyal Society (the Orange Society) to have land in Quebec on which to erect their place of meeting would cause the overthrow of all the French hold most dear—"Les Lois, la Religion, et les Droits," which they claim to be entitled to by virtue of the treaty which ceded Quebec to Great Britain. The French people are taught by their leaders, lay and spiritual, to believe that the Orange Society is a Secret Society, and that it exists for some devilish purpose known only to themselves. The truth is, however, that the Orange Society is no more a Secret Society than many institutions built up in the Province of Quebec with the full assent of the people. The oath that Orangemen take has been over and over again published to the world, and surely such publication should acquit them of being a Secret Society, though they may have secret signs and pass-words to make themselves known to each other. This society is not an aggressive society, and the sooner the French Canadian is disabused of the idea the better. It is want of education in the masses of the Province of Quebec, and misrepresentation as to the aims and objects of the brotherhood, that has created a prejudice in the minds of our fellow subjects in Quebec. The Orange Society, which has existed for nearly two centuries, was formed to perpetuate the liberties gained by Englishmen by the revolution of 1688. It should never be forgotten that these British liberties were obtained at the cost of much blood and treasure, and that too, without the assistance of France, which country at the time was no friend of William III.

It is not to be supposed that the majority of the people of this Dominion are going forever to submit to the dictation of a French party as to what institutions shall exist in the Province of Quebec. No one desires to disturb a single right the French possess, but it will not be tolerated that the same measure of British liberty that exists in the other provinces shall be denied to citizens not of French extraction in the Province of Quebec. If such rights are denied them, the question is, of what use is Confederation? These rights would not be denied under any other than a French Government! Is it then any wonder that people clamour for Independence or any other form of Government that will guarantee the liberty denied them by a narrow minded majority in one of the provinces? This question is not a religious question; it is a national question, and a question of nationality. The question comes to this: Shall a French nationality or an English nationality govern this Dominion? The question must be met, and the sooner the better. That the question is not a religious one is proved by the fact that in Ontario the greatest harmony exists between Orangemen and Catholics: they each enjoy complete toleration and civil rights without any interference the one with the other. And how was it in England a century after the revolution of 1688? Hear what the *Annual Register*, which contains an account of the centenary of the revolution of 1688, held at Whittington and Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, England, on the 4th and 5th of November, 1788, has to say on this subject: "The meeting was attended by 2,000 people of the clubs. The members of the club were estimated at 2,000 persons, each having a white wand in his hand, with blue and orange tips and favours. There were 600 persons in the procession. The flags carried in the procession were blue, trimmed with orange. There were different mottoes, one of which was 'Liberty secured: the glorious revolution from tyranny 1688.' It was not

the least pleasing circumstance attending this meeting that all party distinctions were forgotten. Persons of all ranks and denominations wore orange and blue in memory of the glorious deliverer; and the most respectable Catholic families, satisfied with the mild toleration of Government in the exercise of their religion, vied in their endeavours to show how just a sense they had of the value of civil liberty."

In conclusion, let us say that in this U. E. Centennial year, celebrated in the Queen City of Toronto, there are doubtless many reflections called up as to the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and in the words of the *Register*, might it not be well "that persons of all ranks and denominations, forgetting all party distinction," should, in emulation of the people celebrating the centennial in 1788 in Derbyshire, "vie in their endeavours to show how just a sense they have of civil liberty?"

In estimating this value, let it be pondered over how much of civil liberty there is in a Confederation which denies to a Loyal Society toleration in the oldest Province in the Dominion. D. B. READ.

### THE CHURCHES.

MOST of the ecclesiastical gatherings are over for the season. Clergymen and the well to-do members of their congregations alike seek health and vigour which change of scene and the ozone of the sea-shore can impart, not to mention the gayer places of fashionable resort to which many at this season betake themselves.

IN several American cities, notably New York and Brooklyn it has for years been customary in the churches to give their pastors a vacation during the dog-days and to take one for themselves. To make this easy all round the doors were closed and unbroken silence reigned within, till the autumn days came when public worship was resumed. The secular press, not unjustly, pointed out grave objections to such a course. These have not been unheeded, and it has been announced that several churches this year refuse to discontinue their Sunday services.

THE Prussian authorities are about inaugurating measures to exclude Mormon missionaries from the empire.

REV. K. L. JONES, rector of Arnprior has been appointed to the chair of English language and literature in the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the Dominion Government.

THE corner-stone of a new Church for the congregation of St. John the Baptist at St. John, N. B. was laid last week, by Bishop Sweeney, who performed the ceremony and delivered an eloquent address.

WITH the July number the *Andover Review* begins its second volume. It contains a statement by no means surprising, that its circulation has exceeded the anticipated estimates of its projectors. The present number is an excellent one.

IN the exploration of the old Temple area in Jerusalem one of the stones placed round about the low parapet dividing the Court of the Israelites from the Court of the Gentiles has been dug up, with the inscription in Greek still legible, forbidding a Gentile under pain of death to pass the parapet.

IN connection with the recent U. E. Loyalist demonstration at Adolphustown, the corner-stone of the memorial Church was laid by the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieut-Governor of Ontario. Addresses were delivered by the Lieut-Governor, Ven. Archdeacon Bedford Jones, Dean Lyster, Rev. R. J. Forneri and others.

IT is stated a number of Scotch members of Parliament are in favour of a proposal to make provision in the Scotch Universities Bill for abolishing the theological tests applied to candidates for professorships of ecclesiastical history and Oriental languages, and for enabling the universities to open their examinations to, and confer degrees upon, women.

ON St. John's day Bishops Anson and Harrington were consecrated in the parish Church of Lambeth by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The former is appointed to the bishopric of Assiniboia and the latter to the superintendance of the Church Missionary Society's missions in east equatorial Africa. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Saskatchewan.

AT the recent meeting of the Synod of Huron a keen debate arose on a proposal to introduce a canon for the discipline of the laity. Many pointed things were said for and against the proposal. On a vote it was declared lost. Fifty clergymen voted yea, and fifteen nay; while twelve lay men voted in favour of introducing the canon and twenty-eight against it.

THE annual examination of the school in connection with the Portuguese Synagogue, Montreal, took place last week. The pupils were examined in Hebrew and post-Biblical history. Rev. Meldola DeSola gave an address in eloquent terms urging the paramount importance of teaching the Hebrew language to their children which was the great bond that united the Jewish people all over the world.

M. Paul Bert, ex-Minister of Public Worship in the French Cabinet has a paper in the *Fortnightly Review* in which he arraigns the political attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards the State. He maintains that if it did not stimulate it favoured successive attempts to overthrow the republic. He seeks the repeal of the Concordat of 1802, in order to secure the complete separation of Church and State.

The Prior of St. Clements, Rome, the very Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, has been appointed Co-adjutor Bishop of Cork, with right of succession to the see on the death of the present incumbent.

THE United States Congregational Year-Book for 1884 reports the total membership of the denomination at 396,246. The total of additions was 28,378. The losses by death, dismissal, and discipline were 19,362. There were 6,374 adult and 5,366 infant baptisms. There are 4,016 churches, of which 941 are vacant, 936 have pastors, 2,149 acting pastors. The total of benevolent contributions from 3,077 churches is put down at \$2,638,619.

A HANDSOME new church was opened lately at Sarnia by Bishop Baldwin, who preached eloquent and appropriate sermons morning and evening, while Dean Boomer preached an excellent sermon in the afternoon. The church was crowded with attentive listeners. The edifice, cruciform in shape, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. Its erection and completion cost \$20,000. Special services were continued the following Sunday, when Canon Innes, London, and Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, rector of Grace Church, Bradford, were the preachers. In connection with these services a reception was given to Bishop and Mrs. Baldwin in the Town Hall.

CARDINAL MANNING has gracefully yielded to the inevitable interviewer. To that ubiquitous individual he is reported among other things to have said, "I long to see America and know the Americans, but alas I am too old. I know but one journey to make now. Forty times I have journeyed to Rome, and I am well weary of that journey. The position of the Church in America is to me of great interest." In reply to a question on the present condition of the Church he said: "The Church has been to an extent driven from the position which she had attained. Whether she will ever be restored to that position no man knoweth, but this we do know. No man who lays hands on the Vicar of Christ, and thus on the Church, has ever prospered." The Cardinal spoke highly of the work of the blue ribbon army, but condemned the operations of General Booth. Of Freemasonry, he said that the Church could not approve a secret system because it was sometimes harmless.

ONE of the most recent noteworthy ecclesiastical assemblies has been the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance at Belfast. Representatives from the Presbyterian Churches throughout the world met in the Ulster capital. Principals Caven and MacVicar and other prominent ministers and elders were among the Canadian representatives. Various subjects of practical interest were discussed. There were lively debates on the proposal to formulate a statement of doctrines held by the Presbyterian Churches and on the application for the reception of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church into the Alliance. Three years ago at Philadelphia that application was refused. The consideration of these two questions evoked considerable warmth, but no ill-feeling. The Council declined the task of making a new creed, and the liberal spirit prevailed over the conservative in acceding to the request of the Cumberland Presbyterians, who are now included in the fold of the Alliance. The delegates were hospitably entertained by the citizens of Belfast.

ASTERISK.

### A REMARKABLE BOOK—II.\*

THE space taken up in a former issue of THE WEEK with a notice of Prof. Drummond's very important contribution to the literature of Apologetics would seem to make any further reference to the book unnecessary, and any extended examination of his argument a work of supererogation. But aside from the fact that we had promised to return to the book, the subject is so important, and its method of treatment so novel and attractive, that we may be pardoned for unduly trespassing upon space in a journal which some may think ought to be reserved for purely literary purposes. Should objection be taken to our occupying this space, we might venture to remark that Religious Philosophy ought not necessarily to be estranged from literary journalism, and that the newspaper, and more particularly the religious press—and shall we say even the pulpit?—too often fail to make the public familiar with the best product of contemporary religious thought, and with fresh views of Christian truth from minds, especially, that have escaped enswathment in the ceremonies of the past. The mental hunger of the time for "more light" on the deep problems of this world and the next, is a fact which no writer or teacher can wisely ignore; and not only the pulpit but the press incurs a grave responsibility if it fail to bring before its special constituency some inkling, at least, of works that are likely to "broaden and deepen current ideas about the actualities of religion," and, it may be, give to a distraught world that cheer and hope which are its urgent need, and will afford it its brightest illumination. So materialistic, if not infidel, has been the literature of science in recent years, and so attractively has it been presented and hence greedily devoured, that the service which a Christian writer can render, not only in calling the age back to its old faiths, but in elevating that upon which it securely rests, and making its professors re-enamored with its gospel, is one that ought to win for his work hearty commendation and the widest publicity. Hence is it that we have not only called attention to Prof. Drummond's remarkable book, but also sought space in these columns to set forth the views and examine the thought in detail of this new and powerful teacher.

But we would do injustice to our author if we spoke of Science, now-a-days, as in any great degree hostile to religion. A scientist himself, Prof. Drummond is a witness to the contrary; and with hearty cordiality and impressive honesty he repeatedly acknowledges the gift of Science to Theology, and, on fitting occasion, is candid enough even to deride the latter as a science. It is this attitude of fair-play which not only creates confidence in our author's ability and judgment, but gives weight to his argument and convincing power even when he is most dogmatic. With judicial fairness he ascribes praise alike to Scientist and Theologian, and where merited in equal measure awards

to each blame. In one passage in his book Prof. Drummond arraigns Theology for being in many essential respects, "centuries behind every department of science known to him," and even excuses scientists, who have learned to look upon Law as authority, for distrusting Theology and growing cold to it. In another passage, with a nonchalance that raises a smile, he charges Science with being the true defaulter (for, as he says, Theology had to wait patiently for its development), and here, and in a hundred other instances, he adroitly uses its weapons to fight the battles of Christianity. At the same time, he frankly owns, "that had the revelation of Law been given sooner, it had been unintelligible." But Theology, meanwhile, has not been standing still. Of recent years, particularly, it has made enormous strides, and reached a stage of development little less exalted than that of its twin-sister Science. For a time, it is true, Theology was in dread of the revelations of Science, and the heart of faith often sank with fear of impending ruin. But to-day, so far from there being antagonism between the one and the other, they are found to be in startling accord; and the statement can go unchallenged, that "no single fact of Science has discredited a fact in Religion." With this assurance, the hope expressed by our author may be further indulged, that "with the inspiration of Nature to illuminate what the inspiration of Revelation has left obscure, heresy in certain whole departments shall become impossible." How much our author does to convince us of this, and to fill the reader's mind with a realizing sense of the common end which Nature and Revelation have in view, and towards which both are progressively working, even a cursory perusal of his book will abundantly indicate. Speaking of the former, he says: "It is impossible to believe that the amazing successes of Revelation in the domain of Nature during the last few centuries, at which the world has all but grown tired wondering, are to yield nothing for the higher life." What he has made them to yield, in the book before us, may in some feeble measure be gathered from what we have already said, and what we have yet to say, of his rich and suggestive volume.

Resuming our analysis of the book, which must now necessarily be brief, we come to the chapter on "Degeneration," in which Prof. Drummond discusses the scientific law of "Reversion to Type," and shows that a corresponding law is at work in the case of man's spiritual nature. Here, in Mr. Darwin's illustrations from plant and animal life, of the deterioration that sets in when the influences of nurture, domestication, and civilization are removed, he finds this analogy, that where the soul is not cared for, fed, and nurtured, a natural retrograde movement begins, and an inevitable relapse into barrenness and death ensues. This law, of the cultivated reverting to wild and worthless forms when the agencies of cultivation are withdrawn, is affirmed to be a universal principle demonstrated by facts and the analogy of all nature. Little either in nature or in life maintains an equilibrium: the tendency is always either upwards or downwards; the bent, in fact, is to decay: at best, it is but a temporary endowment that keeps anything alive. In the spiritual life the analogical equivalent is death—death from sin; and the active, saving principle is Salvation. *As many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God.* The neglect of Salvation is in the present chapter aptly illustrated from Nature, in the consequences that come of misuse of the organs with which animal life is endowed. As Nature visits the neglect or disuse of these organs by reducing them to a rudimentary state, so atrophy overtakes the soul, and withdrawal of the capacity to appreciate salvation is the penalty of spiritual indifference. "It is a distinct fact by itself," says our author, "that on purely natural principles the soul that is left to itself unwatched, uncultivated, unredeemed, must fall away into death by its own nature. The soul that sinneth 'it shall die.' . . . There is an affectation that religious truths lie beyond the sphere of the comprehension which serves men in ordinary things. This truth at least must be an exception. It lies as near the natural as the spiritual."

In the chapter treating of "Growth" Prof. Drummond finds his text in the parable, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow," and preaches a charming lay-sermon on living a composed Christian life, "a life which God will unfold for us, without our anxiety, as He unfolds the flower." Sanctification by faith rather than by works is the lesson; and he adjures his readers, if they would learn the botany of the Sermon on the Mount, to note the two characteristics of all growth—spontaneousness and mysteriousness—principles that have their analogy in the regeneration of the soul, and that mysteriously-fashion and shape it, without visible effort, until in the perfection of its growth it is fit to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. *The wind bloweth where it listeth: thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit.* Spiritual growth, like that manifested in the world of nature, is "maintained and secured by a spontaneous and mysterious inward principle": *it is God which worketh in us.* Here our author, however, is careful to say, that "we are not lodging a plea for inactivity of the spiritual energies, but for the tranquillity of the spiritual mind." *Be still, and know that I am God.* "If God," he remarks, "is adding to our spiritual stature, unfolding the new nature within us, it is a mistake to keep twitching at the petals with our coarse fingers. We must seek to let the Creative Hand alone." *It is God which giveth the increase.*

In the following section, on "Death," Prof. Drummond finds Biology eloquent in illustration of his subject, and cites it for a scientific definition of Eternal Life in the crisp, compact phraseology of Herbert Spencer. "The essential characteristic of a living organism," says our author, "is that it is in vital connection with its general surroundings." In biological language, a living human being is said to be "in correspondence with his environment;" when death overtakes him, there is a "falling out of correspondence—a failure to adjust internal relations to external relations," so as to enable the life to continue to correspond with its environment. The application of these terms to the spiritual condition of man will instantly strike the reader, and enable him to realize the exceeding aptness and beauty of our author's attempt to illustrate the parallel phenomenon of death in the spiritual world. This spiritual world, according to the writer, is simply "the outermost segment, circle or circles, of the natural world;" and man being the only organism able to correspond entirely with his surroundings, Prof. Drummond puts the momentous question: "Are we compassing the whole environment?" If not, then with regard to that circle or segment with which we do not correspond, we are dead. "Those," he says, "who are in communion with God" (a term by which our author here reverently expresses the personal relation corresponding to man's outermost circle of environment) "live, those who are not, are dead." With increasing interest to the reader, Prof. Drummond

\*Natural Law in the Spiritual World, by Henry Drummond, F.R.S.E., F.G.S. New York: James Pott & Co.; Toronto: Williamson & Co. [Second Notice.]



goes on to show that "the spiritual deadness of humanity is no mere dogma of a past theology," but finds illustration in the nescience of the Agnostic philosophy—the proof from experience that the *Unknown God* is a Being with whom the natural man is out of correspondence, and has little saving knowledge of. He may have, of course, his God of Nature—the Power that lies back of "force and matter"—the Deity which natural religion reveals, and which oftentimes, we may admit, is a loftier conception in the mind of the scientist than is the anthropomorphic God in the mind of the average Christian; but the God of Science is not the God who rebuketh and forgiveth sin, and with whom there is life eternal, in Christ Jesus, whom God hath sent.

In the chapter on "Eternal Life," our author approaches the culminating point in his argument, and that upon which the greatest strain falls in his attempt to make Science an aid to Faith, and to find in biology illustration and confirmation of the imperial doctrines of Christianity. To find in Science proof of Immortality (the central truth of Christianity) would be a discovery indeed; but if our author does not find this, with a note of triumph he fastens upon a definition of Eternal Life which Science has formulated, and asserts that the life which is lived in Christ can alone fulfil the conditions which scientific philosophy exacts as necessary to eternal existence. The definition is the now well-known one of Herbert Spencer, where in analysing the relations between Environment and Life, he sets forth the conditions under which eternal existence would be possible. "Perfect correspondence," says Mr. Spencer, "would be perfect life. Were there no changes in the environment but such as the organism had adapted changes to meet, and were it never to fail in the efficiency with which it met them, there would be eternal existence and eternal knowledge." Alongside this the writer places the Christian definition of life, and points out that the main agreement between them is to be found in a peculiar and personal relation defined as a "correspondence," which, in a higher and wider sense than Science can grasp, is the relation which exists between the redeemed soul and its Maker, "This is Life Eternal," said Christ, "that they may know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." Life Eternal is to know God. To know God is to 'correspond' with God. To correspond with God is to correspond with a Perfect Environment. And the organism which attains to this, in the nature of things must live for ever. Here is 'eternal existence and eternal knowledge.' Reaching this point, we are, however, only at the threshold of our author's argument, for, as he remarks, "to establish a communication with the Eternal is not to secure Eternal Life." What, it will be asked, is this Christian doctrine of Eternal Life, and how does our author link it with the conditioned 'eternal existence' of biology? Communion with God, we may be told, the soul attains to; but "is it demonstrated in terms of Science that this is a correspondence which will never break?" For answer we can only refer the reader to the book itself, and to Professor Drummond's most interesting discussion on the Future Life, and to the service he makes Science to render in furnishing the framework of the doctrine of Immortality, in the ever-widening environment, and increasing complexity in organization, of life as it rises in the scale of being. Here we come to the crucial point of our author's position, and he is frank enough not to shirk any of the difficulty, but shows how both Physiology and Philosophy are reluctant to bridge the grave with any argument that Science will definitively accept and unreservedly honour. Great as the difficulty is, however, will we think be admitted that the argument here, as we consider it to be throughout, is one that will commend itself to the reason and judgment, if not indeed to the admiration, of all dispassionate and unbiassed men.

Unduly extended as this notice has been, we must reluctantly forego the analysis of the remaining chapters of this remarkable and impressive book. We must also forego that which, to reader and writer alike, would give greater satisfaction—the opportunity of making more extensive quotations in illustration of an argument unique and memorable—an argument which is as honouring to Science as it must be helpful to Religion. Our own debt to the author we should find words fail us adequately to acknowledge. Earnestness such as his, linked to ability of so rare an order, only increases our debt, while it makes his work more than ever welcome in an age when doubt may be said to be a fashion rather than the result of conviction—when, with the poet, we may truly say, "I doubt if doubt be doubting." In our judgment few books of the period are more pregnant than this with thought; and in a time of relaxed faith—"when doubt needs to be warned while it is assured,"—it is specially timely to see arise a *defensor fidei* who is entitled to speak with authority, and who, if we mistake not, is sure to speak with power.

G. M. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROVINCIAL AND OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—My attention has been called to the fact that the following sentence in my letter of last week is liable to an interpretation disparaging to colleges, other than University College, doing university work in Ontario: "The only college in the Province which adopts the university curriculum is University College, and therefore University College is the only institution in which they can receive instruction in the university course."

I need hardly point out that the "university curriculum" here referred to is the curriculum of Toronto University subsequent to matriculation, the reference being, as the context shows, to female undergraduates of that institution. Nothing was further from my mind than any imputation that other colleges are not doing work of as high a class as University College does. It is the misfortune of Toronto University, that when its female undergraduates go to these other institutions for their lectures they pass their examinations in and secure their standing from them in their university capacity. Both Queen's and Victoria have wisely opened their doors to women, and to them, or to some American university, Toronto undergraduates have in the past been compelled to go. As a member of the Senate which is charged with the oversight of all our undergraduates, while I have a right to endeavour to secure for them admission to University College, it would be as unbecoming as it is unnecessary for me to reflect on the policy or standing of institutions with which I have nothing to do.

Yours truly,

WM. HOUSTON.

Toronto, July 14th.

RE-ADJUSTING THE CONSTITUENCIES.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Every ten years we have a re-adjustment of the constituencies represented in the Dominion Parliament. It affords a strong temptation to the reigning party to use its power unjustly for party ends; and to say that the temptation has not hitherto been successfully resisted is not putting the case too strongly. But no matter how fairly the re-adjustment were affected, the party making it could scarcely hope to avoid censure. A party afflicted with an inconvenient amount of fairness and honesty would probably approach the task very reluctantly. To remove the temptation, to deprive a corrupt party of an opportunity for doing enormous injustice, and to relieve honest men from a distasteful task, I would suggest that the power of re-adjusting the seats be transferred from Parliament to the Supreme Court. That this would secure a re-adjustment free from political bias, the most violent political partisan would scarcely deny. It would involve a change in our constitution, but that is only an additional argument for a revision of that document. It might be urged that re-adjustment of the constituencies is not strictly judicial work, but this formal objection is scarcely to be weighed against the enormous practical gain which I have pointed out.

L.

LEAP-YEAR PROPOSALS.

To the Editor of The Week:

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago I read in your paper with no little pleasure a passage at arms between *Fred* and *Dick*, as to which of them it would be wisest for a lady to wed. You have not told us the result; good no doubt, though kept quiet. It has occurred to me that some timid young ladies may have found a difficulty as to how to take advantage of the favourable opportunity offered. It is Leap Year now, and that alone affords a fair opening; but in these days of "Women's Rights," the burning question arises, why any British lady should not have the same privilege as Her Most Gracious Majesty. Her book, I am sorry to say, does not give the form in which she proposed to Prince Albert, and in the absence of a precedent we must make one. A poetical friend of mine has given me the form I enclose, which I think is royally straightforward and plain, and with such alterations as each case may require, I think will answer the purpose of any fair subject who wishes to follow her Queen's example.

Your obedient servant,

FANNY FRANK.

FORM OF THE PROPOSAL.

DEAR (Bashful) it's Leap Y'ar you know,  
And a girl has a right to propose  
To the man that she likes as a beau,  
And could love as a mate: so here goes.

Will you love me 'till death us do part?  
Will you take me for better or worse?  
Will you give me your hand and your heart?  
Not to speak of your house and your purse.

I should make you an excellent wife,  
I have very few failings or faults,  
In charades I can act to the life,  
And am great at a galop or waltz.

I have solid accomplishments too;  
(I could tell them better in prose)  
But I'm good at a pudding or stew,  
And could care for the children and clothes.

I shall be at that party to-night;  
If you tip me a nod or a wink,  
Or whisper me softly "all right,"  
I shall know what to do, and to think.

Don't be squeamish, or silly or coy,  
Don't be blushing, or that sort of thing,  
But say "Yes," like a jolly good boy,  
And go for the license and ring.

Then I'm yours, my dear B., till I die;  
I must not trust my name to my pen,  
But its first letter sounds like a sigh!  
And its finishing letter's an N.

AMENDED SPELLING.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Yur correspondent, "Senex," in yur issue ov June 26th, quotes Milton's "Rafael" from *Fonetic Teacher* for Nov. '80, az a sampl ov amended spelling. The quotation I have verified, finding it az stated with two minor diferenses, which may be allowed tu pas for misprints. It iz a fair sampl, for, altho not specially authorized, all the principlz exemplified in the extract ar agreed upon. From this same number for Nov. '80, "D. W." gave a spesimen wholly unfair, and which waz latr shown tu be "misrepresentation." By the way do "D. W." and "Senex" sit upon the same hard bench when they study fonetics together from the same No. ov *Teacher*, and chooz their samplz ffrom neighboring pajez?

Now the spelling "Rafael" for Raphael iz fully justified by the fact aknoledjd in scientific filology: that our use ov *ph* for the sound *f* iz always rong. This may be new tu many ov yur readerz. It iz none the les true. *Ph* iz never used for *f* in Italian. It iz a blunder for othr nations tu uze it. At present space forbidz my more than stating this. I wel remembr reading the name RAFAELO on hiz tomb in the Pantheon, Rome. Perhaps, did Italian *savants* get a few hints from "Senex," they wud go bak and make the change. They stil spel philosophy, *filosofia*. So shud we spel filosofi, the equivalent ov the Greek φιλοσοφία, *f* being equivalent tu *φ*. *Ph* make it the equivalent ov *π* a form obsolete before the dayz ov classic Greek.

Most ov the other spellingz in the extract ar in obediens tu the foloing principlz:

1. Omit all unnecessary lettrz.
2. Uze the alfabet with uniformity and cosmopolitan consistency.

In these utilitarian dayz it is hardly necessary tu insist on the first, so axiomatic iz it tu most. Such superfluous lettrz cauz waste ov time. But that iz not all; they lead tu fals pronunciation. Fertile, hostile, suth, genuin, wepn, indicate true orthoepy,

while the current orthographic monstrosities mislead as to quantity. They point to a false etymology. For example, the derivation of "bottom" is Anglo-Saxon "botm," which should be its modern form; if not, why? I have given reason for believing one-fifth of our letters unnecessary—one-fifth part of each book, paper, or other written matter not needed! No wonder the Spelling Reform Association may state for its object: "To simplify English spelling and thereby to save the enormous amount of time now wasted in learning, teaching, reading, writing and printing the anomalies and redundancies which make English spelling the worst in the world." That is more than saving a few letters in a cable message.

The Roman alphabet had twenty letters. We adopted it and added six new ones, making the twenty-six now in use. The six are J, K, U, W, Y and Z. Of these J we got by tailing I, introduced in Cromwell's time. K and Z were adapted from the Greek. V was rounded at bottom to make U, doubled to make W, and tailed to make Y. We thus have U, V, W, Y as the family of the original mother V—a rather prolific letter, with triplets. O for some modern obstetric Cadmus to deliver about eight more; O for some Moses to deliver us from the thralldom of orthographic bondage. Now these new letters have not received their heritage. Although introduced into the alphabet, they have been only half introduced into their proper use. For example, when, 230 years ago, our forefathers began to use J, they should have given it its orthographic birthright, as I shall do in what follows, and have spelled *plej* for *pledge*, *juj* for *judge*, *jinjer* for *ginger*, *jigantic* for *gigantic*, etc. As for W, we should have persuaded for *persuade*, *aswaje* for *assuage*, etc. This may have been due to Norman influences, for Caxton, the first English printer, lived but four centuries after the conquest, and in French, to our day, there is no W, its place being supplied by U. Others assert that Caxton, after acquiring the art of printing on the continent, came to the precincts of Westminster Abbey with a troop of hireling German compositors, who often put in a U when they should have used the then new-fangled VV, or W, for the letter was first formed by putting two V's together. This occurs with decreasing frequency until the middle of 17th century or later. We still often put W where it should be U. In our day millions of English put in H where there is none, and omit it where it is. So up to 1630 they put U where it should be V, and V for U. V and W are still badly mixed and interchanged. We put S for Z, e.g., as for *az*, *his* for *hiz*, *G* for *L*, and so on. Is it true that in Cornwall everything is *he*, except a tom-cat which is *she*!

Mr. Wilson, of the Port Hope Guide, has a Queen Elizabeth Bible, 1589. Mr. J. D. Barnett, Port Hope, has a copy of the celebrated "breeches" bible, 1615, with such a collection of rare old volumes as to exemplify all shapes of the letters and orthographic forms from Caxton on. For most of what is written here, what has been written, and what shall be written, I have drawn upon original sources, through the kindness of these gentlemen, and am not copying statements which will not bear scrutiny. Those who examine the subject most carefully will see that the introduction of J, U, W, and Y, being after all only slight changes in the shapes of I and V have affected great improvements in spelling. From one of the bibles specified, let me make a few extracts as those of the 16th century, and compose them with those current for the last two centuries, and with some suggested improvements which may for the nonce be considered those of next century. In tabular form then, we have:—

16th cent.	17-19th cent.	20th cent.
IOHN	JOHN	JON
IONAH	JONAH	JONA
IAAKOB	JACOB	JACOB
IVDGES	JUDGES	JUJEZ
IEALOVISIE	JEALOUSY	JELUSI

and so forth to any extent. The same process which our ancestors so sensibly employed of making new letters by modifying the shapes of existing ones, and allowing the new ones to acquire definite powers, is the plan we should pursue in simplifying our difficult orthography. We, however, misuse the good shapes they have given us, e.g. *y*, as in *pity*. The old form was "pitie," in which the last vowel seems to have had the force of long *e*. Time has made the last vowel a short *e*, and so we should spell it "piti," and not misuse *y* for *pity*. "Piti" agrees with *pitiable*, *pitius*, *pitiful*, better than "pity" with *pitiable*, *piteous*, *pitiful*, *pitying*.

"Senex" sez, "ordinary spellings have the charm of being understud at a glance;" but that is a matter of taste only, the second nature of use—a manifest begging of the question. It is enough to quote the adage, "There is no disputing about tastes" (*De gustibus non est disputandum*). All progress is improvement on custom, as long as we serve the folk custom we make no advance, but a dry rot soon begins; for

"Custom calls him to it,  
What custom wills, should custom always do it,  
The dust on antique time would lie unswept,  
And mountainous error be too highly heaped  
For truth to overpeer."

As "kept," "wept," and "slept" are allowable better forms than "keaped," "weaped" and "sleaped," so, it is claimed, are "dipt," "whipt," "shipt," "riskt," "imprest," better than "dipped," "whipped," "shipped," "risked," and "impressed" respectively. As to the objection: what is to become of Tennyson *et al* in new dress; it is enough to say the change will and must be gradual, just as the present dress of Shakespeare and Milton has been gradually assumed. Tennyson himself will not complain, being Vice-president of the English Spelling Reform Association. He now complains that our present reformed orthographic devices spoil his verse especially the dialectic ones, as "The Northern Farmer." He has actually dictated the proper pronunciation of such, and embodied them in a phonetic dress, so that the proper ring may be known to future generations. "Senex" will have sorry comfort out of Tennyson.

Port Hope.

A. H.

JAY GOULD has a fine library, has written at least two books, and is understood to be the financial backer of the *Manhattan Magazine*.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S Life and Speeches have afforded some literary hack an opportunity of compiling a book. The flippant young statesman's enemies will doubtless rejoice at seeing his Parliamentary harangues in "cold type."

### THE CHAMBER OF PEACE.

HERE is an island of ease,  
Here is a harbour from pain,  
Set in the midst of unrestful seas  
That clamour around it in vain.  
Here, where labours and tumults cease,  
Enter, and shut the door:  
The light is the light of the sunrise shore,  
"And the name of the chamber is Peace."

After long patience and pain,  
Spirit, unvanquished so long,  
Weary of heart and of brain,  
And the mocking of sorrow with song,—  
Here, at this door is thy final release;  
Enter, the stairway is steep,  
But the pillow is soft, and the slumber is deep,  
"And the name of the chamber is Peace."

Still is the chamber and sweet,  
White is the coverlet drawn,  
Where tall lilies stand at the head and the feet,  
And the windows look into the dawn.  
Not here shall the noise of the battle increase,  
Nor thy heart be shaken again  
By the sound of the struggle, the cry of the slain:  
"For the name of the chamber is Peace."

KATE SEYMOUR MACLEAN.

### DOWN AT THE SEA.

THE summer's come: off to the sea!  
I wonder where someone will be  
This year? He said he might  
Come too! perhaps to-night  
I'll see him on the beach.

It's very gay down by the sea:  
Such silly men! I'd like to see  
Someone just a minute,  
For there's nothing in it:  
I'm sure he's not engaged.

He stole my ring down by the sea,  
He cut our names upon a tree,  
And put—yes, if he dare!  
He may, for all I care,  
Get married twenty times.

I'll dance to-night down by the sea,  
Mid whirl and glare as merrily  
As ere I did with him!  
I'll watch the moonbeams dim  
Play on the silver sand.

NATHANAEL NIX.

### PAYING CALLS IN THE SEASON.

"Not at Home!" How agreeably these words fall on the ear of the fashionable caller in the height of the season; they are as sweet to the London fashionable world as are the notes of the cuckoo to those who are "far from the madding crowd," and the oftener these words are repeated during the afternoon drive the greater the satisfaction experienced. What a feeling of relief it is when cards can be handed in instead of a twenty minutes' call being paid, for twenty minutes repeated in the course of three calls represent one whole hour out of a short afternoon, and if these calls are multiplied the strain on the afternoon hours is proportionately increased, and all that was intended to have been got through between three and six has to be postponed, occasioning more or less inconvenience.

Lady Alice ordered the carriage round early, at a quarter to three, having, as she said, a long list of things to do, many cards to leave, and a few calls to pay. Having done one or two things satisfactorily, she hoped to find old Lady Dash out; but, alas! the card-case held ready for use was not wanted, Lady Dash was at home, and it was the habit of this great lady to keep all her visitors waiting at least ten minutes before she appeared in the drawing-room, and another five minutes was always expended in quelling the liveliness of her pet pugs which accompanied her, and in apologising for their vivacity; thus, with Lady Alice's best efforts to shorten the call, it was a good half hour before she re-entered her carriage. However, her spirits were cheered on her way by one or two "Not at homes," and the card-leaving was becoming pleasantly brisk, when it suddenly met with an abrupt check, and two equally long calls had to be made. It was close upon five, and Bond-street must be reached in spite of the block of carriages, for the tickets she had promised her husband to get have to be procured, even if she has to drive down to the theatre at the last moment before the box-office closes. It is, however, not unusual for some ladies to

take an independent line in the matter of calling, and to leave cards on their acquaintances in general, restricting their calls to those ladies whom they particularly wish to see. It may not be strict etiquette perhaps to return a call with a card, but many people allow themselves much latitude in this respect during the season, and there is a very fair common-sense excuse for so doing. People very much in society are constantly meeting, morning, afternoon, and evening, in the Row, in the Drive, at afternoon At Homes, at dinners, at balls, and assemblies, at *fêtes*, at exhibitions, at races, at bazaars—in fact, all day and every day somewhere; and this almost sets aside, for the time being, the *raison d'être* for calling, while card-leaving maintains the conventional etiquette of the day.

"I must try and call on Mrs. White to-day," remarked a Belgravian lady, "but, why will people stay the other side of the Park when they are only in town for a few days?" While the Hyde Park lady laments on her side, that her country friends have located themselves at the very end of Belgravia, almost in Pimlico, and fears that to get over to them more than once will be quite impossible. A quiet dinner, or an invitation to luncheon on Sunday, or a short drive, is about the extent of the civility usually shown to passers through town, and even this much costs some little effort to carry out, when engagements have been formed probably weeks beforehand. When a number of calls have to be made in one afternoon, the most convenient thing to callers themselves is to make their visits as short as possible, while the most polite thing towards the called on is not to allow them to perceive that time is precious, and the visit a tax upon it.

"I would come and see you to-day," remarks one lady while shaking hands with her friend, "but I have not a moment to stay. I have left Maud to choose a hat, and I must fetch her in ten minutes at latest, and Ethel and Agnes must be called for; it is their afternoon for attending their dancing class, and I am afraid it is nearly half-past four now; so I must run away," etc. These can hardly be called complimentary visits, and yet a great many of them are paid in this spirit. It is, no doubt, difficult to pay a short call gracefully, to say a few pleasant things, and to get away without betraying undue haste and pre-occupation of manner; but considerate people contrive to do this, and to make their ten minutes' stay particularly agreeable to those whom they honour with a visit, while inconsiderate people have a peculiar knack of doing exactly the reverse. Pleasant as "Not at home" may be to busy and much-occupied callers, whose hope is to leave cards only, it is not equally agreeable to the caller with plenty of time at command, or who has taken especial trouble to pay the call. Again, "Not at home" is never very welcome when uttered by the servant of a great relative to the poor kinsman who has ventured to call; but in the general sense of the word, at this season of the year, it is a formula popular with society at large.—*The Queen*.

### THE SCRAP BOOK.

#### CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

CHILDREN'S parties are becoming recognized institutions, and it is well that a warning should be given before the health of many little ones is seriously injured. We cannot take up a fashion magazine without noticing the importance which is given to these parties, for all these magazines devote portions of their space to the description of children's evening costumes, and not unfrequently whole pages are filled with illustrations of children's fancy ball dresses. At one time such parties, when given, took place in the afternoon, and the children, after amusing themselves with various games, were sent home about seven in the evening. Now they do not put in an appearance until after that hour, and are in consequence kept up till midnight or even after. The games are relinquished in favour of dancing, and little mites of six or seven are provided with partners to guide them through the quadrille or polka. In Australia, perhaps, children's parties are not so common as they are in England, but even here we have met with young ladies and young gentlemen of eight or thereabouts who have been to three parties during the week, and the amount of wear and tear which such a proceeding must entail both on their bodies and minds is undoubtedly most injurious. It strikes one as very funny at the time to hear some little boy approach a maiden of corresponding size, with the remark, "I think I met you at such and such a ball;" but, when we come to consider the matter, it is pitiable to see these little people aping the manners and customs of their elders. We speak about the shame it is to see children doing the work of grown people on the stage, and yet we see no harm in letting those belonging to us keep late hours, and enter upon what may be truthfully called a course of dissipation. Here in Australia we have no excuse for giving these evening parties. Where the climate is so favourable, let us by all means, if we must have children's gatherings, have them in the open air. Let the children play at good healthy games, in which they should be able to take real pleasure, instead of teaching them to dance and walk with demure precision through a quadrille, when they would doubtless sooner be having a thorough romp. It would be much better for the children, and much better for the grown people, for the latter would have to put up with less of those peevish tempers which are caused so often by the derangement of a child's system.—*Australian paper*.

It is almost impossible to read with patience the letters which are appearing in the papers about Monaco. What on earth business have we to interfere with a foreign gambling place while the Stock Exchange and race meetings flourish in our midst? Why, there is more money lost in one week on the Stock Exchange in pure gambling than at Monaco in a whole twelvemonth.—*London (Eng.) Referee*.

WHAT Canada really needs is an enterprising population. That will not be obtained under the existing arrangement. Annexation would energize the country from Puget's Sound to Newfoundland.—*Chicago Current*.

A COMPANY has been formed to introduce the practice of cremation into Philadelphia, and to erect a large crematory. There is a very slow but somewhat steady growth of a preference for this mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead.—*The American*.

THE *Milton News* is endeavouring to prove that the unlimited and unrestricted use and sale of liquor has quite as bad an effect upon a community as the Scott Act. Inasmuch as they amount to much the same thing, the *News* is likely to succeed in its endeavour.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

THERE is one Canadian product which American epicures declare is firmer of flesh and sweeter in taste than the native article, and that is frogs' legs. There are more of Canada frogs' legs sold in New York every day, if the placards are to be believed, than the whole of this country exports.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

WE confess we are much surprised at the way the Editor of the *Mail* writes. He is a man of ability and a good deal of light desultory reading. But the striking contrast between his force and that of his predecessor, and the public's appreciation of the contrast, seem to have affected him, and what he wanted in virile strength he has sought to make up by effeminate screeching and billingsgate.—*Regina Leader*.

THE first monument ever raised to a woman in the United States was unveiled in New Orleans on Wednesday in the presence of an immense audience, including hundreds of orphans from the asylums. Margaret Haugberg was eminently worthy this tribute to her memory, for she was in the fullest sense a Christian woman, and though unlettered, by her energy and industry amassed quite a fortune.—*Boston Home Journal*.

WE can see quite plainly that the Senate, as now constituted, is a refuge for Tory incapables who have rendered some corrupt service to the Tory Chief, and of Tory partisans whom some constituencies have declared unfit to represent any section of the people of Canada; and that every year the Senate is becoming more Tory and more incapable of doing or even of conceiving any good, and more useless.—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

THE example of Sir John Macdonald and some of his colleagues has so demoralized his party that Toryism is not very odorous in any of the Provinces, but it must be admitted that for all forms of political rascality the Quebec Tory "takes the cake." The revelations before the Royal Commission at Montreal are surprising only to those who have not had any acquaintance with the methods employed to keep the Tory party in power in that Province.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

No advocate for Independence has yet shown wherein it would benefit us. It would neither pay our debts, nor give us a cheaper form of government, nor change the numerical relations of political parties, and with Sir John A. Macdonald as Prime Minister, or King, it would not satisfy the party who want the change. It would be a simple step to Annexation with the United States. It is not popular with any party, and will scarcely injure any party who makes it a plank in their platform.—*Brant Review*.

THE glorious Fourth, except in the Capitol at Washington, was more of a national holiday than usual. This was due in part to its coming on Friday, and to the general slackness of business—which made a suspension for several days nearly as easy as for one. But the quality of the observance was not so good as in times past. The amount of patriotic reference in the jollification was very slight, hardly an oration being heard in any part of the country, and patriotic processions being at a discount.—*The American*.

WE are getting tired of all this fanfaronade about the U. E. Loyalists; the people have had enough of it, and it is time the nonsense ceased. The U. E. L. record in the United States is not a brilliant one. Fancying that they were on the winning side they made a slight mistake; and when the patriots had achieved their independence, they found that the new-born Republic was not a safe or comfortable resting-place for those still reeking in their treachery—and so they crossed the lines to Canada, leaving behind them sundry bad debts and their damaged reputations.—*Irish Canadian*.

Now that Mr. Blaine has a slight chance of the Presidency of the United States, and consequently of enforcing his policy of annexing Canada, we ask serious Americans to pause before they pledge themselves to support him now and in the sweet bye-and-bye. They should reflect that by the introduction of Canada into their happy Union, they may demoralize their political life, by letting loose among them the Senecals, Shields, Charlebois, Wilkinsons, who thrive so well in Canada. Even their "strikers and peelers" would suffer by contact with our frozen whiskey and vote-buying canvassers.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

THE reason why men have almost always straighter shoulders and more erect bearing than women is because they spend so much of their time when sitting with their feet elevated and their shoulders thrown back. That is a position which will cure stooping shoulders and curved spine more easily, comfortably and surely than all the shoulder braces and such instruments of torture that were ever invented. Sit habitually with your chair tilted back, your body resting easily against the back of it and, your feet reposing high enough to be at right angles with your body, and in three months time you can cure the most stubborn case of stooping shoulders or bending spine.—*Boston Globe*.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## CHURCH MUSIC AS INFLUENCED BY THE REFORMATION.

WITH the establishment of Protestantism, music for the Church underwent a great change. The Puritans in England, confounding all art culture with "Popery," banished alike the works of the great masters of Continental Europe and those of her own isle. A monotonous singing of psalms took the place of the beautiful motetts and masses of such composers as Orlando Lassus and Palestrina of the Continent and of Tallis, Bird, Morely, Orlando Gibbons, and a host of other fine composers of England. Thus, by the very means adopted, the Dissenters and Puritans is, as far as England is concerned, defeated their own ends; for it was about this period that the Musical Drama, entitled Opera, was invented in Italy (1600). Its immediate and immense popularity opened a new field for the talents and industry of the composer, and one that brought him honour and reward. Thus it fell that music, "born at the altar of the Church," was in a measure alienated from her. The talents of the best composers were drawn into others channels, and Church music languished. The Puritans, during their rule in England, by branding as vagrants and vagabonds musicians of all orders and ranks, making no distinction between things that differ, struck a severe blow at music *as an art* in their own country in general, and Church music in particular.

The Roman Catholic Countries in Europe (except Germany) were not to any extent affected musically by the wave of Protestantism which swept more or less lightly over the Continent, but submerged England. The Roman Church continued to encourage musical art as theretofore, and many great composers still arose. In Germany, during the Thirty Years War, through which period her song-loving children suffered cruelly, so deeply rooted was the love of music, that in spite of all obstacles they cultivated and found solace in the practice of sacred songs; and when at length peace was restored, a number of skilful and profound organists were at hand who had preserved the art-traditions of former times, and these laid the foundations of the German school of music, of which Bach and Handel were the two great representatives.

Such, however, was not the case in England during the banishment of music and musicians from the Church and the family circle by the Puritans, who regarded the art of music and its votaries as dangerous or at least frivolous snares of Antichrist. These zealots in their blind fanaticism persecuted and dispersed the musicians of the Chapel Royal, tore up all the music-books that fell in their way, and destroyed or took down the organs. At the Restoration music made its re-appearance in the churches and in public life; but the art traditions had not been retained in England as in Germany, hence there were no representative English composers at hand to fill the chief posts of importance. Added to this the foreign training which Charles II. (who himself had some knowledge of music) had received at the French court lent a bias in favour of foreign musicians, who were in consequence invited to fill those positions. Thus the Italians obtained a vantage ground from which the English musicians found it impossible to dislodge them. From this state of things there arose successively Matthew Lock and Henry Purcell. The former displayed great skill and ingenuity in a number of worthy compositions for the English Cathedral service, but was surpassed by the divine Purcell and others who were making rapid progress into the superiority of the musical faculty." Both Lock and Purcell, especially the former, wrote much for the stage, *i. e.*, the masques and semi-operas which were in fashion at that time. The modern-tonalities, which appeared with the invention of the Italian opera, began gradually to supersede the ecclesiastical keys, and to impress upon the forms of music new characters and new aesthetic meaning. Thence, not alone secular music but Church music also, became transformed. The English composers, W. Lawes and M. Lock, appear to have been the inventors of that form of Church music known as the anthem, although the specimens which exist are not of a very high order. The brilliant young English musician, Pelham Humphrey, who had the advantage of studying with Sully, the eminent Italian composer, then resident in Paris, contributed considerably toward giving the Anthem that modern form with which we are now acquainted. Still another, Michael Wise,—like Pelham Humphrey, also a musician of the Chapel Royal, during the reign of Charles II., wrote many fine works for the Church. Drs. John Blow and Christopher Gibbons, the latter a talented organist and son of great Orlando Gibbons, successively lent their aid in building up a representative style of English Cathedral music. The former especially, was a prolific and able writer, but these were all to be surpassed by the great Parcell who, all thing considered, may be pronounced one of the greatest musical geniuses England has ever produced. Born in 1658, he belonged to a musical family, and grew up under the direct influences of the musicians and composers of the Chapel Royal of Charles II. Cooke, Humphrey, and Blow were his teachers. Such were his talents and acquirements that while yet a choir boy he was enabled to write estimable works for the Church, and at the age of eighteen was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey. His premature death in 1695, at the age of thirty-seven, deprived England of a powerful musical mind which, had it been spared, might have created a national English school, and thereby have lent its aid to check the foreign art-influence which at this epoch began to usurp, and finally superseded, and almost totally suppressed, all original art aspiration.

Music in the Roman Catholic churches among the Latins was affected even in a more marked manner by the invention of the opera than was the Church music of either Protestant England or Southern Germany. The hymns and psalm tunes of England had their counterpart in the chorals of Germany. Many of these were derived, with appropriate changes, from the great stock of the Catholic liturgy, the Gregorian chants and melodies;

others were popular peoples' songs. The Lutherans, unlike the Puritans, were not afraid that music *as an art* would interfere with their religious work; they understood its spiritual meaning, and assigned it an appropriate place in the service of the Church. Thus by wise encouragement these German reformers laid the foundation of a great German school which brought forth Schutz, J. S. Bach, and Handel.

J. DAVENPORT KERRISON.

MRS. LANGTRY sails for England this week.

GRAND orchestra and promenade concert in the Toronto Horticultural Gardens to-morrow (Friday) evening.

MR. MAURICE BARRYMORE who will return from England next month, will have no less than three original plays on the road next season.

MLE. RHEA returns to America in August, and will commence her next tour in September. It is her intention to introduce a new play by Victor Hugo during the season.

MISS FANNY KELLOGG has been engaged by the Western Musical Festival Association, for two festivals at Clear Lake Park, Iowa, August 12th, and at Chamberlain, Dakota, August 21st.

MR. JOSEFFY, the pianist, is reported as contemplating a concert tour next season in conjunction with an orchestra. San Francisco is said to be his starting point, from which he will work his way east by slow stages, if necessary.

THE American tour of M<sup>me</sup>. Ristori, which was arranged to begin in October, has been postponed, and she will commence her season there on November 10. Her *repertoire* will include "Marie Antoinette," "Marie Stuart," "Queen Elizabeth" and "Medea."

On dit that Mr. Thompson, the Toronto musical *entrepreneur*, is endeavouring to make arrangements with an opera company for the coming season. Our readers will heartily join us in wishing that every good thing may attend the recent marriage of this enterprising gentleman with the popular and talented lady who has so often delighted us all as Miss Corlett.

## ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL POSITION.

THE London *Times*, which, under its new management, has of late been making spasmodic, if not eccentric, attempts to get the attention of the public, the other day had a somewhat pessimistic article upon the British revenue returns. After commenting upon some of the details of revenue and expenditure for the first quarter of the current financial year, our contemporary remarks:—"The country is not in an exuberantly prosperous condition, but is simply holding its own with great effort and at some sacrifice. That period of leaps and bounds which was once thought to be the opening of a commercial millennium has passed away, and the most far-seeing observers are at a loss to descry any signs of its return. Bad harvests, increasingly severe competition in every department, together with a steady advance in public and private expenditure, have brought about a state of things in which the perennial difficulty of making ends meet becomes very conspicuous. The country is doing an enormous trade, but it does it at a very small profit. Capital has accumulated to an extent never known before, and it has to be content with returns which a few years ago would have been laughed at. In all the great departments of industry a revolution is silently taking place under the pressure of necessity. Small capitalists are either crushed or compelled to club their resources in order to make a successful stand. Wherever it is practicable the large capitalists in turn are learning to discard or limit the principle of competition, and are voluntarily submitting to engagements to curtail production which twenty years ago they would not have listened to for a moment. The means of production have, in fact, become so enormous that without regulation of some kind there is no way of adapting supply to demand with anything like precision. In the chemical trade, for example, engagements of this kind already exist; shipowners bemoan the difficulty of carrying out a similar policy which they recognize as desirable; and there are rumours of a combination of steel manufacturers, both here and on the Continent, to protect themselves against the violent fluctuations that now follow every considerable change in the markets. Capital, in short, is being organized with a completeness previously unknown, under the pressure of circumstances with which the old plan of indiscriminate competition is unable to cope. What the effect will ultimately be, whether upon capitalists or upon the great mass of men whom they direct and over whose destinies they exercise so much power, it requires some audacity to predict. Political economy has a field before it whose very existence seems unsuspected by the good people who make ponderous speeches on the hypothesis that Mr. Cobden spoke the last word of economic gospel. What is tolerably plain at present is, that all our advances in machinery and in organization have brought no leisure to the human workers. The world can produce many times what it requires, yet the stress and strain of life seem to increase rather than diminish. But the toiling millions are daily growing in political power and in the knowledge required to speculate upon their lot, and the way to improve it. There are many indications that they will not rest content with the present arrangements, and it is time that economists prepared new developments capable of offering safe guidance in the difficulties of the future."

SHORTLY Messrs. Trubner will publish a new work by Mr. G. J. Holyoake, entitled "Travels in Search of a Settler's Guide Book in America and Canada."

JULY 17th, 1884.]

## BOOK NOTICES.

A HISTORY OF FRANCE, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1848. By M. Guizot. Translated by Robert Black. New York: John B. Alden. Vols. II. and III.

At a future period it may be considered advisable to make lengthened reference to Mr. Black's translation of this standard work. For the moment it is of more consequence to draw the attention of the reading public to the extraordinarily low figure at which Mr. Alden is offering the history. Vols. II. and III. contain 480 and 474 pp. respectively of well printed text, each accompanied by over fifty illustrations, the whole bound in tasteful and serviceable covers. Mr. Ruskin once expressed a very decided opinion that the true benefactor of the intelligent public is he who places good literature within the reach of all. By this standard Mr. Alden must be considered at once a good business man and a philanthropist, for at 75 cents a volume Guizot's History of France must be acknowledged ridiculously cheap, and the publisher intimates that the book-buying public are remitting "very large cash orders." He further adds that the remaining five volumes—the work will be completed in eight—are now on the presses in four different printing offices, and will be out in a few days.

LAUDES DOMINI: a selection of Spiritual Songs, ancient and modern. New York: The Century Co., 33 E. 17th street.

The publishers of this beautifully got-up book announce that it is not with the intention of superseding "Spiritual Songs for the Church and the Choir," but rather of supplementing it, that they announce "Laudes Domini." This book will be found, as its name implies, especially rich in hymns of praise to Christ our Lord. It is designed to lead the taste of congregations and choirs toward a higher class of lyrics and music than has hitherto found acceptance in the churches. To this end, a large selection from the great wealth of newer hymns and modern American, English and German choral music has been included with the best of the old and familiar hymns and standard tunes in common use. The book contains nearly 650 musical selections; ninety music composers are represented in its pages, among them Mozart, Mendelssohn, Handel, Spohr, Oberthur, Rossini, and Flotow, Barnby, Chopin, Schumann, Beethoven, and Arthur Sullivan; and it contains the work of one hundred and fifty writers of hymns.

THE HIGH ALPS OF NEW ZEALAND. By William Spotswood Green, M.A. London and New York: Macmillan and Company.

The author, who is a member of the English Alpine Club, first published the account of his trip to the Southern Alps in the *Alpine Journal*, but was well advised in expanding it and giving it to the world in volume form. In his preface he deprecates close criticism, and, anticipating the objection that he claims the ascent of Mount Cook without having set foot on the actual summit, says: "I shall willingly relinquish any such claims to the man who passes the point where we turned." A perusal of the most readable account of his attempt of this difficult ascent will convince the average reader of the justice of this position. Mr. Green writes of his trip to the glaciers of the antipodes in an easy, conversational style that makes his book doubly charming, replete as it is with interesting descriptions of an almost *terra incognita*. Alluding to some of the discomforts of travelling in the bush, with particular reference to the ferocity of the "bull-dog ants," he gives the following amusing theory—not as yet met with in any of Mr. Darwin's works—of the development of the kangaroo:—

"The progenitor of the kangaroo was an animal with hindquarters of ordinary dimensions like other animals, but whenever he sat down a bull-dog ant gave a pinch, causing him to make a bound. The constant recurrence of this unenviable phase of his existence through succeeding generations led, as a natural consequence, to the extraordinary development of the hinder limbs in the present representatives of the race. Be this theory true or false, I know for a fact that one of our party made a jump quite equal to any kangaroo, when, sitting on the beach after a swim, a bull-dog ant gave him a most incisive nip."

STORIES BY AMERICAN AUTHORS. Vol. III. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs.

The third volume of this *chic* little series includes "The Spider's Eye," by Fitzjames O'Brien, "A Story of the Latin Quarter," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, "Two Purse Companions," by George Parsons Lathrop, "Poor Oglá-Moga," by David D. Lloyd, "A Memorable Murder," by Celia Thaxter, and "A Venetian Glass," by Brander Matthews. There is no handier class of light reading, or one more suitable for sea-side and holiday purposes, than the volumes published in this series.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

DODD, MEAD & Co. have issued the first volumes of their new edition of *Pepys's Diary*, and the rest will follow at the rate of two a month.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for July 12th contains papers from the "Quarterly Review," "Macmillan's Magazine," "Nineteenth Century," "Blackwood's Magazine," "Golden hours," the "Spectator," etc.

COURTLANDT PALMER of New York proceeds in the indulgence of his hobby to establish a weekly paper called "Our Nineteenth Century," as a pendant, or complement, or something of that sort, to his Nineteenth Century club. The paper will aim to keep up a continual symposium on all the burning questions of the day, with doctors of divinity and agnostics in perpetual friendly set-tos across a column rule. What a melancholy paper it will be.

CHOICE LITERATURE for July has articles from the following well known writers: Herbert Spencer, Max Muller, Earl of Lytton, Paul Bert, Principal Dawson, James Fitzjames, Stephen C. Secretan, Henry C. Ewart, W. Mathieu Williams, E. F. G. Law, H. S. Butcher, Grant Allen, etc.

WE have been reminded that the name of the writer of the Reply to the Speech of the Hon. Edward Blake against the Orange Incorporation Bill, is not James Allen, but J. Antisell Allen. We take this opportunity of once more calling attention to his pamphlet, which cannot fail to gratify the members of the Order in whose defence it is written.

MESSRS. JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. are favouring the rising tide of summer travel to Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, etc., by issuing a new revised edition of their admirable and encyclopedic "Maritime Provinces" Guide; and also by publishing a naive and entertaining illustrated volume, "Over the Border," recording the recent summer voyage of an American party to the land of Evangeline, Annapolis, Clare, the Basin of Minas, and other Acadian localities.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE, a son of the well-known Southern poet, Paul Hayne, contributes to the August *St. Nicholas* a poem on "The Grasshopper." Blanche Willis Howard, author of "Guenn," and "One Summer," has a short story of child-life in Germany. Joel Benton will contribute a poem entitled "The Curious House," for which Mrs. Celia Thaxter has prepared an illustration. Helen Campbell will have a short story for girls, under the title of "The S. F. B. P."

REV. DR. WARD of the New York Independent heads an exploring expedition to the region of Babylon in the fall. Rev. J. T. Clarke and Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett, who were members of the Assos digging party, are going with Dr. Ward, and Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, who takes great pleasure in spending her wealth wisely, pays the expenses of the explorations. The special purpose is to look out for historic traces for the 2,000 years previous to 1,000 B. C., the importance of which will be at once perceived.

MR. JOHN B. ALDEN has just issued the first number of a venture styled *The Book Worm*, whose vocation, the publisher boldly avows is, by offering tempting morsels from the wisdom, wit and eloquence of fifty centuries, to induce the reading public to purchase the works from which the appetising excerpts are made. "Gaul under Roman Dominion"—ch. v., "Guizot's History of France"—is the subject treated in the first (July) number. There is little doubt but *The Book Worm* will succeed in its mission.

EXTRACT from a letter from Comte de Paris to Porter & Coates, dated, Chateau D'Eu, Seine Inferieure, 14-6-84: "The numerous political duties which have devolved upon me leave me but very little leisure. I am devoting every hour I can spare to the prosecution of my great work on the American War. The correction of the proof-sheets of volume seventh is progressing favourably, but this volume will not be published without the following one, of which only less than a third is yet written. As for the "History of my Grandfather" which I am supposed to write, it would be a task much above my power to undertake."

THE story of the romantic life of General Sam. Houston, who was in turn United States Senator, Cherokee chief, general in the army, and first president of the Texan republic, will be told in the August CENTURY by Alexander Hynds. The Midsummer CENTURY will contain another illustrated short story of Bohemian artistic life in New York. Novelles by Henry James and Professor Boyesen are to begin, and Prof. Isaac L. Rice, of Columbia College, under the title of "Work for a Constitutional Convention," will give reasons why a weak Government must become oppressive, and suggests the particular measures to be taken to make the American Government responsible.

THE *Century's* series of papers on "Recent Architecture in America" will reach in the midsummer number the topic of "Commercial Buildings." The aim of the series is to exhibit some from many examples of the present tendency toward a more beautiful class of buildings. The writer strongly insists upon practical utility as the first requisite of commercial architecture. The series will next deal with city houses and country houses, the illustrations of which are said to be very rich and numerous. The same number will contain "A Glance at British Wild Flowers," by John Burroughs and Alfred Parsons, the artist. It will be one of the most decorative articles in illustration and most charming in text that has ever appeared in the *Century*.

THE DOGGEREL EPITAPH UPON SHAKESPEARE'S TOMBSTONE, which has much worried the Shakespeareans and the anti-Shakespeareans has a small bit of light thrown upon it by a letter discovered in the Bodleian library by a London searcher, Mr. Macray. This letter was written by William Hall, a Queen's-college, man who took his B.A. in 1694 and his M.A. three years later; he was an antiquary, and his correspondent was Edward Thwaites, a noted Anglo-Saxon scholar. Being at Stratford in December, 1694, as it appears, he quoted the epitaph as we have it but without copying the antique and barbarous spelling, and added these interesting sentences:—

The little learning these verses contain would be a very strong argument of the want of it in the author did they not carry something in them which stands in need of a comment. There is in this church a place which they call the bone-house, a repository for all bones they dig up, which are so many that they would load a great many waggons. The poet being willing to preserve his bones unmoved, lays a curse upon him that moves them, and having to do with clerks and sextons, for the most part a very ignorant sort of people, he descends to the very meanest of their capacities, and disrobes himself of that art which none of his contemporaries wore in greater perfection. Nor has the design mist of its effect, for, lest they should not only draw this curse upon themselves, but also entail it upon their posterity, they have laid him full seventeen feet deep—deep enough to secure him.

CHESS.

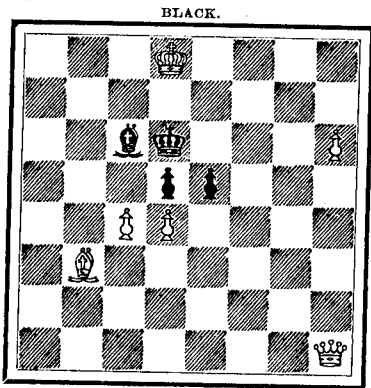
All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 26.

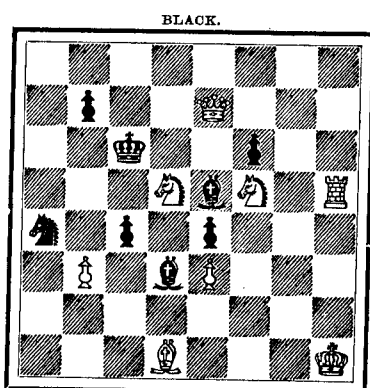
PROBLEM No. 27.

Composed for THE WEEK by W. Atkinson, Montreal Chess Club.

SELECTED.



WHITE. White to play and mate in two moves.



WHITE. White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 16.

1. B Q 4. Correct solutions received from E. B. G., Montreal; W. A., Montreal; G. S. C., Toronto; H. J. C., London.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 17.

Author's solution—1. Kt Q 5 1. K R 5, 2. Kt Q 5 B 4, 3. B mates; if 1. K Kt 3, 2. Kt Q 5, B 4 ch 2. any 3 B mates. Correct solution received from W. A., Montreal.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 18.

1. B B 8, 2. R K 7, 3. R dis. ch mate. Correct solution received from E. B. G., Montreal; H. J. C., London; W. A., Montreal; G. S. C., Toronto.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 19.

1. Q R 7, if 1. B B 6, 2. Q Q 7 (ch) 2. K moves, 3. Q mates. If 1. B moves elsewhere, 2. Q K 4 ch 2. K takes Q, 3. B mates. Correct solution received from E. B. G., Montreal; G. S. C., Toronto; W. A., Montreal; H. J. C., London.

SOLUTION TO "A CURIOUS PUZZLE."

We have not space for an exhaustive analysis, but we give a summary. In the one game Black's previous moves had been R R 5 ch, and on the white K moving to K B 5 the R was played back again to R square, thereby having forfeited the right to castle. The mate on this board was, therefore, 1. K takes P, etc.

In the other game Black's last two moves had been 1. a check either by a Q at Kt 8, where it was captured by the B, or by a Kt at Q 3, where it was captured by a P, 2. P K 4 giving white the power to capture en passant, which he could not do in the other game. The solution in this game is, therefore, 1. P takes P en passant, etc.

We have received correct analysis from Messrs. W. Atkinson, Montreal; E. B. Freeland, F. L. Sims, Toronto.

PARIS vs. VIENNA.

The correspondence match between Vienna and Paris is still exciting great interest in the chess world. The positions on the 16th June, 1884, were as follows:—Game 1, White (Vienna), K K Kt 1, Q Q 1, R's Q R 1, K 1, B's Q 3, Q 4, Kt K B 3, P's Q R 2, Q Kt 3, K 4, K B 2, K Kt 2, R R 2, Black (Paris), K Kt 1, Q Q 1, R's Q R 1, K B 1, B's Q Kt 2, Q B 4, Kt Q 2, P's Q R 4, Q Kt 3, K 3, K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 2. White to move.

Game 2—White (Paris), K K 1, Q Q 1, R's Q R 1, K R 1, B's Q 5, Q B 5, Kt K B 1, K Kt 5, P's K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 2, Q 3, Q Kt 3, Q R 2. Black (Vienna), K K R 1, Q K 1, R's K B 1, Q R 1, B's K 2, Q B 1, Kt Q B 3, P's K R 2, K Kt 2, K 4, Q 3, Q B 2, Q K 2, Q R 3. Black to move.

GAME No. 16.

From The Field.

Chess at Simpson's Divan.

The subjoined game was played a few weeks ago against a visitor from New York. (Two Knights Defence.)

Table showing chess moves for Mr. Mason (White) and Mr. Sloper (Black) in a game of Two Knights Defence.

(a) The well-known continuation here is 4. Kt to Kt 5, P to Q 4; 5. P takes P, Kt to R 4; 6. B to Kt 5 ch, etc. The text move converts the opening to a Guiooco Piano.

(b) Black could safely capture the K P; but he evidently prefers to avoid complications against such an experienced opponent as Mr. Mason.

(c) To simplify matters Black might have captured the K P, leaving White temporarily with an isolated Q P; but positions of this nature frequently resolve themselves in drawn games, e.g.:

Small chess move sequence table showing variations for White and Black.

If 11. B takes P ch, then 11. . . . R takes B, etc. If 12. Kt to B 6 ch, then 12. . . . Q takes Kt, etc. Anyhow, White remains with a weak spot at Q 4, and slight as the disadvantage may be, it is one nevertheless.

(d) The sacrifice does not seem to be quite sound; but still in this instance it was good enough to frighten the opponent.

(e) Better would have been to take the bishop. White probably would have got a good attack, but hardly anything more, e.g.:

Small chess move sequence table showing variations for White and Black.

Small chess move sequence table showing variations for White and Black.

(f) The only other plausible move for the queen would be 14. . . . Q to K 3, and this turns out unsatisfactory on account of 15. B takes P ch, K takes B; 16. Q to Kt 5 ch, K to R sq; 17. R to K sq, and wins.

(g) A beautiful move, which forces the game. The object of course is to shut the adverse queen out from the defence preparatory to the sacrifice of the bishop.

(h) Black has no satisfactory answer. White wins in every variation with B takes P ch, etc.

(i) Mr. Mason could win here in a shorter way with 18. B to B 6.

NEWS ITEMS.

THERE were over one hundred solutions to a problem in the Illustrated London News sent in recently. Curious to relate the problem was unsound and impossible, and only four correspondents pointed this out.

ZUKERTORT says that Philidor was only equal to a P and 2 player of to-day, and much inferior to his Italian adversary, Ercole del Rio. He also says that Staunton, though a first-rate player, was never equal to Anderssen. He thinks Deschappelles was a humbug, and De la Bourdonnais a great master. McDonnell was over-rated he says. As to Steinitz the Dr. believes that while S.'s play averages better, Z. rises to higher flights at times. The champion seems singularly reticent as to Paul Morphy.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House, Toronto, at noon on Tuesday, 8th July, 1884.

The President, the HON. WM. McMASTER, having been called to the chair, It was moved by Mr. John Waldie, Esq., seconded by David McGee, Esq., "That the General Manager be appointed Secretary, and that Messrs. W. G. Cassels and James Brown do act as Scrutineers."

The Secretary then read the following report:— The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the result of the year's business ending in June, 1884, with a Statement of the Assets and Liabilities:—

Table showing financial results: Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, June, 1883, carried forward \$67,550 90; The profits of the year, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, amount to 635,919 65; Total \$703,470 55.

Table showing dividends: Dividend No. 33, payable January, 1884 \$240,000 00; Dividend No. 34, payable July, 1884 240,000 00; Carried to Rest Account 100,000 00; Placed at credit of Contingent Fund Account 75,000 00; Total \$655,000 00.

Balance remaining at credit of Profit and Loss Account \$48,470 55

It will be observed from the statement submitted that the profits of the year enabled the Directors to pay the usual dividend of 8 per cent., provided for doubtful and bad debts, leaving a surplus of \$155,919.65. This would have been wholly available towards increasing the Rest, but there being some uncertainty as to the amount likely to be realized from securities held by the Bank, on account of the liability of a company now in process of liquidation, the Directors determined to provide for the same at once, and have therefore transferred \$75,000 to Contingent Account, which sum is regarded as being sufficient for the purpose. The sum of \$100,000 has been added to the Rest, increasing that Fund to \$2,000,000, and the remaining \$48,470.55 is at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

The large deficiency in the crops of last year, and the unsatisfactory condition of some of the principal manufacturing industries of the country have naturally resulted in a restriction of the Bank's business; its profits nevertheless have been fairly well maintained.

The customary inspection of the Head Office, Branches and Agencies of the Bank, have been carefully made during the year, and the Directors have pleasure in stating that the officials of the Bank have performed their respective duties in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed,) WM. McMASTER, President.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, 8th July, 1884.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 21st JUNE, 1884.

Table showing Liabilities: Notes of the Bank in circulation \$2,554,773 00; Deposits not bearing interest 1,855,160 98; Deposits bearing interest 9,679,913 61; Interest accrued on Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Account 74,140 76; Due to other Banks in Canada 152,362 75; Due to Agencies of the Bank, and other Banks in Great Britain 199,057 70; Total \$14,515,408 80.

Table showing Assets: Specie \$681,471 93; Dominion Notes 1,032,528 31; Notes of and Cheques on other Banks 430,805 47; Balance due from other Banks in Canada 289,777 02; Balance due from Agencies of the Bank in the United States, British Consols, Dominion of Canada Stock, and United States Bonds 944,913 05; Total \$4,788,082 88.

Loans, discounts and advances on Current Account \$17,420,995 62; Bills discounted overdue, and not specially secured 98,461 95; Overdue debts, secured by mortgage or other deed on real estate, or by deposit of or lien on Stock, or by other securities 306,027 48; Real estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises), and mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank 133,600 47; Bank Premises and Furniture 283,228 02; Total \$23,030,396 42.

(Signed,) W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, 21st June, 1884.

The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:— Moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President:—"That the report of the Directors now read be adopted and printed for the information of the shareholders."

Moved by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, seconded by E. H. Rutherford, Esq.:—"That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby rendered to the President, Vice-President and other Directors, for their careful attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year."

Moved by David McGee, Esq., seconded by W. G. Cassels, Esq.:—"That the thanks of the meeting be also tendered to the General Manager and other officials of the Bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past year."

Moved by Hon. S. C. Wood, seconded by Wm. Elliott, Esq.:—"That the ballot-box be now opened, and remain open until two o'clock this day, for the receipt of ballot tickets for the election of Directors, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered."

The Scrutineers presented the following report:—

W. N. ANDERSON, Esq., General Manager. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, 8th July, 1884.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the general meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce held this day, hereby declare the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. Wm. McMaster, Wm. Elliot, T. S. Stayner, Geo. Taylor, John Waldie, Hon. S. C. Wood, James Crathern, W. B. Hamilton.

Your obedient servants, W. G. CASSELS, JAS. BROWNE, Scrutineers.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently, the Hon. Wm. McMaster and Wm. Elliot, Esq., were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively, by a unanimous vote.

TORONTO, 8th July, 1884.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

### WHAT IS CATARRH ?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbidity of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of ulcer, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxo-moza, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,  
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and inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh

What the Rev. E. B. Stevenson, B.A., a Clergyman of the London Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's New Treatment for Catarrh.

Oakland, Ont., Canada, March 17, '83.

Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son :

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 13th instant to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of Catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease, and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for Catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that is hard for me to realize that I am really better.

I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments, but I feel fully cured by the two sent me, and am thankful that I was ever induced to send you.

You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends who are sufferers.

Yours, with many thanks,

REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

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**CHARLES DRINKWATER,** Secretary.

Montreal January, 1884.

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 "Mr. Hawthorne has a more powerful imagination than any contemporary writer of fiction. He has the very uncommon gift of taking hold of the reader's attention at once, and the still more uncommon gift of maintaining his grasp when it is fixed. If anybody wants to read a good novel, let him read Mr. Hawthorne's; and if anybody finds it uninteresting, let that body thenceforth hold it as an indisputable verity that he does not know a good novel when he sees it."—*Academy* (London).

II.

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TENDERS are invited by this Company for the following quantities of Anthracite coal, cleaned screened, and free from slate and all other impurities, to be delivered between the 1st August, 1884, and 1st April, 1885, as may be required by the Company, viz.:  
 Delivered on railway cars, duty paid, at Brockville or Belleville, 400 tons egg size, and 300 tons stove size, more or less, as may be required.  
 Delivered on railway cars at International Bridge, or Suspension Bridge, as the Company may elect, 1,500 tons egg size, 1,000 tons stove size, and 1,000 tons chestnut size more or less as may be required.  
 Also from 800 to 900 tons best McIntyre smith's coal from McIntyre Coal Company's mines, McIntyre Co., Pa., to be delivered between now and 1st July, 1885, as may be ordered.  
 Parties tendering for any of the above to state the kind of coal proposed to be delivered. Payments as follows:—That is, coal delivered in any one month will be paid for during the following month.  
 Tenders marked "Tenders for Anthracite coal," will be received by the undersigned up to the 13th July, 1884.

JOSEPH HICKSON,  
 General Manager.

Montreal, 2nd July, 1884.

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D. HUNTINGTON, Pres. T. W. WOOD, V.-Pres.  
 E. W. PERRY, JR., Sec. F. DIELMAN, Treas.

The subscription to the *Art Union* will be five dollars per annum, and each subscriber for the present year will receive:—1st. A proof before letters, on India paper, of the etching of the year, by Walter Shirlaw, from Eastman Johnson's picture "The Reprimand." This etching is of a size (13x16 inches) and quality such as the leading dealers sell at from twenty to twenty-five dollars. 2nd. The illustrated *Art Union*, which will be issued monthly for the current year. 3rd. One-half of the subscription will be set apart for the formation of a fund, to be expended for the joint account of the subscribers in the purchase of works of art, which will be delivered unconditionally to the whole body of the subscribers represented by a committee. Sample copy sent postpaid on application to E. WOOD PERRY, Secretary, 51 West Tenth St., New York.

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Subscribed Capital -	\$3,000,000
Paid up Capital -	2,200,000
Reserve Fund -	1,100,000
Total Assets -	8,000,000

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 Managing Director.

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OTTAWA

Authorized Capital, - -	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital, - -	1,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - - -	993,263
Reserve - - - - -	110,000

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