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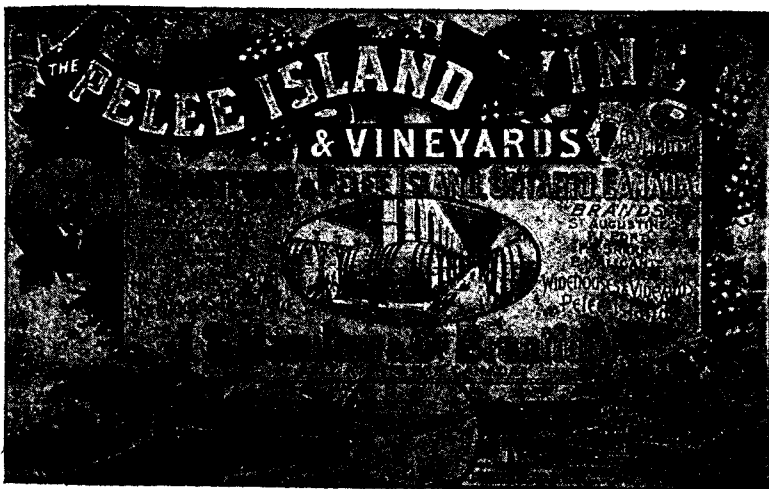
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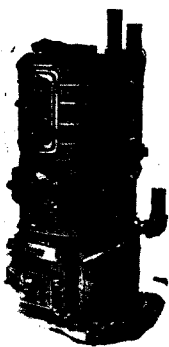
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FROM
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 UPWARD

THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1892.

No. 1.

THE WEEK:

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contributions, and letters on matters of to the editorial department should be sent to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

The resignation of the Premiership by Sir n Abbott, in consequence of failing health, been imminent for some months past. public mind was, therefore, prepared for announcement. The retiring Premier has served well of the Conservative Party. He did not seek the office, but accepted it at a ave crisis. The affairs of the Dominion ave been well and wisely managed, at least om a Party point of view, during his regime, d the position of the dominant party is more nly established at the present moment than was at the time of his accession to office. ow much of the success which has attended us administration is due to himself personally, nd how much to his associates, and especially o the able and astute lieutenant who is to be is successor, it would be impossible to say ithout access to the secrets of the Council

Chamber. It is pretty certain, however, that Sir John Abbott never contemplated more than a temporary retention of the chieftainship. Had it been otherwise he would no doubt have taken opportunities to appear before the public at least occasionally, even if he did not seek a position in the representative chamber of Parliament. Be that as it may, the question of his continuance in public life has now been decided by a contingency beyond his control. The people of Canada, without respect to party, will deeply regret the continued ill health which has compelled his retirement, and will follow him with kind feelings and best wishes for the restoration of his health. He accepted the highest office in the gift of his fellow-countrymen at the call of what came to him as public duty. He has filled it so long as health permitted with ability and dignity, and has thereby earned the meed of respect and gratitude which he carries with him into retirement.

From the moment when failing health made the resignation of Sir John Abbott imperative there was no room for doubt in the mind of anyone conversant with the situation as to which member of the Cabinet was best fitted by prominence and ability to succeed him, though it cannot be doubted that there were serious obstacles in the way of the succession. So far as those obstacles arose from religious, or rather sectarian considerations, the Canadian people may be congratulated on the fact that it is now shown, before the eyes of all onlookers, that the religious creed which a man may profess is no barrier to his advancement to the highest position in the service of the State, in the Dominion. It is no undue disparagement of the other members of the late Cabinet to say that it contained no man whose calibre and record could have for a moment suggested the passing by Sir John Thompson in the search for the fittest man for the Premiership. Nor is there any other Conservative in public life, not of Cabinet rank, whose proved capacity for leadership and statesmanship could have warranted His Excellency, the Governor-General, in summoning him in preference to Sir John. There was, in fact, scarcely an alternative, provided the Minister of Justice were willing to undertake the responsibility. While we say this, which to all who understand the situation is so obvious as to be mere commonplace, it by no means follows that we are confident that Sir John Thompson's premiership will prove either a success from the party point of view, or a blessing to the country. That remains to be seen. As we have pointed out in another paragraph, the situation, notwithstanding the great party majority, is not devoid of elements of serious difficulty and danger. The Manitoba question involves issues fraught with the gravest possibilities. Sir John's influence with his co-religionists may prove to be the very thing necessary to the continuance of peace and harmony, should the final decision be against their contention. On the other

hand, the very fact that he is of the faith of the Manitoba minority, who are now striving so strenuously for the interference of the Federal authority in their behalf, would be fruitful of suspicion and distrust should the decision be in favour of the contention of that minority. Again, Sir John Thompson is understood to be a strong protectionist. Will he have the sagacity to forestall the anti-protection reaction which is sure to come in Canada, as in the United States, if, indeed, it has not already set in? Then there is the burning question of the exodus and the growing political discontent, which no patriotic Government can afford much longer to ignore. What will be the new Premier's attitude towards all these movements? Perhaps he may have come to the throne for such a time as this. But that, as we have said, is the thing to be proved.

There is another aspect of the political situation in Canada which has often been discussed in these columns, and to which the thoughts immediately recur in view of a reconstruction of the Government. What will be the effect upon the state of political morality amongst us? It is worse than useless to attempt to ignore the fact that among neither politicians nor people is the moral standard so high as could be wished. All good citizens will agree that no political astuteness, no material prosperity, can make a people truly prosperous or great in the absence of a high grade of public morality. We have no inclination to go back over a dark record to show that a large amount of political corruption has been brought to light in Canadian public and private life during the last few years. Nor need we go into the vexed questions of its relative prevalence in the two political parties, or the extent to which it has been the outcome of an unfair and mischievous fiscal system. Suffice it to say that all good men of both parties recognize and deplore the fact, and are hoping almost reform. What will be the in Thompson in this regard? We are obliged to confess that his record during the last two or three sessions of Parliament has not been reassuring. There was a time when the hopes of many were fastened upon him. During the first stages of the Langevin investigation his impartial and judicial attitude, and his evident desire to probe to the bottom of the alleged corruption, won him the admiration and confidence of those who desired above all things to see a general purification. But, as we were forced to point out at the time, Sir John Thompson's speech on the Langevin resolutions dashed this hope to the ground. And last session his first attitude in respect to both the Redistribution Bill and the Edgar Charges went far to strengthen the previous unfavourable impression. But Sir John's personal reputation is, we believe, spotless. We can easily understand that many a man, especially one in whom the lawyer instinct is strong, may be led to defend in mistaken loyalty to another, or to a party, that which he would never approve or condone

as an individual. There is still some room to hope that party zeal may have constrained even the ex-judge to the attempt to make the worse appear the better reason which was but too apparent in these cases. As head of the Government his responsibility will now be greater. A grand opportunity is before him. He might earn the gratitude of every high-minded Canadian, and send his name down to posterity as a benefactor of his country if he could but bring himself up to the point of a stern determination to ferret out and stamp out political corruption wherever found, and to cast the whole weight of his example and influence on the side of fair elections and pure administration. Will he do it?

If the morning paper before us rightly reflects the spirit of the discussion at the last meeting of the Toronto Ministerial Association, some of the members were almost disposed to make merry over the proposal that Society in its collective capacity, or the State, should make it a part of its duty to see that neglected children were properly trained for citizenship. Is there any length to which the State is not justified by the law of self-defence in going to prevent the manufacture of criminals, tramps, and other worse than useless classes of citizens? The facts quoted by Rev. Mr. Starr, that there are over 3,000 neglected children in Toronto, and that during the past year 587 children under the age of fifteen years, and 785 between the ages of fifteen and twenty, have been before the police magistrate, is full of painful significance. It was objected that the proposal of State control was wrong in principle. What principle is violated? Is it that which holds parents responsible for the care and training of their children? But suppose the parents are dead, or in prison, or so hopelessly vicious and depraved that it is morally impossible for them to train their children. Is it not one of the axioms of civilization that the abuse of a right, to the injury of others, or of Society, is a forfeiture of that right? Of course, if the parent is able to work, he should be made to pay for the support and training of the child; but there is reason to believe that an exaggerated idea of parental right is responsible for the ruin of very many lives and much injury to society in these days, especially among Anglo-Saxons. Fathers, like so many others, losing faith in the virtue of the law, forgetting that whether the moral effect of its application is for good or evil depends entirely upon the spirit in which it is applied. We venture to affirm that more children of the classes referred to are ruined by parental harshness and cruelty than by the opposite. Those who have tried the experiment find that a little Christian kindness often goes a long way with the waifs whom parental beatings have only hardened.

Canadian party politics are just now in a peculiar, not to say critical, condition. The old-time Liberal party seems to be dropping out of sight as an organization. The effort which has been made through what has hitherto been known as the party press to bring about the calling of a convention, to consolidate or reconstruct the platform and organize a plan of campaign, has so far been without effect. In fact, there appears to be no Provincial leader whose position is sufficiently secure to warrant him in assuming the respon-

sibility of issuing such a call, while a Dominion convention, or even one representing Ontario and Quebec, is apparently out of the question. It would be altogether too dangerous an experiment, and would be quite as likely, under existing circumstances, to reveal and intensify differences of opinion, and to result in division, if not disintegration, as to lead to united action. Meanwhile the dominant party is having its own way by default of the Opposition. Constituencies falling vacant are carried by Government supporters without a contest. It is just possible that this seeming lethargy on the part of the Liberal leaders may have a method in it. At any rate, if it were the result of a deep-laid scheme for the demoralization of their opponents, it could scarcely be more effective. In the absence of an enemy to be feared in front, or on the flank, the usual result of internal disorganization bids fair to follow. The time is well chosen, if we may assume that the Liberals are standing aside with a sinister purpose. The National Policy was devised and adopted at a period of great financial depression. Post hoc, whether propter hoc or not, came a revival of trade and prosperity. So long as this continued it was sure to be associated in popular opinion with the high taxation. It was sure, too, to gain an increasingly powerful support from the manufacturers and other capitalists whom it enriched. Some of the more astute opponents of the N. P. long ago foresaw that it was useless to hope for a change before the next period of depression. The policy of Protection having come in during "hard times," and having been followed by a period of comparative prosperity, would retain its hold upon the popular imagination until the recurrence of another period of "hard times" should make it clear to the least philosophical that it was destitute of the magic charm which it had been supposed to possess. The crucial testing-time has at length come, and the expected result is already becoming manifest. Prominent Conservatives have some time since admitted that the National Policy has won its last battle for the party, and now, in the downfall of protectionism in the United States, is plainly to be read the doom of the system in Canada. Already we hear from reliable sources that some of those who were active and influential in originating it, and who have been among the most assiduous of its self-interested upholders, are openly avowing their loss of faith in its further efficacy, and casting about for a substitute. Unless rumour is very wide of the mark, a few are even looking to Washington.

If the correctness of the above summing up of the situation be admitted, it by no means follows that a change of Government must result. That depends altogether, we believe, upon the wisdom of the party in power. We have already seen that there is no compact Opposition ready to come to the front with an alternative policy. Were there a Sir John Macdonald in the Liberal or Independent ranks, able and willing to seize the opportunity, put himself at the head of a new movement, and persuade the people that he could lead them out of the desert into some newly-discovered land of commercial promise, we might soon see another such stampede from the old camp to the new, as that which brought in the triumph of the "National Policy." But if there is any such leader in the ranks of either Liberals or Independents he has as yet

given no sign. The winning cards are still in Conservative hands. Demosthenes once told the Athenians that it was the business of a skilful general to lead events, not to let events lead him. If Sir John Thompson, the incoming Premier, proves himself to be a man of resources of the honourable kind, and has the political sagacity which enables a leader to put himself at the head of the column of coming reforms, his advent to power at this critical moment may be made the grandest opportunity of a lifetime. A bold movement in the direction of casting off the fetters of commerce and throwing open the doors to all who have goods to exchange on mutually advantageous terms thus putting Canada at once in the van of a great movement which is about to be commenced in the United States, might, for aught that appears, enable him to keep his party in power for another ten or twenty years. Should he and his associates choose, on the other hand, to ignore the symptoms of decay in the party and to shut their eyes to the growing unrest among all classes of Canadians, it is impossible to forecast the result, but it will almost surely be a very serious one for the party, if not for the Canadian Confederation.

The first stage of the appeal on behalf of the Manitoba minority having been taken before the Committee of the Privy Council, comment upon it is, we suppose, not out of order. Mr. Ewart no doubt made the best of the situation. His argument is cleverly conceived and ably put. It was directed exclusively to prove that the section of the Manitoba Act which provides that under certain circumstances "an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of the Legislature of the Province or of any Provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education," applies and was intended to apply only to acts or decisions which were intra vires of the Legislature or other Provincial authority concerned. It would be useless, he argued in effect, to make provision for appeal in the case of acts or decisions which were ultra vires of the enacting Legislature, or null and void and hence could not be the subject of appeal. There is a certain degree of probability in the contention. But we have not discussed this aspect of the question, and do not recur to it. Two remarks are, however, suggested. First, who is to decide what Mr. Ewart's contention with respect to the meaning of the clause in question is valid or not? The Governor-General-in-Council hardly undertake to settle the question of its own jurisdiction. That would be a dangerous precedent. But if the question is carried to the Supreme Court, its decision would almost surely be again appealed from, and the case would once more come in this new form before the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council. This would involve further vexatious delay, to say nothing of the semi-absurdity of going to England to find out the meaning of a sentence framed by our own Government and adopted by our own Parliament. The other thought suggested is, that, if we assume Mr. Ewart's interpretation of the clause to be the true one, it confers upon the Dominion Government a power over educational matters in the Province which virtually annuls or renders nugatory the previous clause giving the Pr-

vincial Legislature power to make laws exclusively in relation to education, with the single proviso which has been already pronounced upon in this case by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council. Now nothing can, we think, be much surer than that the Canadian Parliament never intended thus to take back with the left hand the power conferred with the right. Nor would any Province submit to have its jurisdiction in this matter thus taken away. The conclusion then would be that this mysterious clause must have been foisted into the Manitoba Act by some one with sinister intent, and any attempt to take advantage of its provisions, to the detriment of the well-understood prerogatives of the Provincial Legislature, would almost surely be bitterly resented and resisted.

A correspondent takes us to task in last number for personifying the United States as "she." The Week is, we hope, reasonably "anxious for the purity and correctness of our English tongue." We would gladly help the learned professors, if we could, to settle many perplexities and correct many solecisms which are continually harassing us, but we can hardly count the case referred to in either category. The United States is (would our mentor say "are"?) surely entitled to rank as a nation, and as such may be personified, in accordance with the invariable usage of our speech as applied to other nations, as feminine. "Uncle Sam" has no more right to object to it than has "John Bull." It would not be difficult to show that this usage has its origin not in accident, but in modes of thinking which lie much deeper than words. That, however, we will leave to the learned professors. But if any one doubts the fact let him try the experiment of using "he" instead of "she" to represent either the United States or any other nation, acting in its collective and organized capacity, and see how the innovation will affect those who hear it. It is to be observed, moreover, that such personifications as "Uncle Sam," "John Bull," etc., convey ideas which are quite distinct from those denoted by the feminine pronoun. The latter represents the nation acting in its national capacity as an organic unit; the former merely personify what are supposed to be leading personal characteristics of the individuals composing the nation. The "she" carries with it no notion of national characteristics, good or bad; the other words connote respectively what are supposed to be such characteristics. On the other hand, while the use of the plural pronoun "they" has its significance and is sometimes the right word, to use it when speaking of the nation is apparently to ignore the essential oneness of the States in their collective capacity, and to imply, apparently, that their bond of union is not organic. As to the word "American," as illogically applied to the people of the United States alone, we have long ago given up the contest. The usage has become too deeply imbedded in the language of the English speaking world to be overthrown. Life is too short to be spent in the constant use of circumlocutions or in quarrels about mere names. We have our own national designation, and would not surrender it for the too indefinite word "American." It is, we dare say, the fact that it is impossible to frame a gentele adjective from United States of America," which has enabled our neighbours, by tacit consent, to monopolize the word "American."

After the paragraph in our last number touching the correspondence between Messrs. Archibald and Bissailon and Mr. Edgar was in type, the reply of the first-named gentlemen to Mr. Edgar's last letter appeared. In that reply Messrs. Archibald and Bissailon point out that, as Mr. Edgar's first letter containing his reasons for refusing to appear before the Commission, was addressed, not to them, but to the Commissioners, a reply could hardly have been expected. It would have been rather unconventional, if not improper, for the Commissioners themselves to have entered into a personal controversy of that kind, while a reply from the Counsel, had they volunteered one, might have been deemed intrusive. The point seems to be well taken and disposes so far of Mr. Edgar's complaint. But we cannot say so much for the defence which these gentlemen repeat and elaborate, of the tactics of the Government and its supporters in omitting one and changing others of Mr. Edgar's charges. Those tactics still seem to us unfair and indefensible, and we are unable to see how any member of Parliament could, without loss of self-respect, have taken any other course than that taken by Mr. Edgar in refusing to appear before the Commission under the circumstances.

Next Sunday is so-called Prison Sunday, when clergymen of all denominations are invited to discuss the subject of Prison Reform, or at least to advocate the claims of the Prisoners' Aid Association. This Association is, we believe, doing a noble work. The reforms which are recommended by the report of the Ontario Prison Commission, the appointment of which was chiefly due to the influence of this Association, are, some of them, of great importance. The establishment of industrial schools in all parts of the Province and in sufficient numbers to accommodate all the youth within prescribed limits in respect to age, who have either entered or bid fair to enter upon vicious or criminal careers, would, we have no doubt, under proper management reduce the criminal population by at least fifty per cent. in fifteen or twenty years. It would thus prove, from even the financial point of view, a profitable investment. It is one of the marvels of modern civilization that so little attention is given to the prevention of the young from becoming criminals compared with the amount bestowed upon their conviction and punishment after they have actually become such. There is reason to hope that society will act much more wisely in the near future. Another most important recommendation of the Commission is that of provision for the indeterminate sentence, in the case of juvenile offenders. The clergy could hardly advocate a more beneficent cause than that of these two great reforms.

Another sign of the political unrest which is laying hold of the Canadian people was seen in the remarkable meeting which took place in Montreal on Monday evening. Assuming, as is perhaps justified by the respectability of those who took part in it, that the meeting was fairly representative of the citizens, it is a rather astonishing fact that in such an assemblage there were considerably more than four in favour of Independence, and nearly three in favour of political union with the United States, to one in favour of the continuance of the present colonial status. We are not surprised that Imperial Federation found less than three-score supporters, for what the Canadian people are just now anxious to obtain is not a feeble voice in the councils of the British nation, but the removal of the disabilities, or other causes of whatever kind they may be, which have led to the expatriation of the one million of Canadian citizens who are now resident in the United States. For a people who are suffering from commercial depression combined with such a drain of the best blood of the country, Imperial Federation, even according to Sir Charles Tupper's latest amended definition, "An Imperial Council with colonial members; a diplomatic, not elective body; consultative, not legislative," has little of interest and less of hope.

Some loyal citizens and some loyal newspapers think it wrong to permit such discussions, or even to weigh the facts openly, as we are doing, in the newspapers. We cannot agree with them. An ancient orator once told his auditors, when they disapproved of some unpleasant facts which he was telling them, that if by passing over them one could do away with the facts themselves, then it would be the agreeable duty of the public speaker to say only such things as would be pleasing to his audience, but, as that was unhappily not the case, it was better to look facts fairly in the face, with a view to the adoption of the wisest means of dealing with them. The same principle holds good in the present day, in regard to both speakers and journals. We believe in free speech, and especially in the right of colonists, who it is admitted on all hands cannot long remain colonists, to discuss openly the question of their future destiny. But, apart from such considerations, we believe open discussion to be the best policy. Seeing that there are in the city of Montreal 992 persons, out of some seven or eight thousand present at a public meeting, to cast a secret ballot for political union with the United States, and, in Ontario at least, three or four Liberal Clubs declaring for the same policy, it surely is better to face the fact and to discover, if possible, to what class these persons belong and what is their relative influence among their fellow-citizens. The argument of the lamp-post which Professor McGoun suggested might be applied to one or to a half-dozen, but could hardly be used without a good deal of inconvenience in the case of a thousand. But may there not be some other kind of persuasion, more in accordance with the modern spirit and British freedom, which can be made effective even with the thousand, when once their views are understood? That is the question which is just now before all true Canadians. It demands the best answer which the combined wisdom of statesmen and citizens can give.

PROFESSOR CLARK'S LECTURES ON TENNYSON—VII.

LATER POEMS.

Some few years ago a gentleman having some claims to be considered a poet produced an essay on the late Poet Laureate, in which he professed to offer reasons for the conclusion at which he had arrived, that Mr. Tennyson had not the qualities which make a great poet. This kind of language will affect very few at the present time, and will hurt no one but the speaker. It may be well, however, in commenting upon the latest productions of Tennyson's pen, to note some of the qualities by which true poetry is distinguished that we may judge of this great poet not merely by our per-

sonal feelings and likings but by the canons established by criticism.

It is sometimes said that the late Lord Tennyson had not the "divine afflatus," and was merely a wonderful "word-artist"—for this at least could hardly be denied him. To say that any writer has a command of language almost perfect, is to say much. For words are thoughts, and speech is the expression of intelligence. If it could be said of anyone that he uses numerous words as a cover for the defectiveness of his thoughts, or that he has an exuberance of language in which the thought is overlaid by a too great abundance of epithets and phrases, certainly a considerable fault would be indicated, if the accusation were just. But there are few who will venture to bring any such charge as this against Lord Tennyson. Have we any writer of whom it may be said more truly that thought and expression go absolutely together? If we heard a poem of his recited and could only catch the ring and rhythm of the words, we could almost be sure of the subject. Naturally, as we might judge, almost unconsciously his language adapts itself to the changing thought and emotion of his soul.

Many of us will remember what the great Coleridge called "my homely definition of Prose and Poetry," and perceive its application to the present question: "Prose—words in their best order; Poetry—the best words in their best order." This is not all; but the underlying substance of poetry should always be found in melody, in song. Let us go a little further with our authorities on the subject of Poetry. According to Plutarch, Simonides calls "Painting silent poetry, and Poetry speaking painting." Aristotle, too, places these arts in the same general class. They are both imitative—bringing human life before us. But poetry is distinguished, he says, by its use of order, symmetry, rhythm, and harmony. It differs from history in this, he says, that the poet does not relate things which have actually taken place, but such as might have happened, and such things as are possible according to probability, or which would necessarily have happened. Hence, he says, Poetry is more philosophical and more worthy of attention than history. For poetry speaks more of universals, but history of particulars—what we might call the ideal and the real. He adds that the poet should form his plots and elaborate his diction, so that he may have, as much as possible, the thing before his own eyes.

According to Voltaire, "Poetry is harmonious eloquence"; and his contemporary Delille exclaims: "Contemplate this tree rising proudly to the heavens. Its foliage is peopled with harmonious birds; its flowers perfume the air; its waving branches trifle with the zephyrs; but its deep basis strikes its roots into the foundation of the world." This is a little high-flown perhaps, but it contains a great deal of truth.

Goethe distinguishes poetry from eloquence and art on the one hand, and from prophecy on the other—from eloquence because it requires, for its perfection, measure, song, movement; from art "because it rests entirely upon the natural, which, although it may be regulated, must not be artificially tortured. Moreover it is always a truthful expression of inspired, elevated thought without utilitarian aim." As regards the poet and the prophet, he says that "whilst both are possessed and inspired by a God, the poet squanders the gift entrusted to him, in order to produce pleasure, and with a disregard of other ends; the prophet, on the contrary, looks only at a distinct, definite end."

According to Coleridge, "Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. Poetry is opposed to science, and Prose to metre. The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth; the proper and immediate use of poetry is the communication of immediate pleasure." We may usefully, perhaps, conclude this chain of testimony with some words of the late Professor Aytoun. Poetry, he says, is "the art which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasures by means of imaginative and passionate language, and language generally, though not necessarily, formed into regular numbers."

Poetry, then, according to these various authorities, has certain well ascertained characteristics. It has to do with human life and the world in which man lives, with man and with nature, with human thought and feeling and motive and action, and, in its higher walks, demands a deeper insight into the heart of man and the nature of God. It views life and action from the ideal point of view. It employs the reproductive and creative imagination, and it utters itself in song. Such an account of the subject might easily be improved, but it is perhaps sufficiently extended. Which of all these qualities and characteristics is wanting in the poetry of Lord Tennyson? In which of them all is he not eminent? Has he not insight into human life, and the vivid imagination which presents its aspects to us with startling reality? Does he not show a power of passion, deep and concentrated, although restrained, and a pathos seldom equalled? His poems are also full of action and movement, and it would be difficult to find words that would do justice to the purity, the sweetness, the melody, the strength and the richness of his language.

Let us carry these remarks in our minds while we are passing in survey the poems of this great thinker and writer; and we shall see, as we have seen already, how vast and how varied are his gifts, and how splendidly, with what conscientious devotion to his art, he has used them.

We have already carried our notice of the shorter poems up to those published in the same volume with "Maud" in 1855. It was not until 1864, after the publication of the first volume of *Idylls*, that he put forth "Enoch Arden and other poems"; and from that time to this year, besides the various volumes of the *Idylls* and the *Dramas*, there have appeared seven volumes of shorter poems, although one of them contained a play, "The Promise of May," and another the last instalment of the *Idylls*, "Balin and Balan." It is self-evident that our comments on these volumes must be brief, and that only the principal poems, and not all of these, can be even mentioned. As we have no certain means of knowing the time of the writing of many of the poems, it will be better to take up the volumes in the order in which they were given to the public, noting, when possible, the earlier composition of any of their contents.

The very remarkable volume of 1864 contained an unusual number of poems of the very first class. It is sufficient to mention "Enoch Arden," "Aylmer's Field," "Sea Dreams," "The Grandmother," "The Northern Farmer," and "Tithonus." Any one of these would almost suffice to establish a poetical reputation. "Enoch Arden" and "Aylmer's Field" are both poems of extraordinary power, and they are said to be both poetical forms of true stories. "Aylmer's Field" bears the date of 1793, and is thus referred to a particular moment of time. It is a wonderful composition, and is said to have cost its author more trouble than any of his other poems. The result is certainly sufficient to compensate for any amount of labour. The portraits of the squire and his wife are admirable, the clerical brother of the hero has a very distinct and beautiful individuality, the story of the lover is tragic in the extreme, and the whole ends fitly with the funeral sermon, which, prepared to order, was something different from what was expected, and with its terrible refrain, "Your house is left unto you desolate," rang the death-knell of the heartless parents.

But "Enoch Arden" was the favourite, in this volume, of the author, and it is indeed a very perfect poem, whether we consider what we may call the proportions of the story, or the manner of its telling, or the adaptation of the language to the thought. Someone has spoken of the ornate character of the language as being more in the manner of Keats, and less like Tennyson's normal style. But such a criticism does not apply to the poem as a whole. Portions of it are absolutely Wordsworthian in the simplicity and homeliness of their diction, and a careful examination of the whole poem will convince the reader that in every passage and almost in every line the style has been moulded by the sentiment—whether this has come about through actual contrivance or whether the

thought has come out in spontaneous utterance. In a poet like Tennyson we may safely assume both elements.

Annie Lee had two lovers, Enoch Arden, "a rough sailor's lad," and Philip Ray, "the miller's only son." She married Enoch, who had become a prosperous fisherman; but accidents and misfortunes had reduced him to poverty, so that he entered as boatswain on a ship bound for China, intending to do some trading on his own account, stocking a shop for his wife before he left. On his way home he was shipwrecked on a tropical island

Rich, but the loneliest in a lonely sea.

To Annie in her distress Philip behaved like a brother. He granted that in choosing Enoch she had chosen the better of the two, yet he might help her as a friend. Enoch had gone away that he might return and "give his babes a better bringing up than his had been"; and if he came back it would vex him "if he could know his babes were running wild like colts about the waste," and therefore, he goes on,

I do beseech you by the love you bear
Him and his children not to say me nay—
For, if you will, when Enoch comes again
Why then he shall repay me—if you will,
Annie—for I am rich and well-to-do.
Now let me put the boy and girl to school:
This is the favour that I came to ask.

But as years passed by and Enoch did not return, and unkindly neighbours misinterpreted Philip's conduct to Annie, they, being fully assured of Enoch's death, agreed to get married. As an example of the changing hues of the language of the poem, we may point to the gorgeous description of Enoch's tropical island as compared with the ordinary narrative.

No sail from day to day, but every day
The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns and precipices;
The blaze upon the waters to the east;
The blaze upon his island overhead;
The blaze upon the waters to the west;
Then the great stars that globed themselves
Heaven,

The hollow-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail.

At last he was taken off the island and returned to the home of his wife, no longer his, but worn and changed as to be no longer recognizable. Resolving to leave Philip undisturbed, resolving that Annie should never know of his return until he should die, he yet determined once more to look upon her and his children now grown to be a young man and a young woman.

If I might look on her sweet face again
And know that she is happy.

From behind an old yew tree in the little garden he looked through the window in Philip's house, and saw

Philip, the slighted suitor of old times,
Stout, rosy, with his babe across his knees;
And o'er her second father stooped a girl,
A later but a loftier Annie Lee,
Fair-haired and tall;—

and the mother, and beside her

Her son who stood beside her, tall and strong—

At this sight "the dead man come to life"
Stagger'd and shook, holding the branch, and fear
To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry,
Which, in one moment, like the blast of doom
Would shatter all the happiness of the hearth.

And thus he resolved "not to tell her, never let her know." But death was merciful, and he passed away, denying himself the sight of Annie or of his children, sending to her, however, a token of his being the man he was that she might at last know him dead. It is useless to quote more. Every line might be quoted.

"The Grandmother," besides being a beautiful composition as a whole, has many striking lines and phrases; for example:—

That a lie which is half the truth is ever the blindest of lies,
That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

"The Northern Farmer" gave evidence of powers of humour unsuspected in the creation of "King Arthur." It is an admirable picture of the dogged, honest, conceited type of character

acter which cleaves to the earth, knows its own business, does its own work, and is satisfied therewithal. The doctor has cut off his ale; but "doctor's a tottler," and he tells the nurse:—

Git me my yaale, for I beant a-gooin' to break my rule,

And then he had gone regularly to church as a duty, although the parson's words convey little meaning to him,

An' 'eerd un a-bummin' awaya loike a buzzard-clock ower my yead,

An' I niver knaw'd whot a mean'd, but I thout a 'ad summut to saay,

An' I thout a said whot a owt to 'a said an I comed awaya.

On the whole, he thought himself quite as useful to society as the parson.

But a reads wonn sarmin a weak, an' I 'a stubb'd Thornaby waaste.

In 1879 "The Lover's Tale" appeared, the first two parts of which were written in the author's nineteenth year, and would probably never have been published but for the fact that an incomplete copy got into circulation, so that the author had no choice. The poem is interesting as illustrating the immense advance in power of fluent and musical expression which Tennyson had made before the concluding portion, a work of his "mature life," was written.

In 1880 appeared "Ballads and other Poems," with a charming dedication to his year and a half old grandson, "golden-haired Aly whose name is one with mine." Several poems of great beauty and power are contained in this volume. "The First Quarrel" tells of a tragedy and conveys a warning. After this comes "Rizpah," a poem of astonishing power, telling of the sorrowing love of a mother over her son who had robbed the mail because they dared him to do it, and was hanged, and hung in chains for it. The mother went mad, and when she left the asylum only the bones of her dead son hung on the gibbet.

Flesh of my flesh was gone but bone of my bone was left.
I stole them all from the lawyers—and you, will you call it a theft?—
My baby, the bones that had sucked me, the bones that had laughed and had cried,
Theirs? O no! they are mine—not theirs—they had moved in my side.
Do you think I was scared by the bones? I kiss'd 'em, I buried 'em all—
I can't dig deep, I am old—in the night, by the church-yard wall.
My Willie 'll rise up whole when the trumpet of judgment 'll sound,
But I charge you never to say that I laid him in holy ground.

"The Revenge" is the story of one of the most splendid sea-fights known to the English navy, which is saying a good deal, and it is told in splendid fashion. It was heard of that Carlyle exclaimed, when he heard it read: "Eh, he has got the grip of it." Happily the ballad is well known and need not be quoted here. Of another poem in this volume, "In the Children's Hospital," Mr. F. T. Palgrave, editor of the Golden Treasury of English Lyrics, declared: "This is the most absolutely pathetic poem known to me." Mention, at least, should be made of "The Defence of Lucknow," "Sir John Oldcastle," and "Columbus," in the same volume.

"Tirocias and other Poems. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson," appeared in 1885. Tennyson had received his peerage in the previous year, and his title appears for the first time in the volumes of 1884, "The Cup and the Falcon" and "Becket." In this new volume there are several poems of a high order, few of which, however, have retained their place in the memory of the ordinary reader. Among these few should be mentioned "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava," a poem to which we may unhesitatingly give this high praise, that it is worthy to stand beside the earlier Charge of the Light Brigade. Each poem reflects the character of the event which it commemorates. The charge of the Heavy Brigade, as every reader of Kinglake's magnificent description knows well, was an exploit which would have resounded through the world but for its being eclipsed by the other

charge in the same day. Here is a specimen of Tennyson's poem:

Fell like a cannonshot,
Burst like a thunderbolt,
Crush'd like a hurricane,
Broke thro' the mass from below,
Drove thro' the midst of the foe,
Plunged up and down, to and fro,
Rode flashing blow upon blow,
Brave Inniskillens and Greys,
Whirling their sabres in circles of light!
And some of us, all in amaze,
Who were held for a while from the fight,
And were only standing at gaze,
When the dark-muffled Russian crowd
Folded its wings from the left and the right,
And roll'd them around like a cloud,—
O mad for the charge and the battle were we,
When our own good redcoats sank from sight,
Like drops of blood in a dark-gray sea.
And we turn'd to each other, whispering, all dismay'd,
"Lost are the gallant three hundred of Scarlett's Brigade."

But they were not lost, for

—they rode like victors and lords
Thro' the forest of lances and swords,
In the heart of the Russian hordes
And the foeman swayed, and wavered, and reel'd
Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the field,
And over the brow and away."

The volume of 1886, bearing the title, "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," etc., contained this and two other short poems and the play, "The Promise of May." The new Locksley Hall is no less striking than the old. It gives us the man of eighty revising the judgments of the boy of twenty. Amy has died in childbirth, her husband the Squire is lying dead, and the hero's grandson comes back to be present at his kinsman's death, and to take possession of the estate. The old man finds some of the dreams of his youth unfulfilled. He is not quite so sure of the promise contained in "Forward." There may be progress in evil as well as in good. He no longer despises Amy's husband, but thinks he may be a better man than himself.

Worthier soul was he than I am, sound and honest rustic squire,
Kindly landlord, boon companion—youthful jealousy is a liar.
Strove for sixty widow'd years to help his homelier brother men,
Served the poor, and built the cottage, raised the school, and drained the fen.
Hears he now the Voice that wrong'd him? Who shall swear it cannot be?
Earth would never touch her worst, were one in fifty such as he.

We are nearing the end. There remain only two volumes, and these slight ones, "Demeter and other Poems," published in 1889, and the "Death of Ænone," etc., of which the author is said to have corrected the proofs before his death, and which has just come into our hands. Both volumes are eminently worthy of his genius. What more need be said? If the former volume had only that marvellous poem, "Crossing the Bar," it would be a boon of inestimable worth to mankind. In the second volume we have the "Death of Ænone," in no way unworthy to stand beside the early poem "Ænone"—one of the most perfect ever written. But this is not all, "Akbar's Dream" is a beautiful poem. "The Churchwarden and the Curate" may be placed alongside the "Northern Farmer," and the "Silent Voices" will be a worthy companion to "Crossing the Bar." The "dumb hour" is not death, but Night. These poems have been so recently noticed in The Week that this mere mention may suffice.

We have lost a Master, a Teacher, a Prophet, as well as a Poet—no surly pessimist who could see nothing but evil in his own age; nor yet a shallow optimist who saw nothing but good; but one deeply conscious of the present evil, yet ever hopeful of the triumph of good because of his faith in eternal Love. It is not easy to judge of our own age; but we can hardly despair of it, we cannot believe it to be the slave of sense or of show whilst it retains its love and reverence for the genius of Tennyson.

(The End.)

Great truths are portions of the soul of man.
Great souls are portions of eternity.

—James Russell Lowell.

CENTRIPETAL CHRISTIANITY.

In an interesting article which recently appeared in The Week, Professor Symonds ably pointed out the growing tendency of modern theology to become cosmopolitan in character. Following up the closing lines of his article, it is at once cheering and inspiring to note the most hopeful sign of human progress in the present strong movement towards unity of feeling and action in the Christian Church. This movement is, perhaps, strongest among Christian laymen, less trammelled by the specialties of a theological education. For this tends to emphasize points of difference, that have built up unnatural barriers between the followers of Him who left unity as His special charge, and mutual love as His commandment;—both so strangely ignored throughout the whole course of Church history. Yet the movement is by no means merely a "layman's movement." The celebrated "Lambeth Proposals" of the Anglican Bishops, looking towards the reunion of English Protestantism, were conceived in as broad and generous a spirit as could possibly be expected from the point of view of English Churchmen; while the noble addresses at the recent Grindelwald Conference in the Bernese Oberland, of Canon Fremantle, the Rev. W. H. Aitken, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and Dr. Henry Lunn, the organizer of the Conference, show as strong a conviction of the need of Christian unity for effective Christian work as could be held by any layman. Mr. Percy Bunting, editor of the Contemporary Review, seemed fitly to sum up the spirit of the Conference in his thoughtful conception of "an evolution in religion as in politics, that was working from within, and that would eventually bring about the federation of the churches, just as the development of modern political ideas is tending towards larger political unities and understandings among the peoples and nations of the world." The address of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes on "The Meaning of National Christianity," at the same Conference, is one which should be read and considered, not only by every Christian minister, but by every patriotic citizen of a Christian State. For he forcibly points out that the recognized duty of loyalty to the teaching of Christ among the citizens of a state is and can be the only true basis of anything worthy the name of national Christianity. One hopeful indication which he notes with pleasure, and which might well rebuke certain "fire-eaters" among ourselves, was the overture which came twelve months ago from the President of the United States, proposing that the British Empire should make with the United States a permanent treaty of arbitration, binding both sections of the English-speaking world, "so that, if any difficulty should arise, the whole matter should be referred to an impartial tribunal, before any hot blood is aroused." Such an overture may well be hailed as a harbinger of the time when spears shall be turned into pruning hooks, and war, like other blots in our humanity, shall be no more.

The success and concord of the Grindelwald Congress may well warrant the expectation that future conferences of the same kind may be even more fruitful in beneficent results, pointing not only to unity of spirit, but to practical co-operation. This latter has received a strong stimulus from the forcible addresses of the indefatigable Mr. Stead, in connection with the "Civic Centre Movement," inaugurated by his address on "The Civic Church of Newcastle." This address and other similar meetings and discussions have been productive of civic conditions of Christian workers for the most urgently needed reforms. The "Brighton Civic Centre," the "Manchester Social Crusade," the "Glasgow Social Reform Conference," and, by this time, doubtless, not a few others, organized for the promotion of such important reforms as the restriction of intemperance and the liquor traffic, gambling and "the social coil," the better housing of the poor, the establishment of labour bureaus, the suppression of vagrancy and rescue of vagrant children, the diffusion of moral and technical education, establishment of free reading-rooms and improved facilities for the

recreation of the poor, reformation of minor criminals, and all the other urgent needs of our day, which it is pre-eminently a Christian duty to meet, and which only combined effort can overtake. And, independently of what may actually be accomplished by such means, the active comradeship of Christians in such practical matters must necessarily soften sectional lines of division, and compel recognition of the Christian brotherhood, which is so much stronger, when it gets fair play, than all the theological differences that keep Christians so far apart in unbrotherly alienation. When the average Christian comes to feel that, as Dr. Gladden has well said, "there can be but one Christian Church in any community," embracing all the Christian disciples in that community; that its primary business is to Christianize that community, and that "this primary Christian duty is not done until they are firmly and compactly banded together for the systematic and thorough evangelization of their own community," the day of a Christian nation and a united Church will not be very far distant.

A notable sign of the same fraternizing tendency, on this side of the sea, is the formation of the "Brotherhood of Christian Unity," recently founded by Theodore F. Seward, for drawing Christians together on the simplest and broadest basis on which it is possible for them to agree. Mr. Seward is a layman and a musician, who has been led by inward and outward experience to see "the real union in essentials beneath the variance in non-essentials," and whose ten years' work in an unpopular cause (introducing the English Tonic Sol-fa into America) has given him strength and hopefulness in overcoming difficulties. His pledge is very simple:—

"I hereby agree to accept the creed promulgated by the Founder of Christianity—love to God and love to man—as the rule of my life. I also agree to recognise as fellow-Christians and members of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity all who accept this creed and Jesus Christ as their leader.

"I join this Brotherhood with the hope that such a voluntary association and fellowship with Christians of every faith will deepen my spiritual life, and bring me into more helpful relations with my fellow-men.

"Promising to accept Jesus Christ as my leader, means that I intend to study His character with a desire to be imbued with His Spirit, to imitate His example and be guided by His precepts."

Some people may think this pledge a very bare and imperfect basis for a basis of any Christian union; yet was it not, after all, in substance the original bond of union between the first disciples of the Master Himself?

This "Brotherhood of Christian Unity" has already a large membership among Christian thinkers and leaders in America. The revered name of John Greenleaf Whittier heads the list of its Advisory Committee, and it was a fitting close to his noble Christian life that he should at once enroll himself in the movement and accept a place on the Advisory Committee. Dr. Munger, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. E. E. Hale and our own Dr. Rainsford are among the leading names on the Committee, and a small quarterly entitled "Christian Unity" has been started as its organ. That it will have a beneficent mission in promoting such unity, and softening dividing lines and anti-Christian jealousy and competition, we can scarcely doubt.

Finally, we come to the grandest and most imposing of all the efforts in this direction. Among the splendid series of World Congresses to be held at the great Chicago World's Fair next year—Congress touching every department of human progress, and bearing emphatic testimony to the truth that man "does not live by bread alone," nor advance by mere material gains,—there are two more especially concerned with the development of religious brotherhood and unity. The "World's Catholic Congress," to be composed of representatives of all branches of Christendom, will be the first real Ecumenical Council the world has seen for many centuries. The initiative of this grand progress is, strange to say, due to the organizers of the special church congresses of the various religious

denominations which are to be held during the Exposition, and the President of the Permanent Committee is Dr. J. H. Barrows. "It is proposed," says the circular, "to contribute to those forces which shall bring about the unity of the race in the worship of God and the service of man. Let representatives from every part of the globe be interrogated, and bidden to declare what they have to offer or suggest for the world's betterment, what light religion has to throw on the labour problem, the educational questions and the perplexing social condition of our times, and what illumination it can give to subjects of vital interest that come before the other Congresses of 1893.

With the view of accomplishing these purposes on the widest possible lines, there is to be, besides the Congress of Catholic Christendom, what has been styled "A Parliament of Religions," including representatives of all the grand historic religions, with a view to bringing out the harmony and religious unity of humanity, as well as the moral and spiritual factors of human progress. To this grand project Buddhists and Mussulmans have already given their endorsement, and it is a most significant fact that, in the Committee for this noble reunion of "devout men from every nation under heaven," the chairman of which is a Presbyterian pastor, and the vice chairman an Anglican Bishop, the name of the American Cardinal Gibbons is closely followed by that of the distinguished Hindoo Mussulman, Ameer Ali.

Of course there will be narrow dogmatists of all shades of opinion who will object to so "heterogeneous" a gathering. But the attempt to find a common basis of agreement from which more might eventually grow, is sanctioned by the most dogmatic of all the apostles in his address on Mars Hill, when he first of all sought the only common ground on which he could meet with his polytheistic audience. Happily the project has met with the warm approval of some of the best and most experienced Christian missionaries in foreign lands, as well as of such men at home as Gladstone, Tennyson, Whittier, and well-known clerical leaders. The spirit of all may be summed up in the noble words of Dr. George Washburn, President of the celebrated Roberts College, on the shores of the Bosphorus: "I sympathize with the spirit of your circular, and I have no doubt that such a congress, meeting in the right spirit, would impress the world with the fact that there is a unity in religion, broader and deeper than has ever been generally recognized. I am more and more impressed with the thought every year, as I am brought into close contact with the many different faiths, that there is a God to whom we are responsible for our actions—that to do justly, have mercy and walk humbly with God is essentially the foundation of religion. The Holy Spirit leads men of the most diverse faiths to the knowledge of our common Father."

These are hopeful words for humanity, coming from one who has been long engaged in practical mission work, and has had ample opportunity of judging whereof he speaks. There are merely signs that we are on the eve of a great reaction against the chilling and degrading materialism which, in the name of Science, has so long paralyzed faith and chilled moral aspiration. Human nature has had as much of the "gospel of despair" as it can stand! The higher intuitions and impulses which have been so long forced out of sight are again asserting their true power, and it may be that we are reverting to a simpler and purer Christianity, purged by the very attempts to destroy it! Ecclesiasticism has had its day, as well as Agnosticism. Possibly—more than possibly—the beginning of the twentieth century may see a return to the simple gospel of faith and love, which the "Carpenter's Son of Nazareth" and his humble disciples taught with such living power to a world more antagonistic to it than is the world of to-day. The Parliament of Nations may become a Pentecost, charged with life-giving influences and blessings to mankind, even greater and more far-reaching than those which had their beginning in the upper room at Jerusalem, the birth-place of the Christian church!

And, as we have so long suffered from a centrifugal Christianity, forgetting its true centre,

emphasizing its differences, and wasting its strength on most un-Christian competition, now that our Christian leaders have caught the watchword of "co-operation," we may hope to see the blessed influence of a centripetal Christianity, based on a central unity of heart, and massing its forces against the powers of darkness, for the discomfiture of evil, the vitalizing of religion and the uplifting of mankind!

FIDELIS.

THE LOTUS FLOWER.

(Translated from Heine.)

The lotus shrinks and trembles
Before the sun's great might,
She droops her head and, dreaming,
Thinks of the coming night.

The moon he is her lover
He wakes her with his rays,
To him she lifts, unveiling,
Her earnest flowing gaze.

She blooms, and glows, and glistens,
And rises mute in air.
Mid sweetest tears she quivers,
With Love and Love's despair.

U. C. College. A. A. MACDONALD.

PARIS LETTER.

When public opinion was anxious and nervously excited respecting an event—as is the case now with Dahomey—Guizot summoned the representatives of the agreeable Press and said, "The public want a sensation; the present is the occasion to trot out the sea-serpent as having been seen." In February, 1848, that tub to the whale did not prevent Guizot and his master, Louis Philippe, from having to find "fresh woods and pastures new" outside France. Whether Colonel Dodds succeeds or not—and it is to be hoped that he will succeed—the Government cannot evade the responsibility of sending so petty an expedition for so difficult a task, and apparently in complete ignorance of the resistance to be encountered. It has been ever thus, and will continue till the end of the chapter; it is the penny-wise and pound-foolish game. Ministers, to curry popularity, grab at new territory to hypnotize the nation—that certainly has no marked repugnance to be deluded—into the belief that every additional crumb of the earth's crust acquired by France is a complement to her majesty, her glory and her welfare. A few millions are voted to secure the Dead Sea apples so tantalizing; men and war materiel are organized on the cheap; they are ineffective for the work; more dribbles, more sous, till the total cost of the little war is swollen several times the estimated original outlay. And if such things be done in the green tree what may be anticipated in the dry?

A few farewell sighs are being heaved in memory of the demolition of the Hippodrome. This institution was mainly financed and chiefly supported by the South Americans, but they have fallen from their high pecuniary state. For Parisians, it was attractive on Wednesdays, and was a change from doing picture galleries and museums. It was roomy and well-ventilated into the bargain. The one question is the third hippodrome Paris has seen come and go, and all have been knocked down, their sites being required for other purposes. The first hippodrome was erected on the spot where the Arc de Triomphe stands by Arnault, the French Barnum. He then brought out the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," the first sensational spectacular piece submitted to Parisians. It was there that Poitevin exhibited his balloon with a horse attached. When the noble animal was a few yards off Madame Poitevin appeared in the role of Europa, and accepting the horse as the classical bull into which Jupiter had transformed himself, jumped on the animal's back, when the King of the Gods rushed off to Crete in the Bois de Boulogne. The second hippodrome was established at Auteuil, by Arnault. It brought out two sensations, Madame Sagou, aged 83 years, dancing on the tight-rope, and a collection of white bears of "marvellous ferocity," into whose cage people were admitted on payment of 100 fr.

Some journals are flying into hysterics at the steady decline in the revenue, and accuse the new tariff of producing this road to ruin. The tariff has much to answer for, but so has the unpreparedness of France to keep abreast with the commercial and industrial evolution taking place in the world. Like the foolish virgins, she has not fed her lamp with oil, but "slumbered and slept." Opinion hopes, rather than expects, that the ultra-protectionists will ratify the Franco-Swiss treaty that the free-trade Cabinet has negotiated. The Swiss are resolved, if the convention be rejected, to at once shut out all French products by clapping on their importation prohibitory dues, and to join the Triple Alliance Zollverein. In 1890, French exports to Switzerland amounted to 242,000,000 frs., while the exports of Switzerland to France were 104,000,000 frs. As Switzerland can get on without France, the difference, 138,000,000 frs., means the depriving of thousands of French artizans and their families of work and bread. But, reply the ultra-protectionists, we will make a recuperative commercial treaty with our ally, Russia. There can be no profitable treaty of that kind between the two countries. Russia is too poor, too distant, and is prohibitionist to the marrow. Even in the time of her greatest friendship with Germany, Muscovy was exclusionist. Germany, the chief market for Russian cereals, will lower her entrance dues if the Czar in exchange does the same for her textiles and metals. The failure of the French exhibition at Moscow shows that there is no market in holy Russia for French goods, and the commercial exchanges between the two countries are so comparatively insignificant, that the Press in publishing the movement of trade between France and other nations invariably omits Russia. If France makes a treaty with the latter, she will demand a reduction in the wine duties. Such a concession would simply ruin the vine-growers of the Crimea and the Caucasus, who can only live by ultra-protection.

Not a few believe that the world is about to produce a new state of society. Deputy Millerand, not a bubbling-hot Radical, is of that opinion, and, unlike Mr. Chick, is willing to "make an effort" to unite the advanced Republicans and the extreme Socialists to carry war into the camp of the stand-still Ministry and its supporters. There can be no doubt that a kaleidoscopic shaking is taking place among politicians in view of the general elections next year. Not sufficient attention is given to a new development of political manners, the gravitating of the artizan, of the working classes, to keep in line and shoulder to shoulder at all elections to secure the return of candidates of their own order for all municipal and legislative functions. That is the moral of the Carmaux strike. This does not imply that the Government of France is destined to drift into the keeping of Red Men—the peasants that exercise the conservative vote in France are more than double the extremists, and would at once vote that party down; but it means the immediate grappling with the monopolies; of the State working the National Bank, the railways, etc., instead of privileged shareholders, and applying profits to meet public expenditure.

An outcry is raised against the deputies for mending the law respecting female workers which accords them an indemnity equal to one month's earnings when absent through couchment; unmarried mothers—who contribute 33 per cent. to the birth-rate of Paris—and the wives of agricultural labourers, will benefit also by the new Bill in case it becomes law. The principle of parturition indemnity has existed for years in the tobacco manufactories of the State—the mother receiving 40 fr. to defray a four weeks' leave of absence. There is no good reason why women employed in their Governmental workshops, etc., ought not in such moments of their existence to be unmanely treated. Again, France ought to be eager to adopt any remedy for her decaying population.

Not a Daniel, but a Solomon, will soon be required to deliver judgment on a difference between France and Switzerland. Lake Lemane washes the shores of both countries, and Paris wants to tap the lake for her new water supply, he conveying of which will cost half a million francs. The Swiss object to the natural

attractions of the lake being interfered with and the lake being possibly pumped dry.

M. Georges Michel indulges in a "sea of troubles" of another order; he draws the attention of the Foreign Secretary to the rigidity with which England enforces her laws in case a French boat be caught fishing within prohibited boundaries, while the English fishermen poach with impunity among French lobster pots and oyster beds. But perfide Albion also keeps Paris supplied with splendid Normandy soles and kegs of "two-eyed beef-steaks."

Client (to waiter who served him with a pigeon done more than brown, tough as a hickory wattle, and having a few singed feathers in the tail): "Could this be the raven that Noah let fly from the ark and that never returned?"

Z.

MERLIN'S CAVE: A LEGEND IN RHYME.

I.

'Midst wild Welsh hills and lonely dells
Strange legends had their birth,
When faith in magic charms and spells
Ruled all the childlike earth.

There goblin grim and tricksome fay
Once held the land in thrall,
While Merlin's dread and mystic sway
Held mastery o'er all.

Still in that wild romantic land
They find the fairy-ring;
Still to lone vale and mountain grand
Weird lays and legends cling.

There wonders veiled from sceptic sight
To trusting eyes are shown;
Still they believe in Merlin's might,
And Arthur's coming throne.

And tell us that their hero-king
In hidden elf-land reigns,
Till time the fated hour shall bring
To break his magic chains.

Love, too, who dwells where'er he may,
Still meets enchanted land,
Where tempting sprites attend his way,
Or goblins frowning stand;

Where giant fears opposing start,
Or faerie hopes invite,
While cloud and sunshine to his heart
Bear omens dark or bright,

Finds ready credence rise unsought
When wondrous tales are told,
And feels the truths so subtly wrought
In web of legends old.

Then list. If love has ever made
Your heart its haunted shrine,
You'll give belief with fancy's aid
To this wild tale of mine.

II.

Among the sea-swept rocks and caves
That guard Carnarvon's shore,
Where beat the fierce Atlantic waves
With loud tumultuous roar,

And through the spray the sea-bird wails
Above the foaming tide,
A broken perilous pathway scales
The cliff's steep landward side,

And guides to where a sea-worn cave,
Sunk in the rock's torn breast,
Holds angry ocean's baffled wave
In struggling wild unrest.

The cave lay deep in sunless shade,
But mazy steps went round,
By hands of dwarfish goblins made
To reach its depths profound.

There dimly seen at midnight hour
Clear spirits might descry
A palace built by magic power
Blue as the azure sky.

The work of Merlin, wizard dread,
Whose mystic master hand
Controlled each magic realm and spread
Enchantments o'er the land.

And if, what time the full moon's light
Touches that caverned wave,
A mortal summons will and might
Alone to seek the cave,

And fearlessly the steps descend
Down to the water's brink,
Whose serried rocks their arms extend
And surges rise and sink,

Then dare to call on Merlin's name
And speak a wish strong-willed,
The dearest wish his soul could frame,
That wish should be fulfilled.

But should the suppliant's courage quail,
At magic sight or sound,
His faith give way, or purpose fail,
Dire was the doom he found.

Whelmed 'neath the flood, by breakers torn,
Round all that stormy coast
Amidst the waves he roamed forlorn,
A wretched wandering ghost.

III.

Of all the maids in wild North Wales
Who listened with delight
To fairy lore, and magic tales
Of Merlin's wondrous might,

The kindest, sweetest, gentlest heart
Beat in young Ella's breast;
The shyest wild-bird would not start
To find her near its nest.

The beggar blessed her helping hand,
The dog crept to her feet;
The child would leave the romping band
Her fond caress to meet.

For every living thing she loved;
She felt for every woe,
And every shape of sorrow moved
Her pity's bounteous flow.

And yet her heart was light as air,
Her spirits blithe and glad;
No doubt, or fear, or selfish care
Had ever made her sad.

No tears, except for others' pain
Her eyes' clear light had shrouded,
No evil thought with sinful stain
Her soul's pure white had clouded.

All things that crossed her joyous way
A gleam of gladness caught;
Her presence like a sunny ray
A flash of brightness brought.

And in her soul there beamed a light
That cheered her on her way,
Made luminous the starless night
And cleared the cloudy day.

Imagination's wondrous power
Had taught this cottage girl
In every field to find a flower,
In every shell a pearl.

Bright fancies dwelt in her untold,
And shone through her clear eyes,
As gleams of light betray the gold
That in some river lies.

And so she lived in sweet content
And smiled when first appeared,
The sunlit cloud that o'er her bent
And darkened as it neared.

IV.

A landscape painter came to sketch
Scenes yet to fame unknown,
New forms of loveliness to catch
And stamp them as his own.

Beauty he worshipped: at her shrine
His spirit had been nursed,
And from her living streams divine
He drank with quenchless thirst.

She from his birth had loved him well,
And on his aspect smiled,
And all who looked at him might tell
He was her favoured child.

Tall, graceful, fair, with lustrous eyes
And hair of sunny shade,
And lips round which in smiling guise
A mocking sweetness played;

A brow whose lofty breadth gave sign
That genius dwelt within;
A mien half haughty, half benign,
A glance all hearts could win.

His voice was rich as music's own,
His words were sweet and strong,
Persuasion dwelt in every tone
And swayed the listening throng.

Keen wit he had, and fancies bright
Fell from him without call.
As erst some faerie-gifted knight
Let pearls and rubies fall.

Nature, and men, and printed lore
Had given him stores of thought;
Fair regions he had wandered o'er
With classic memories fraught;

Yet all his peerless gifts he bore
With just such careless grace

As his green crown young Lycius * wore
When victor in the race.

Courteous he was to all around
And full of pleasant ways ;
Roam where he would he always found
Large meed of honeyed praise.

He seemed as joyous as a child,
And yet a searching eye
Might see, and oftentimes when he smiled,
Dark clouds of mystery lie

Beneath the radiant, laughing light
That in his blue eye shone ;
Yet look again and all seemed bright ;
The fitful clouds were gone.

V.

Once when the sunset hour was near
This wandering artist found
A well of water crystal clear, —
Its margin circled round

By rowan-trees, whose berries bright
Bent down to kiss the well,
And kept it free from evil sprite,
Or fairies' harmful spell.

Half hidden by the drooping trees,
A girl is kneeling there ;
The well, unruffled by a breeze,
Reflects her image fair.

Till lightly she the mirror breaks,
As down her hand she dips,
And lifts the tiny cup it makes
O'erflowing to her lips.

The beauty of that lone green dell,
The rosy evening light,
The maiden kneeling at the well
With eyes so soft and bright ;

All charmed the artist's eye ; he stayed
To gaze a little space ;
Then kneeling by the startled maid
With frank and fearless grace,

He drank as he had seen her drink,
And looked at her and laughed ;
"There's magic in the well, I think,
So sweet I find the draught."

Surprised, and more than half afraid,
Fair Ella turned to fly,
But when he spoke again she stayed,
And glanced with timid eye.

His smile, his voice, her fears dispelled ;
She blushed but she replied,
And Hesper rising bright beheld
Her lingering at his side.

Next eve again he crossed her way
And in her eyes' glad light
A welcome read, which day by day
He sought and found more bright.

To her he seemed almost too fair
To be of mortal birth ;
She marvelled that a soul so rare
Could dwell on common earth.

New worlds he opened to her gaze,
Fair realms with treasures fraught ;
As flowers imbibe the sun's warm rays,
She drank the lore he taught.

Entranced, she listened as he spoke,
And following every word,
Her heart's deep chords responsive woke
Like echoes when they're stirred.

Till then her glad love had been given
To all things, great and small,
As everywhere from cloudless heaven
The rays of sunlight fall.

But now love's scattered rays converged,
Were turned on him alone ;
As if her life in his were merged,
Her soul his soul had grown,

She loved him. Dearer in her eyes
His smile, so wondrous sweet,
Than every joy beneath the skies
If offered at her feet.

Ah, foolish girl, her love to pour
With all true love's unthrift
On one who scarcely prized it more
Than some slight festal gift.

VI.

Among the hills she bloomed alone
A flower of beauty rare,
By nature in some soft mood sown,
And nursed with tender care.

Securely guarded from all eyes
But those whose vision dull

* Keats' Lamia.

Was powerless to see, or prize
If seen, the Beautiful.

Till restless search for something new
A wandering artist led
To where this lonely flow'ret grew
By dews and sunbeams fed.

He saw her fair and pure and good,
By native grace refined,
And marvelled in a land so rude
Such loveliness to find.

And then the subtle charm that lies
In all things strangely found,
And unrevealed to other eyes,
His fancy caught and bound.

It thrilled him with a pleasure new
Her fresh young mind to watch
Its charms unfolding to his view,
Like flowers at magic touch.

To wake the thought that else had lain
For ever still and mute,
As wakes a master some rich strain
From a neglected lute.

And thus he woke rare melodies
That charmed his dainty ear ;
Sweet, simple, tender harmonies
That only he might hear.

And listened, as to some lost tone
Come back from buried years,
Recalling hopes and joys long flown
Midst vanished smiles and tears.

And half in vague regret he sighed,
And half in scorn he smiled ;
"He who has all illusions tried
No more can be beguiled."

"Illusions?" Name how falsely given
To all those spirits fair
Who bring to earth bright gleams of heaven,
And wafts of its pure air.

Hope that makes all things round us bright,
Faith, that lights up the tomb,
And Love, that in life's darkest night
Shines steadfast through the gloom.

Stars of the Soul, that lend their rays
To steer the course aright
Of all who keep a watchful gaze
On their unerring light.

And even on those who mock their beams,
Their lustre still must shine
To prove the fount from which it streams
Th' eternal fount divine.

Nor could this wanderer though he tried,
These angels quite expel ;
Lingering they struggled to abide
Where once they loved to dwell.

And Ella's fair and guileless youth,
Her bright, enchanting face,
Her sweetness, purity, and truth,
Her simple, artless grace,

Her loving heart, her faith in good,
That nothing could exhaust ;
The freshness of his heart renewed,
In worldly paths long lost.

Her beauty charmed his artist taste,
So exquisite and rare,
Some faerie clime it might have graced
Instead of that bleak air.

Her nature, kind without pretence,
A genial charm diffused ;
Her quick and bright intelligence
His lonely hours amused.

And thus she pleased him, as some toy
Of novel form and powers
Had pleased his fancy when a boy
A few brief, idle hours.

But when his eye's keen, searching ray
Her guileless heart had read,
And open to his gaze it lay,
The subtle charm had fled.

The charm of mystery and surprise,
Of something new and strange ;
Far different must be the ties
That will not suffer change !

Quickly the transient fancy died
Poor Ella had inspired.
Restless and absent by her side,
What pleased him once now tired.

He wearied of the lonely glen,
Its rocks and trees and skies ;
Of tame delights and simple men,
And Ella's gentle eyes.

The halo he at first had thrown
Around her fair young head

Had faded. In his eyes she'd grown
A simple cottage maid.

Again his changeful, restless mind
Towards old excitements turned ;
New fortunes and fresh joys to find
His fervid nature burned.

The world's spiced cordials he had quaffed,
Each stronger than the last
And known how bitter grew the draught,
Its first false sweetness passed.

Yet happiness he dashed away
These Circe-drops to drain.
He left the glen one autumn day,
And never came again.

VII.

"Farewell, sweet Ella? We must part,
But till again I see
That bright face in thy gentle heart
One memory keep of me."

He lightly spoke, and went his way,
And Ella's world grew dim.
The sunlight vanished from her day,
And followed after him.

"One memory." Her life now seemed
A memory, nothing more,
Except the hope that faintly gleamed
Her saddened steps before.

The hope that when spring crown'd the fell
With verdure and with bloom,
He too would seek the wild Welsh dell,
And joy her life relume.

Slowly the winter crept away,
And spring made green the vale ;
Next came the summer's golden day,
Then autumn's mournful gale ;

And yet he came not. Ah! poor heart,
Why madly, blindly strive,
To feed the hope that must depart,
And keep its flame alive?

Why seek with such unwearied zeal
Fresh omens day by day
Whose blissful prophecies may steal
The anguish from delay?

Why ask for him at morn and noon ;
And eve, from earth and sky,
And wildly crave from Fate the boon
She, ruthless, must deny?

Still faithfully the rowans' spring
She sought as day grew dim ;
Her heart around it seemed to cling
As if 'twere part of him.

And softly bending o'er the brink
(Her heart, not lips, athirst)
Her hand she'd dip, and from it drink
As when she saw him first.

And then with hectic flush and eyes
Dilated, wild, and bright,
She sees his form before her rise
Amid the waning light.

Again his mirthful glance she met,
As kneeling on the bank,
The rustic fashion she had set
He followed and so drank.

One minute happy, faithful dove,
She dreams that he is near,
And words of sweetest, tenderest love
Fall softly on her ear.

One minute! then the vision fades ;
Night veils the old grey skies,
Sere leaves come rustling through the shades
Amidst the wind's low sighs.

Thus all her senses were beguiled
By one o'erwhelming thought.
Her waking dreams were not less wild
Than those her slumbers brought.

VIII.

Upon Carnarvon's hills and woods
Fierce fell the tempest's might ;
The mountain streams poured down in flood
That wild November night.

The trees of all their robes stripped bare
Bent tossing in the blast,
With shrieks and moans that through the air
Like demon-wailings, passed.

Dark clouds at times half hid the sky
Then, scattered wide, revealed
The moon full-orbed ascending high
The zenith's azure field.

When one who feared no tempest's wrath,
For frenzy made her brave,
Climbed steadily the perilous path
That led to Merlin's Cave.

Huge waves beat madly on the rocks
That buttress Merlin's Bay;
The cliff's stern strength their fury mocks,
And scatters them in spray.

As, winding round the dread abyss,
Young Ella's slender form
Scaled with firm step the precipice
As if kept by some charm.

Slippery the stones beneath her tread,
Spray drenched her garments through,
But safely, swiftly on she sped,
While fierce the storm-blast blew.

She reached the cave, and, passing in,
The goblin-stairway found;
And heedless of the awful din
Of winds and waves around,

Descended to the farthest stone,
And fearless gazed beneath
On waves that into whirlpools thrown
Spin round, and toss and seeth.

No tower she saw, no gorgeous dome,
With magic splendours bright;
Nothing but curling wreaths of foam
O'er gulfs as black as night,

Until the moon's full radiance streamed
Upon her dazzled sight,
And through the heaving depths there gleamed
A strange supernal light.

The frenzy that her spirit fired
Still kept her unappalled;
And by her high resolve inspired
On Merlin's name she called.

"Great Master of those mystic lands
Where magic powers hold sway,
Whose irresistible commands
Earth's spirits must obey!

"Deterred not by the stormy night,
Nor by the dangerous road,
A suppliant before thy might
I seek thy dread abode.

"Then grant my heart's impassioned prayer,
For words too strong and deep,
Or bury me and my despair
In still and dreamless sleep!"

Touched by the force of such strong love
The winds fall soft and low;
The moon smiles from her throne above,
The waters gentler flow.

And then her ear with sound was filled,
And faintly she could trace
Words whose remote vibrations thrilled
As born through boundless space.

"Maiden, with such firm purpose fraught,
So gentle, yet so brave,
To Merlin speak your inmost thought,
And name the gift you crave."

"Oh, Merlin, slight the boon must be
To thee so great and wise,
But it is more than life to me,
Or all that others prize.

"Then, if my truth thy pity move,
Reward it, and incline
The heart of him I truly love
To be as truly mine.

"Let others open Fortune's gate
Rich gold and power to seize;
The praise of crowds, the pomp of state,
Give where such gifts can please;

"Give to ambition royal sway,
Give vanity full store
Of lovers light to throw away,
And charms to conquer more;

"Give genius an immortal name
To blunt death's dreaded dart;
From all the world I only claim
One faithful, loving heart."

She ceased, and then a shadow fell,
A shadow dark and wide,
And through the waters' mournful swell
That awful voice replied:

"Alas! poor maid, in luckless hour
Your heart its prayer preferred,
For such a gift as magic power
Has never yet conferred.

"The only boon I must deny
Why wilt thou vainly ask?
To grant aught else beneath the sky
To me were easy task.

"Ask beauty rare from age to age
As in the aloe flower;
Such beauty as on poet's page
Still lives, as tragic power.

"Ask some great prince's marriage ring;
Ask gems of priceless worth;
But ask not for the rarest thing
That can be found on earth.

"True Love! O'er it my power is naught,
And vain my strongest art;
No spell that magic ever wrought
Can keep a faithless heart!"

"Midst wailing winds the deep voice dies;
The moon withdraws her light;
But strangely, wildly, Ella's eyes
Gleam through the darksome night.

"The boon I ask thou canst not give;
All else were little worth;
If without it I'm doomed to live,
There is no joy on earth.

"Then let me lay my weary brain
On ocean's lulling breast,
And still these longings wild and vain
In death's unbroken rest."

IX.

Next morn the ocean calmly smiled,
As soft and smooth the wave,
As if no heart with anguish wild
Had found in it a grave.

Sweet violets blossomed, leaves were green,
And spring laughed o'er the dale,
But never more was Ella seen
Within her native vale.

No more beside the faerie well
She waits her wand'ring lover,
Till night's cold winds ring hope's death-knell;
Those anguished hours are over.

No more that heart so wildly stirred
Flutters within her breast,
Like broken wing of wounded bird;
Death's calm hath given it rest.

'Tis said that far below the wave
There is a realm of peace,
Where no fierce tempest ever raves,
And angry billows cease;

There Ella lies in happy sleep,
And sea-nymphs' soothing strains
In blissful dreams her senses steep,
And heal her earthly pains.

And legends tell that when her soul
Shall wake from that hushed spell,
And fly to its immortal goal
Where faithful spirits dwell,

She'll find her lover hers once more,
By suffering nobler made,
His wild and wayward wand'rings o'er,
And life's long fever stayed.

For in that land where all is light,
And things are as they seem,
The love he scorned will shine more bright
Than his most perfect dream.

The mists of earth which work such woe
To many a gentle heart,
No more their blinding veils can throw,
To keep those souls apart.

Mingled in one, and full of bliss,
Their spirits then shall range
Where each new day still fairer is,
Yet nothing suffers change.

Like long lost mariners, storm-tossed,
Regain their native shore,
These wanderers, at home at last,
No winds shall harass more.

Stamford, Ont. LOUISA MURRAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—Permit me to encroach upon your valuable space, once more, on this subject. Mr. Harkness, of Iroquois, in your last number, has taken me to task for my reply to Mr. Lawdor in The Week of early last month. I do not propose to follow Mr. Harkness in detail. In replying to Mr. Lawdor's contention that a seller has an advantage over a buyer, I attempted to show by statistics that his theory would not pan out. Mr. Harkness has also a curious theory, more puzzling than anything Mr. Lawdor uttered. To my statistics showing that one half the commercial nations imported or bought (as protectionists prefer, erroneously, to name the act of exchange) from the other half \$1,000,000,000 a year in excess of what

they exported or sold to that one half, Mr. Harkness says the explanation is simple. The thousand million dollars in excess represents, he says, the cost of carriage and distribution. What bearing that fact has upon my former argument is not apparent. But if the over importing half imports \$1,000,000,000 yearly to pay freight and charges, how are the freight and charges incurred by the other over-exporting half to be paid? Do one-half the nations pay freights by imports, the other by exports?

It is not reasonable to suppose that the readers of The Week will follow the arguments of contributors so as to remember, on the perusal of each contribution, what has gone before. I will not follow Mr. Harkness farther, inasmuch as my rejoinder would, to become intelligible, necessitate a re-reading of former letters. I will, however, with your leave, present my own views on "The Balance of Trade." I assert that a profitable commerce necessitates an excess of imports over exports. Were one to export from his pocket more than he imports into it he would in short order find it empty. How does the pocket of the individual differ from the pocket of the nation? I can see no difference. Put this proposition can be tested, and in doing so I quote from an argument which the author has based upon that of the elder Say, the French writer, who nigh a century ago was the first great political economist who gave to the "Balance of Trade" a special chapter.

"What are 'exports' and 'imports,' and how is the sum of their aggregate value, respectively, to be ascertained? The former are products of the country, shipped out of the country, to be sold (more correctly, exchanged) in foreign lands. Imports are foreign products bought (more correctly, taken in exchange) in foreign lands, and brought within our own borders for re-sale or re-exchange (internal trade) in the home market, and ultimately for home consumption. The volume of these sales and purchases (exchanges), constituting our foreign trade, can only be ascertained, and that but imperfectly, in one way, viz., by the perusal of the trade and navigation tables published yearly by the Dominion Government at Ottawa. These tables are merely reproductions, in tabular form, of the entries made by our custom house officials, at our various ports.

"For the purpose of our rudimentary argument, it can be assumed that there is only one port of entry—say, Montreal—and that only one surplus product—say, wheat—is annually shipped abroad. A thousand ports, and ten thousand distinct products shipped, will not affect the argument. We will start with a clean set of books in the custom house. On the 1st of June, 1892, 100,000 bushels of wheat await shipment at Montreal. The invoices are handed to the customs officer there, who enters the particulars "100,000 bushels wheat, \$100,000" under the heading of "exports." In due course this wheat reaches Liverpool and is there sold for \$140,000—the average advance on Canadian prices. The exporter receives his \$140,000 in the form of 28,000 British sovereigns. These he puts away safely in his "grip" and back to Montreal by the first steamer, arriving there the 1st of July. The commerce of the country for the year (let us say) is ended, and the result thus brought about is as follows: On the 1st of June Canada had in stock "Wheat, value \$100,000; sovereigns, nil." On the 1st of July, "Wheat nil; sovereigns 28,000, value \$140,000." Turning to the trade returns, we find "Exports \$100,000; imports nil"; balance of trade in favour of Canada, \$100,000. The "stock book" of the country shows, as above exemplified, \$40,000 on hand in July, exceeding what was on hand in June. This, to the protectionist, must appear not only clear but satisfactory. Go back a bit.

"The wheat exporter with 28,000 sovereigns in his pocket, on the streets of Liverpool, begins to reflect: 'What shall I do with this money? It is worth \$140,000 here, it will be worth neither more nor less, to me, in Montreal. Suppose I turn it around.' He invests the whole amount in pig iron, broadcloth, hosiery and cutlery, with instructions to the sellers to 'ship, addressed to me, at Montreal.' In due time the goods arrive, and find

their way into the premises of the buyer. They are passed at the customs, and entered under the head of "imports." \$140,000. Assuming that this latter course has been chosen by the wheat exporter, in lieu of the other method of importing sovereigns, how then would the assets of the country stand? In June, 'stock on hand, 100,000 bushels of wheat, value \$100,000; cutlery, pig iron, broadcloth, hosiery, nil.' In July, 'pig iron, broadcloth, cutlery and hosiery on hand, value \$140,000; wheat nil.' Stock value increased \$40,000—the country better off to that extent by the fruits of commerce. Turn, now, to the trade returns. Here we now find 'exports, wheat, \$100,000; imports, pig iron, etc., \$140,000; balance of trade against the country, \$40,000' (excess of purchases over sales); the commerce of the country is not profitable, but ruinous. The 'stock book' of the country, in both cases, shows an increase in assets of \$40,000, directly attributable to its commerce, but the trade and navigation returns exhibit in one case \$100,000 in our favour, in the other (according to the protectionists) \$40,000 against us. In truth, the exporter, by bringing back 'goods' instead of sovereigns, brought back not only \$140,000 in exchange for his exports of \$100,000, but at least twenty-five per cent. more, for his return cargo of 'goods,' entered in Montreal at Liverpool invoice prices \$140,000, were actually worth to him, when on the shelves, in Canada, not less than \$175,000. Gold, in Liverpool, is not more valuable to its possessor than in Montreal; 'goods' of a given value in Liverpool are, to their possessor, worth twenty-five per cent. advance in Montreal. Gold is never imported as a matter of choice, but only under compulsion: goods are never imported under compulsion, but as a matter of choice.

These are the views I hold respecting the "Balance of Trade." I do not argue that the excess of imports over exports represents the precise profit realized by the former. A nation, like an individual, may import on credit, but in my judgment it is too clear for argument that every dollar's worth exported must bring back in exchange not only its equivalent, including freight and other outlays, but also a margin of substantial profit, otherwise the commerce involved becomes a loss and not a gain. Sir Leonard Tilley, honest old gentleman in his way, congratulated the House of Commons in the third year of the N. P. that at last the "Balance of Trade" (!) had been turned around in favour of the country. This announcement was received with great cheering, and the N. P. journalists rejoiced exceedingly. The next year, and ever since, the balance has been the wrong (!) way, and neither did Sir Leonard nor his successors ever again allude to the influence of the N. P. in that regard. If, as Mr. Harkness contends, a profitable commerce should exhibit more exports than imports then the N. P. has been fatal to the country, for the adverse balance, in ten years, has summed up to nearly \$300,000,000. When is this destructive tide to turn? The balance of trade has been against Canada for forty years, and against England for the same period. Long may it so continue. The prosperity of a nation can be best gauged by the amount of its imports; when stagnation or distress intervenes, these shrink; when times are good these expand. Since the area of free trade became enlarged to the Americans (under the McKinley series of reciprocity treaties) the imports into the republic have risen three hundred million dollars; and when greater freedom is secured to trade without customs barriers these imports will increase a thousand millions. The day is not distant when the man who advocates "taxation" (or tariff, as the ignorant call it) as a device to augment national prosperity, will be consigned to a merited oblivion. The sooner the better.

Yours, &c.,

Hamilton.

JOHN CRERAK.

When the hour of trouble comes to the mind or the body, or when the hour of death comes, that comes to high and low, then it is not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others that we think on most pleasantly.—Sir Walter Scott.

INDIAN SUMMER.

The soft maid, Summer, with her languid loins
regirt,
From her beloved Earth withdraws her clinging
arms;
Yet lingering, looks again, and old dear days
revert
Her thoughts; and all that dread which love
alone alarms
Cannot subdue the wanton wildness of her heart.
She turns again upon her love of old her face,
And straight her soft, sweet arms steal round him
ere they part,
And all grows dim in dreaminess of one embrace.

ARTHUR J. STRINGER.

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

Prometheus, in pity for the wretchedness of men, gave them fire. In passing, we may observe that while Paganism considered this, physically and symbolically, a priceless boon, in the minds of some, Christianity has connected it, physically and symbolically, with infinite torture. More recently Victor Hugo has pleaded with burning energy and pathos the cause of the hopeless and the lost. Between the hero of mythology and the reformer of this century there lies the difference between action and thought. Between, however, the bearer of the god-wrought gift of fire and the preacher of the divine gospel of light there have been others who have unconsciously emulated both.

The best and the wisest, from the very nature of their own self-development, have endeavoured to alleviate the sorrows of others. Some have seized the whole world, so to speak, in their embrace; others have concentrated their efforts upon their immediate surroundings. It has been for some to think and for others to do.

Still, the real solvers of this world's problems have not been many, and the genuine toilers on behalf of humanity have been few and far between. We have become accustomed to certain general ideas; we discuss "oughtness" and "evolution," we can talk glibly enough of the "eternal fitness of things," but all this is only on the surface. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number"—a sublime conception—has, to a great extent, passed into a worldly dogma which places the ego always amongst the majority.

There are luminous moments in the darkest lives. Wherever there is much misery there will also be some pity. But vague emotion does not produce philanthropy any more than hysteria produces energy. "The end of man is an action, and not a thought," must not be taken in the sense of disparagement to those great thinkers who lead others on to action: it is rather a protest against mere words.

Perchance in those far-off times some wild-eyed Bacchanal has paused in his mad revelry and, turning towards the gloom beyond him, has cast his thyrus upon the ground, filled with a wondering pity for those sad ones who had no beauty in their worship, no Dionysius for their god. It is not impossible to-day to find an inebriate who, at certain periods of intoxication, would regenerate the world. There is a difference between the two, but from the esthetic standpoint alone.

Granting the value of the assertion that "happiness" is merely a form of illusion, and that "painlessness" is the summum bonum of life, we must still admit the absolute utility of those great hearts and lofty minds which have recognized that there is positive good or positive evil to be accomplished even in the world of to-day. And amongst these it is not always they who have held the largest and most profound ideas who have done most in the cause of struggling humanity. There are dreamers who would wipe out a world's sorrow with their own tears, who, knowing no prejudice, see in the very depths of wickedness objects not of reproach, but of infinite pity. Let us be glad that there have been, that there are, such men. But in this life of ours it is (perhaps) the smaller but more concentrated ideas which have produced the most positive good. One of the best as well as the most philosophic was Thomas Carlyle and in a few simple words he has shown us the guiding motive of his own pure and simple life: "to make some human hearts a little wiser, man-

fuller happier, more blessed, less accursed, is a work for a God."

To most of us these words appeal more strongly than the passionate dreams of Shelley or the world-pity of Hugo. And why? Because they speak to the heart of each one of us, small and great alike. Because, without lowering the standard of idealism, they say to us, "this much you can do, and in doing this you are sowing the seeds of immortality." Cynicism dies away at the thought. By the very contraction of the field of enterprise, by the recognition of limitations, a certain definite possibility is conceived.

How often Titanic efforts to seize the unapproachable have failed! How often the vague dreams of a perfect and rational existence have faded away into pessimism and despair! And we live and die, but the great stream of life flows on heedless and unchanged. Yes; in spite of disillusion and regret, one great, inexplicable fact in Nature remains—Man wills to live. And in living the individual asserts his rights as a member of the human race in the wish to develop his own personality. On the very threshold he is met with certain ominous words murmured confusedly by some thousand unknown tongues, stamped indelibly upon the face of Nature—"The survival of the fittest." Life from the very commencement is a problem; and not a theorem. The ego must live: that is the great point for each of us. While we read with interest of the vast struggles all over the globe between the different species of the vegetable and the animal world, we are sometimes apt to forget that precisely the same drama is being played by the great "anonymous," each fighting for himself, all over the world of to-day.

But in this competition is there nothing that has been forgotten? Is it possible that the means have been taken for the end?

If in man there indeed rests "the divine" of Plato; the intangible, indefinable suggestion of immortality—then much has been forgotten. For if this spark of divinity is a reality, the question remains no longer one of material progress. Everything becomes modified. Existence itself implies competition; but the object of life has changed. For in recognizing the spiritual side of his fellow-being, man will see a reflection of his own. Like is drawn towards like, and insensibly the idea will grow that the true soul-development is not through the assertion of the ego, but rather through the fostering of that spiritual side which is common to the race. And to these, in the warm light of sympathy which necessarily accompanies the recognition of the divine, it will be very clear that "to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed, is a work for a God."

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.*

At the corner of Richmond and Berti streets is a modest but substantial red brick building over the entrance of which is cut in stone the words, "Canadian Institute." This building is the home of what is probably the oldest Scientific Society in Canada. It has a comfortable reading room, open to members every afternoon, lecture rooms, a library too extensive for the shelving provided, and a museum of great historical, archaeological and scientific value.

In the summer of 1849 a few gentlemen, mostly surveyors, engineers and architects, residing in or near Toronto, met together and organized a society for the study and discussion, more particularly, of matters pertaining to their own professions. In 1851, when Lord Elgin was Governor-General of Canada, they applied for, and obtained, a Royal Charter of Incorporation. To this charter, dated November 4th of that year, the name of W. B. Richards, afterwards Sir Wm. Buell Richards, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of

* 1. Transactions of the Canadian Institute, Vol. II, part 2, Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, 1892. \$1.00.

2. An appeal to the Canadian Institute on the Rectification of Parliament, by Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., LL.D., etc. Together with the Conditions on which the Council of the Institute offers to award one thousand dollars for Prize Essays. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company. 1892.

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Canada, as Attorney-General, and that of Mr. E. Meredith, LL.D., still a member of the Institute, and an occasional contributor to The Week, as Assistant Secretary, are appended. Of the Charter Members only two, we think, are still alive—Mr. Sandford Fleming, the first Secretary, and Mr. Kivas Tully. The first President was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Wm. E. Logan, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Founded by men engaged in special and, to some extent, kindred professions, the specific objects at first sought to be promoted were naturally in the line of those professions. As we quote from the somewhat quaint language of the Charter. The preamble recites the gentlemen named therein "have formed themselves into a Society for the encouragement and general advancement of the Physical Sciences, the Arts and Manufactures, in this part of Our Dominion; and more particularly for promoting the acquisition of those branches of Knowledge which are connected with the professions of Surveying, Engineering and Architecture; the Arts of opening up the Wilderness and preparing the country for the pursuits of the Agriculturist, of adjusting with accuracy the boundaries of Properties, of improving and adorning our Cities and facilitating the path of Civilization; and also being the arts of directing the great sources of power in Nature for the use and convenience both for external and internal trade, and materially advancing the development of the Resources and of the Industrial Productions and Commerce of the country."

The Institute did not long confine itself within the limits above indicated, but soon extended its work, as the many volumes of its Transactions show, into fields of investigation contemplated by its original promoters. The membership of the Institute may have at times been larger than at present, it has displayed greater activity nor has its work been more systematically and effectively prosecuted. The session extends from November to May, during which meetings are held, on general, every Saturday.

The last issue of the transactions completes volume II. of the latest and, in form at least, the best series. The first paper is by Hon. Proudfoot on "Some Effects of Christianity on Legislation," in which that distinguished jurist shows the influence of Christianity, after it had become the state religion of the Roman Empire early in the 4th century, in softening sentiments of compassion towards the weak and helpless, in ameliorating the condition of the poor, aged and infirm, and those in servitude, and in mitigating the cruel punishments formerly inflicted on criminals.

Mr. Arthur Harvey, now President of the Institute and its representative at the Montpelier Congress of 1890, in a vivacious and dispassionate, if necessarily discursive, paper, after a description of the proceedings of the Congress, tells what he saw of "Celtic, Roman and Greek Types still Existing in France." Dr. W. E. Shaw contributes a useful paper on "Peach Yellows," and Dr. A. B. McCallum on "The Blood of Amphibia." Rev. Prof. Campbell, of Montreal, whose recent work on "The Hittites" called forth so much serious criticism, gives some interesting interpretations of Siberian inscriptions which will be fully treated of in his forthcoming work "The Hittite Track in the East." The historical section is represented by Captain G. H. Rimee, in "The Administration of Government in the Northwest," and by Mr. David Boyle, Ph.B., "The Discoverer of the Great Falls of Labrador." Mr. W. H. Merritt, F.G.S., contributes a valuable paper on "Iron and Steel Production in Ontario," and Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., LL.D., a "Note" on "Electrical Representation."

It will be remembered that it was announced some months ago that a gentleman had placed at the disposal of the Council of the Canadian Institute the sum of one thousand dollars "to be awarded in whole or in part by the Institute for the best available measure (Bill or Act of Parliament) which, if made law, would give to the whole Canadian people equal representation in Parliament and each elector due weight

in the Government through Parliament." The name of the gentleman was at first withheld, but it is now well known that it was Mr. Sandford Fleming who thus sought to obtain a practical solution of a vitally important problem. In a volume of 173 pages, uniform with the Transactions, the Institute publishes the conditions on which the prizes are to be awarded, Mr. Fleming's "Note," above mentioned and a Supplementary Note, and a voluminous appendix containing papers and extracts from works bearing on the subject. This is a most valuable publication, by means of which students and others interested may become familiar with the literature of a question which will require the best thought of our best thinkers for its satisfactory solution.
J. G. ROBINSON.

ART NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reid will have a collection of paintings on exhibition from the 10th to 13th December, at the Mart. The pictures will be offered for sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 13 and 14.

Mr. Ernest Thompson combines the taste and skill of the naturalist with the matured strength of the artist. In the capacity of naturalist for the Manitoba Government, Mr. Thompson has travelled far and wide over the prairie stretches and woodland belts of our great North-Western domain. A keen observer of nature, life in the open air and years of careful study of fauna, flora, atmospheric and climatic effects have enabled him to lend to his canvas much of the freshness, the tone and the verisimilitude of nature. The famous art school of Paris has added its quota to Mr. Thompson's equipment. For some days past a collection of his work has been exhibited at the residence on Howard Street, and is now to be seen at the rooms of Messrs. J. and E. Ellis, jewellers, King Street, Toronto. Earlier as well as later work is presented, and though the contrast is marked between the greater artistic excellence of the recent pictures over the first efforts, yet there is undoubted talent in the earlier as well. The two figure sketches of the fox and the hare are bold and realistic in treatment, though artistically defective. Very pleasing are the Rosedale ravine scenes. The pieces in which the Manitoba deer figure and other prairie subjects are interesting. There are beautiful effects of colour taken from the forest of Fontainebleau, the exquisite velvety richness of verdure is admirably treated, as well as the glimpses of cloud and sky. The sleeping wolf is a piece of masterly brush work, the shaggy brute resting in the shade of a concealing rock suggests to the onlooker the sleepless vigilance of the wild marauder of forest and plain, even in rest. The soft, pleasing, yet most effective work of this painting merits high praise. The chef-d'œuvre of the collection, however, is the large canvas entitled "Awaited in vain." This ghastly subject has been fully described elsewhere, suffice to say that, though the scene is repellant and horrible, the strength and skill of the artist and the romantic idealism which links the lonely widow in the distant cottage, in which the glow of the fire is seen which was to warm her wearied husband on his return, with the awful fate which has befallen him at the fangs of the hungry wolves, who still linger over his clean-picked bones, imparts to the scattered remains of the woodsman, the prowling wolves, the snow-clad plain, the sombre wood seen dimly in the fading twilight, and the far-off cheery cottage, upon which a gloom more profound than blackest night can bring is settling—an intense and pathetic interest. It is a startling effect of realism—the drama of a remote, lonely, humble, yet human life, with all its touching suggestiveness, is by the magic mastery of art brought home to every beholder.

There is, however, a much stronger reason why artists have devoted themselves to the nude. Ideas, if they are to be expressed in graphic or plastic art, must be incarnated, and the human figure is the one great medium of expression for abstract ideas in the arts. That the figure should be nude if it is

to express great and simple ideas, seems also natural. As Adam and Eve "were naked and were not ashamed," so the gods and heroes of all peoples have been the glorified natural man—clothes were an impertinence to Jupiter or Apollo. If one figures a human incarnation of some great idea, force or love or glory or beauty, it seems natural that the artificial trappings of civilization should be discarded, and one does not see what costume could have to do with Michael Angelo's Night and Morning. Truth is always "naked," and the Golden Age had no need of clothes. In this sort of work drapery may, indeed, be used, but for ornament, not for covering. In ideal art the functions of drapery are to give mass and dignity to what might otherwise be divided, to contrast multiplicity and intricacy of small folds with the broader forms of the naked body, to give variety of colour to a composition that would otherwise be monotonous. Michael Angelo was, above all, a master of the nude, but in his earlier work he uses drapery magnificently for these ends. It was only in his old age that he attempted, in the "Last Judgment," to suppress it altogether, and the result is not encouraging. But the use of drapery in ideal art is as purely for artistic reasons as is its absence, and has nothing to do with the propriety of clothing.—From "The Nude in Art," by Kenyon Cox, in the Christmas (December) number of Scribner's Magazine.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

On Nov. 28 at Association Hall, before a crowded house, Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the famous Indian poetess, and Mr. Owen A. Smiley made their appearance. The programme, which was a varied and pleasing one, opened with an overture from Marciano's orchestra, which was followed by Waldteufel's "Sentius Fleuris." Mr. Smiley's first selection was Longfellow's "The Slave's Dream," and his rendering of this pathetic poem was met with well-merited applause. Miss Pauline Johnson commenced with an exquisite little piece, entitled "Wave Won," which was followed by "Sunset" and "Dainty Little Cousin May." "The Damon Ship," from Mr. Smiley, was really good, and we have no hesitation in saying that this young elocutionist, in his freedom from "staginess," and in his power of holding an audience without the assistance of by-play to the gallery, is superior to many comedians backed by the accessories of the stage and all the illusion of the footlights. Miss Johnson, as "Redwing," appeared in Indian costume and showed in every line she delivered, and in every quick, nervous movement of her lithe frame, the fierce energy of her untrammelled race. A selection from "Il Trovatore" brought the first part of the programme to a close. In the second part we would call particular attention to Mr. Smiley's humorous rendering of Jerome K. Jerome's "A Fish Yarn." Miss Johnson was exquisitely pathetic in "The Pilot of the Plains," but as "The Indian Wife" she seemed to surpass even herself. Surely for one brief moment it must have flashed across some imaginative mind in the audience that this was not acting, that there—right in front of them—was an Indian girl passionately pleading for the lost rights of a conquered race! "A Red Girl's Reasoning," a dual scene between Mr. Smiley and Miss Johnson, concluded a performance which those who witnessed will not readily forget.

LIBRARY TABLE.

LORD TENNYSON'S PESSIMISM: Poems by Rev. Dr. Dewart and Rev. W. F. Clarke, St. Thomas, Times Office, 1892.
Dr. Dewart is a very able man, and Mr. Clarke is not at all wanting in ability, and they have written some very respectable verses. But there was no proper occasion for Dr. Dewart's attack on the Laureate, nor for Mr. Clarke's defence. Lord Tennyson was no more a pessimist than any of the prophets. He is the wisest optimist that exposes present evils looking onward to the triumph of good. Mr. Clarke really takes the right line, the line of Tennyson himself.

POSEIDON'S PARADISE: The Romance of Atlantis. By Elizabeth G. Birkmaier. San Francisco and Hartford: The Clemens Publishing Company.

The author of this romance cannot be congratulated on her treatment of the old legend of Atlantis. It is one of the most unsatisfactory stories we have read for some time. The subject affords a good field for a successful novel, but requires qualities the want of which is painfully apparent in the work before us.

WITH COLUMBUS IN AMERICA: A Novel. From the German of C. Falkenhorst. By Elsie L. Lathrop. New York: Worthington Company.

This story is said on the title page to be "adapted" by the translator from the original, but we are not told by note or preface the nature or extent of the adaptation. It follows very fairly the record of Columbus' voyages; but apart from matters of history and description there is little of incident or invention in the work to justify the title of "novel." Like all the volumes in this series it is well printed, and the illustrations are suitable and attractive.

EVOLUTION OF EXPRESSION. By C. Wesley Emerson, M.D., LL.D. In four volumes. Boston: Charles H. Huff. 1892.

In these volumes Dr. Emerson has presented, as he says, "a compilation of selections illustrating the four stages of development in art as applied to oratory." This system of instruction has evidently been prepared after a careful, extensive and experimental study of the subject in the light of modern methods, and the author has provided a practical, thorough and advanced mode of imparting a knowledge of elocution and oratory. Too little attention is paid to this engaging study which is of the first importance to students for the pulpit, the bar and all those callings in life where oral expression is an essential requisite of success. All such persons will find the above volumes, and the system on which they are founded, invaluable aids to the attainment of practical knowledge of the graceful and excellent arts with which they deal.

LOWELL'S POETICAL WORKS. The Riverside Edition, Vols. VII. and VIII. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company; Toronto: The Williamson Company (Limited).

These volumes comprise respectively Lowell's earlier poems, "The Vision of Sir Launfal," etc., and "The Biglow Papers," and, with the volumes already noticed in our columns complete the ten volumes of this beautiful and serviceable edition. The first of the above volumes has for its frontispiece an artistic reproduction in miniature of a fine portrait of Lowell by W. Page, dated the year 1843. The earlier poems well accompany the later in rounding up a full edition of the poet's life work, and, though they lack the finished expression and matured thought of the later poems, there is abundant evidence in them of broad scholarship, imaginative power, felicity of expression and poetic excellence. "The Biglow Papers" are too well known to require description. The volume containing them is by far the most complete and satisfactory presentation of those remarkable specimens of New England political humour and dialect that we have seen. The helpful notes, glossary and index make it all that could be desired. We heartily commend this admirable edition to our readers.

THE CRUSADE OF 1383. By Rev. G. M. Wrong. London: Parker and Company. Toronto: The Williamson Company. 1892.

Writers are much to be commended who select some portion of history and subject it to the minutest examination, examining with scrupulous care all the original documents bearing upon it, and throwing light upon all its attendant circumstances. It is in this way that the dark places of history are illuminated, and incidents which were either unknown or misunderstood came to be seen in their true perspective. This good work has been done by Mr. Wrong for an event which, in the ordinary history, is dismissed in two or three centuries; and it has been done with careful

examination of authorities and with calm and well-balanced judgment. The crusade was undertaken by the clerical party against the Antipope who was set up by the French against Urban VI. By the laymen it was engaged in as a war against the King of France. When it was turned against the Count of Flanders the English invaders were involved in the difficulty that, although the Count was an ally of the French King, he was yet a supporter of Pope Urban. It was altogether a very miserable obedience and ended in failure and shame. Perhaps there are lessons, even for our day, which may be learnt from this story. Anyhow Mr. Wrong has done his work in a true historical spirit and with competent literary ability. There are a few errata which should be corrected in another edition.

TWO SATIRES OF JUVENAL: with notes by Professor Francis Philip Nash, M.A. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: The Williamson Company. 1892.

This slight volume presents us with a piece of work in the higher classical criticism which it would not be easy to commend too highly. Professor Nash gives evidence of a scholarship as fine as it is accurate and strong, and he writes an English style to which the most fastidious will hardly take exception. He gives us a hint and a hope that his work on these two Satires may be only an instalment of a complete commentary on the great Roman satirist.

There was no need to offer any apology either for a fresh commentary on Juvenal or for presenting these two Satires by themselves. It is no invalid claim that Mr. Nash makes when he expresses the confident hope that his book will be found to contain sufficient new matter to justify its existence. Undoubtedly the author has done what every reasonable critic will do in making himself acquainted with the works of his predecessors. But he has so assimilated their labours, instead of merely transferring to his own pages what they have written, that we are hardly ever reminded of any other work; whilst on every page there is evidence of independent study and judgment. Equally justifiable is the publication of these two first satires by themselves. Indeed it may induce some of us who have left our classical studies behind us to revive the memory of past reading, when a complete edition might deter. Be this as it may, we are sure that those who make themselves at home in this volume will long for more. We should like to furnish examples of Professor Nash's strong and clear treatment of special passages, but our limitations forbid.

THE GOSPEL OF A RISEN SAVIOUR. By Rev. R. McCheyne Edgar. Price, 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; Toronto: Presbyterian News Company. 1892.

It is unnecessary to say a word as to the importance of the subject of this volume. The friends and foes of the Gospel alike must admit that it is vital. If the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead is a fact—if He verily died and rose again to live—then the supernatural character of the Christian Revelation is established, and any petty criticism of particular miracles, like that, for example, of Professor Huxley on the "Gadarene pigs," is mere trifling. If, on the other hand, serious doubt can be thrown on the fact of the Resurrection, then it must be concluded that we have no such revelation from heaven as we believe in. Many works have been devoted to this great subject, foremost among which stand the contributions of Bishop Westcott and Dr. Milligan. Still, as assaults are renewed in different forms, and as modes of thought are continually changing, it is well and necessary that the apologist should come forth afresh with armour suited to the new conditions of the conflict. Mr. Edgar has taken this work in hand, and he has done it well. The subject, he tells us, has occupied his attention for many years; and we have in the present volume the result of very extensive reading, and of reading well digested, as well as abundant evidence of clear, strong and independent thought. Beginning with an introduction on

the Immortality of the Soul, the author, after some preparatory reflections on the importance of the Resurrection, proceeds to consider the historical evidences which are set forth at some length and are simply irresistible. It was a good plan to consider in succession all the New Testament references to the Resurrection; and we think the author was eminently right in beginning with St. Paul and ending with the Evangelists. We rather wonder that he did not take up St. Paul's Epistles in their chronological order; and we would suggest this change in a new edition. We rather wonder, too, that he did not draw attention to the mention of James and Peter alike in the Epistle to the Galatians and in the classical passage in 1 Corinthians xv. There are some good remarks on the character of the witnesses, in which the author points out that they were not merely believers, and that any further extension of the manifestations might have led to disorders. In an excellent manner the author still further shows how much has resulted from the Resurrection in the work of human regeneration and reconstruction. The volume closes with some striking observations on the future state of the saved and the lost. It is not quite easy to be original on such a subject, but Mr. Edgar has some remarks on the bodies of the lost which we had not met with before, and which deserve consideration. The book is one which will be read with interest and profit, and which will keep its place in the important class of literature to which it belongs.

University Extension for November contains an interesting article by Mr. Walter Palmer, of Reading, England, entitled "The First University Extension College in Reading, England." This contribution will be of interest to all concerned in this growing movement.

In the December number of Cassell's Family Magazine "Lady Lorimer's Scheme" comes to an end, and so does the capital story, "Barbara Merivale." New serials by favourite authors will be begun in the next issue. "Nursery Accidents," that is, how to deal with them, is a most helpful article. "Bird Dwellers by the Sea" is a nature sketch. "Charley Down's Ordeal" is a railway romance from the pen of Harry Frith. "The Care of One's Clothes" is by Josepha Crane. "Shipp's Loot" is an illustrated article.

The Expository Times for November has its usual supply of scholarly and helpful articles. There is a sympathetic notice of the late Prebendary Bassett, a good account of M. Renan, and a fresh contribution on the Revised Version by one of the New Testament Company, Dr. David Brown. Professor Candlish writes thoughtfully on "The Notion of Divine Covenants in the Bible," and Professor Banks on "Our Debt to German Theology," a review of a new book, "The Memorabilia of Jesus," by a Presbyterian Divine, Rev. W. W. Peyton, makes us desirous of reading it. This is only a portion of the varied contents of this excellent periodical.

Professor Huxley opens the November Fortnightly with a trenchant article, in which he excoriates Mr. Frederic Harrison, whom he calls "the plenipotentiary of latter-day Positivism." Alfred Russell Wallace has a scientific contribution entitled "Our Molten Globe"; "A solid earth," says Dr. Wallace, "might possibly not be so safe and stable as is our molten globe." Mr. William O'Brien, writing of "Mr. Morley's Task in Ireland," says "He has a difficult task, but an unexampled opportunity." The late Duke of Marlborough discusses "A Future School of English Art." Henry Charles Moore has an interesting contribution on "Burmese Traits." Many other good articles appear in this excellent number.

The beautiful frontispiece of the Magazine of Art for December is "The Return," from the painting by Marcus Stone, R.A. The opening article, by Walter Armstrong, is on the "Drawings at the British Museum," and is well illustrated. "Art in Its Relation to Industry" is the subject of an able paper by L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., which is accompanied by a self-drawn portrait. "A Word to Young English Painters" is by M. Fernand Cormon.

A very interesting article is "Originality in Pen Drawing," by Harry Furniss. A portrait of Mr. Furniss accompanies the article. Mr. Swinburne's poem on November is pretty and is prettily illustrated. "Titian's Summer Pilgrimage" is described by Leader Scott and illustrated by J. McWhirter.

The Popular Science Monthly for December begins with a paper entitled "From Magic to Chemistry and Physics," by Dr. Andrew D. White. Dr. A. M. Fanning, of New York, contributes an article on "Deafness and the Care of the Ears." Certain "Recent Glacial Discoveries in England," by the late Carvill Lewis and Prof. G. F. Wright, appear in this number, accompanied by a folded map. "Canine Morals and Manners," as the author calls them, is described by Dr. Louis Robinson. "Protective Devices and Coloration of Land Snails" is by Henry A. Pilsbry. George Perrot writes on "The Environment of Grecian Culture." Rev. A. N. Somers discusses "Prehistoric Cannibalism in America." "Recent Applications of Paper" is the subject of an article by Emanuel Ration. Many other instructive articles appear in this number.

An engraving of Lord Tennyson forms the frontispiece of the November English Illustrated Magazine. "How I Found the Outcast Siberian Lepers" is the name of the opening contribution to this number, the information furnished being the result of an interview with Miss Kate Marsden herself. W. C. A. Blew writes a good paper on "Otter Hunting." Joseph Hatton writes a long paper "On a Grain of Mustard S ed." "The Green-Room of the Comedie Francaise" is the title of a most readable paper by Frederick Hawkins. Speaking of Adrienne Lecouvreur, the writer observes: "It was reserved for her to break down the barriers raised between the actress and the best of French society." R. M. Strong tells a good story entitled "The Fall of Guy Darrell." George Augustus Sala writes on that fearful topic, "The Cries of London." Douglas Sladen concludes a good number with "New York as a Literary Centre."

The December number of Scribner's commences with a paper from the pen of Will H. Low entitled "The Mural Paintings in the Pantheon and Hotel de Ville of Paris." "Apples of Gold," by Margaret Sutton Briscoe, is readable. Thomas Bailey Aldrich writes some blank verse entitled "A Shadow of the Night." Octave Thanet continues his "Studies of a Western Town." "The Decoration of the Exposition" is well treated upon by F. D. Millet in this number. George W. Cable writes an interesting article on "A West Indian Slave Insurrection." William H. Low and Kenyon Cox discuss "The Nude in Art." "How should they paint it?" asks Mr. Cox, "should their treatment of it be 'realistic' or 'idealistic'?" My answer is—both." H. C. Bunner writes some pretty lines entitled "One, Two, Three." H. H. Boyesen contributes a critical paper on "Norwegian Painters." The Christmas number is in all respects a good issue.

M. G. Van Rensselaer commences the Christmas number of the Century with "Picturesque New York." Harrison S. Morris writes some pretty lines entitled "Madonna." Thomas Nelson Page contributes a short story under the title of "My cousin Fanny." Edward Eccleston's "The New Cashier" is short and good. "Seeming Failure" is the name of a sonnet from the pen of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Ronald J. McNeill tells the tale of "Jennie Lind." "The volumes," says the writer at the end of his interesting paper, "which contain such a record might well bear the label which Jenny Lind's old Swedish guardian placed round the packet containing her letters to him, 'The Mirror of a Noble Soul.'" John Malone gives a verse rendering of "Cid Ruy, the Campeador." Mrs. Burton Harrison's serial, "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," is continued in this number. F. Hopkinson contributes a good story of "A Knight of the Legion of Honour." The Christmas number contains much of interest that our space will not permit us to mention.

"Mr. Conway's Life of Thomas Paine" is the opening paper of the November Westmin-

ster. The writer thus expresses his opinion of Paine: "Rejected by the great world, his memory has been cherished by a class of free-thinkers with whom he would have had little sympathy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Conway's generous biography will restore to his name the honour and regard it deserves. Seldom does such a man remain so long neglected and unpardoned. If we find our enemy in the wrong, it is easy to forgive him; but the bitter drop in the cup of Paine's traducers is that he was almost invariably right." W. J. O'N. Daunt contributes a paper to this number on "The Financial Relation of England and Ireland." "The Parisian Street Urchin" is a charming study of the perennial gavroche from the pen of Mary Negrepointe. Mr. J. Spencer Hill discusses "The New University for London." Mr. William Schooling writes an interesting article on "Individualism." The November issue of this well-known Review is in every sense an interesting and readable number.

The Contemporary Review opens with a singularly able and generous article by William Mather, M.P., in the interests of labour. Coming from a capitalist and a large employer, this is the more remarkable, being almost socialistic in its scope and tendency. An interesting account of the life and work of Ernest Renan by Gabriel Monod, will, perhaps, be read and studied by literary men and theologians alike by reason of the ability the writer has displayed in tracing the facts and circumstances which led to the development of the strange opinions held by that distinguished scholar. Mary Darmsteter has a descriptive paper on Provence. A dialogue on "The Spiritual Life," by Vernon Lee; "The Story of a Colony for Epileptics," by Edith Sellers; an able article on "Democracy and Our Old Universities," by Joseph King, are all readable. This number closes with a paper on Home-Rule, by Mr. W. T. Stead, which is remarkable as giving an insight into the probable action of the Liberal party, and the scheme proposed for satisfying both factions of the Irish party.

We have before us Albert C. Applegarth's "Quakers in Pennsylvania," which appears in the tenth series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science for August and September of this year. Mr. Applegarth commences his treatise with an interesting chapter entitled "Quaker Customs." The writer discusses their dress, their pleasures, their antipathies, their funerals and their marriages. Speaking of the latter, he observes: "It is somewhat astonishing, when we reflect that the Quakers, strenuously opposed, as they unquestionably were, to all sorts of frivolity and ceremony, ever submitted to such veritable nuisances as these weddings soon turned out to be. . . . At length," he continues, "such frivolities were relegated to the limbo of exploded vanities, and matrimonial alliances were attended with no other ceremony than that of the parties taking each other by the hand in public meeting and avowing their willingness to enter the connubial state." Speaking of their "Customs and Laws," Mr. Applegarth writes: "All impartial investigators will agree with the authority just cited (Dr. Franklin), that Quakerism always inscribed on its banner the device 'A free religion and a free commonwealth.'" The writer dwells at some length on the relations established between the Quakers and the Indians; his conclusions are that the Quakers have ever behaved with perfect equity towards "the poor, dark souls around them." Justice is also done to the memory of William Penn in that regard, whose instructions to his commissioners in dealing with the Indians contained such injunctions as these: "Be tender of offending the Indians"; "Let them know that you are come to sit down lovingly among them," and of whom the Indians said: "When the sun sets we sleep in peace; in peace we rise with him, and so continue while he continues in his course, and think ourselves happy in their friendship." The last chapter of this work, "Attitude of Quakers Towards Slavery," is most interesting. In reference to this the writer quotes the following words of Mr. Grahame: "It required more virtue than even

the Quakers were prepared to exert in order to defend themselves from the contagion of this evil." Eventually, however, they toiled unceasingly until "was secured the end after which they had striven so long and faithfully—the recognition that all men are by nature free and equal." We cordially recommend this publication as a valuable and most readable study of a sect which numbered amongst its followers the simple, illustrious names of John Bright and John Greenleaf Whittier.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science have lately published a pamphlet by Dr. James Harvey Robinson on "Sidgwick's Elements of Politics."

Dean Hole, whose "Memories" have just been issued by Macmillan and Company, was an intimate friend of Leech and Thackeray, and himself one of the oldest contributors to Punch.

Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons will publish next month a volume of essays by Mr. J. W. Cross, the editor of George Eliot's life, entitled "Impressions of Dante and the New World."

Bjornstjerne Bjornson is expected to visit England under promises to a number of friends to spend two or three months there; and already several projects of ceremonial feasting are under way.

Mr. Gladstone's Oxford lecture, delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre on October 24, has been published by the University Press, with annotations, in a pamphlet bearing the title, "An Academic Sketch."

A. D. Worthington and Company, of Hartford, Conn., have issued the prospectus of "Worthington's Illustrated Magazine" which will appear with the new year. It is announced to be "essentially a home magazine."

The Messrs. Macmillan and Company announce the publication of a new work on the heavens and their origin, under the title of "The Visible Universe," by J. Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S., the author of "Star Groups."

The English publisher of "Typee" and "Omoo," John Murray, writes that these two works of Herman Melville has never been out of print in England since they were first published by his father and that they continue to have a steady sale.

In the "Sunshine Series" of the Cassell Publishing Company are included translations of the following Spanish novels: "The Child of the Ball," by Pedro Antonio de Alarcon, and "A Christian Woman" and "The Swan of Vilamorta," by Emilia Pardo Bazan.

Thackeray's own copy of Cowper's Poems, illustrated by Westall, was recently sold in London. In it, on the flyleaf, has been written, in the novelist's own hand, "Bought at a sale, August, 1850. The engravings are as fine as the poems, and they are grand.—W. M. Thackeray."

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company announce for immediate publication a fac-simile of the original English edition of "The Kalendar of Shepherdes" (1506), with prolegomena, index, and glossary by Dr. H. Oskar Sommer, the editor of Malory's "Morte d'Arthur."

Messrs. Richard Bentley and Son will issue shortly "Red Letter Days of My Life," by Mrs. Andrew Crosse, containing reminiscences and anecdotes of men and women of letters of the middle of the present century, and of the scientific personages who founded the British Association.

Sergeant-Major Noakes, the Chief Gymnastic Instructor to the army at Aldershot, is engaged on a book on "Gymnastics," for the "Champion Handbooks" series. "Amateur Cycling," by Messrs. G. Lacy Hillier and W. G. H. Bramson, two of the most noted riders of the day, will also be added to it.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, Q.C., M.P., delivered a brilliant speech at Brandon, Man., recently which closed with these prophetic words: "In this great western land—in this great British colony—we are destined to evolve a better type of man, a better kind of nation."

and even a deeper and more expansive art than the world has yet seen will here call mankind to still higher things.

Dr. Francis Parkman, Justin Winsor, and other eminent scholars in New England, have expressed much satisfaction with Dr. Bourinot's work on Cape Breton. Dr. Parkman says that the monograph is most valuable, and seems to him to include everything most worthy of preservation in the history of the island.

Thomas Hardy has been ill unto death within the past fortnight at his home, Max House, Dorchester, but the secret was kept inside a small circle of friends till now. It is known that he is surely convalescent; there were two days in which he was not expected to live, but now he is mending rapidly, though the winter's work is likely to be kept within small compass.

Mr. J. F. Hogan, author of "The Irish in Australia," has, it is announced, completed a study of the public life of the late Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke, in both hemispheres. Mr. Hogan has devoted particular attention to Mr. Lowe's Australian career, concerning which he has unearthed a quantity of interesting information concerning him in his threefold capacity of politician, journalist and barrister.

The New York Critic says that Prof. Ernst Curtius, the distinguished historian of Greece, who for many years has been at the head of the Berlin Museum, is suffering severely on account of his eyes, which have brought him to the verge of blindness. Prof. Schweigger, the oculist, has, however, given him considerable relief of late. Though seventy-eight years old, Prof. Curtius shows in his conversation and capacity for work no trace of old age.

Houghton, Mifflin and Company are bringing out a four-volume edition of Prof. Woodberry's *Shelley's Poetical Works*; also "Pagan and Christian Rome," by Rodolfo Lanciani; "Uncle Remus and his Friends," by Joel Chandler Harris, concluding the series of Uncle Remus stories, which have had so wide a popularity; "The Story of Mary Washington," by Mary Virginia Terhune (Marion Harland); and "Aladdin in London," by Fergus Hume, author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab."

The Academy says: The Hon. Alicia M. T. Amherst and Mr. Percy E. Newberry have in preparation a work on the history of English gardening. The first part of the book, that dealing with the period extending from the Roman conquest to the end of the 16th century, will be a republication in chapter form, and with considerable additions, of a series of articles by Mr. Newberry, which appeared in the *Gardener's Chronicle* in 1888, 1889 and 1890. The work will appear early next year, and will be published by Mr. Quaritch.

Mr. William Morris is printing, on his own Kelmscott Press, a library edition of his own work, "News from Nowhere." The edition will consist of three hundred copies in small quarto, only two hundred and fifty being for sale, and the price of each copy being \$10. Mr. Morris is also printing a "Biblia Innocentium; or, Story of the People of God, from the Beginning of the World until the Coming of Christ upon Earth," written for children, by Mr. J. W. Mackail. The edition will be of two hundred copies, of which one hundred and fifty are for sale.

On the death of Dickens, Tennyson was asked to become president of the News Vendors' Benevolent Institution, but he declined in the following letter: "Sir—First let me thank the committee and yourself for the honour you have desired to confer upon me, which, however, I feel obliged to decline accepting, for I am neither a diner-out nor a speaker after dinner, nor could without violence to the truth be called a man of business. I should but be a *roi faineant*, which I don't wish to be—the square man in the round hole—but if you wish for the square man in the square hole I am sure Lord Houghton would be proud to serve your cause as president. At the same time, with the permission of your committee, I would be happy to be one of your vice-presidents by the side of my friend Longfellow."

Augustus J. C. Hare tells an interesting anecdote of Disraeli, who went to Liverpool, "a young man all curly and smart," with letters of introduction to Mr. Duncan Stewart. When he was shown the Exchange, crowded with busy merchants, he said: "My idea of greatness would be that a man should receive the applause of such an assemblage as this—that he should be cheered as he came into this room." At that time Disraeli remained in the building unnoticed, but when some years later Mr. Stewart again conducted him to the Exchange a cheer arose that deepened into a roar. The Prime Minister was greatly pleased by the demonstration, and recalled to his host the remark he had made years before.

The Athenæum states that Mr. David Douglas, who lately gave Sir W. Scott's journal to the world, is about to publish Scott's "Familiar Letters," between 1797 and 1825. The letters in manuscript number upwards of 2,000, and the most interesting and characteristic will alone be included in Mr. Douglas's forthcoming work. One contains a rough sketch, in Scott's hand, of the Abbotsford property, and a statement of his project for dealing with what he afterwards termed his *Delilah*. Mr. Douglas will not only annotate the work copiously, but he will also introduce explanatory letters from some of the noble and notable men and women who were Scott's contemporaries and correspondents. The first of the two volumes composing the work will probably appear early in the spring.

On Saturday, Nov. 26, Professor Clarke brought his interesting series of lectures on Tennyson to a close. The subject of this last lecture was the Laureate's later poems, and the Professor read some beautiful passages from "Enoch Arden," and from that wonderful production, "Rizpah." These lectures have been followed eagerly by large and interested audiences, a significant challenge to those who would tell us that the iron glove of philistinism has already crushed out all love for "sweetness and light." The lectures have appeared in our columns, but those who have merely read them have lost much in losing contact with the lecturer, a critical scholar, an enthusiast for his subject, and one, moreover, capable of rousing enthusiasm in others. Professor Clarke's personality was infused into every sentence he delivered.

Mr. Grant Allen, says the New York Tribune, has been giving a lecture on "The Novel as She is Wrote," which contains some amusing information. When the plot has been selected, Mr. Allen declares, the writer proceeds to elaborate it and spread it out thin over the requisite number of chapters. This requires the introduction of episodes, and he usually introduces twenty-six, one for each instalment. One well-known novelist writes his great scenes first—the scene on which everything hinges—and afterwards works backward to the chapters that lead up to them. In this way he is in no doubt as to the situation of the doors of the drawing-room or to the precise date on which the murder was committed. The good, solid domestic, bread-and-butter novelist writes straight ahead from the first chapter. The conscientious novelist writes skeleton chapters first and draws them gradually out, making the conversations and episodes more life-like by constant addition. The most ordinary way of writing is to write all the chapters out tolerably fully at first, but without much attempt at literary style, and then to go over the whole ground piecemeal, making additions of the sort which give literary flavour to the composition. As for the humour, that is usually inserted afterwards.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, a Canadian, formerly connected with Trinity College, Toronto, is now on a visit to Canada, with the object, according to the London Athenæum, of making sketches of French Canadian life for the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Parker is rapidly making for himself a name in the literary world of England. Mr. Parker's collection of short stories entitled "Pretty Pierre," is announced. It will contain the tales recently contributed by him to the *National Observer*, with one or two from the *New York Independent*. Messrs. Methuen, we believe, will be the publishers. Mr. Parker has also com-

pleted a short serial, which will commence at once in the *English Illustrated*; and the Christmas number of *Good Words* is also to be from his pen. This will be a novel of the average one volume length, to be called "The Chief Factor." The plot deals with Scotch-Canadian life at the time of the contention between the Hudson Bay and the North-West Companies for the possession of the fur regions—a struggle which (although the fact is not generally known in England) more than once resulted in bloodshed. As if that were not enough for one man, Mr. Parker has, we understand, written a story for Mr. Phil May's "Christmas Annual."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjoith. *Boyhood in Norway*. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Cuyler, Theodore L., D.D. *Stirring the Eagle's Nest*. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company.
- De Saint-Armand, Lambert. *The Duchess of Berry*. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Herrick, Christine Terhune. *The Littler Dinner*. \$1.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Meriwether, Lee. *Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean*. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Pierson, Rev. A. T. *The Divine Art of Preaching*. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Ris, Jacob A. *The Children of the Poor*. \$2.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Poems of James Russell Lowell, Volumes VII. VIII. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company; Toronto: Williamson Book Company.
- The Great Streets of the World. \$4 00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let
thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call them
friend?
For so, the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.
—Tennyson.

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SCIENCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Among the special features of this standard magazine for the coming year will be accounts by competent specialists of the present standing of the several departments of science as exhibited at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. The marvels of **Electricity** to be displayed there will be described and explained by Mr. CHARLES M. LUNGREN. Large provision has been made for the exhibit of **Anthropology**, and this department will be carefully treated by Prof. FREDERICK STARR, of the Chicago University. Mr. BENJAMIN REMON will treat of the applications of science in the vast interests of **Transportation**, and the scope and significance of the exhibits in other departments will be set forth by able hands.

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After an absence of sixteen months the Danish Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland has returned to Copenhagen. The leader of the Expedition, Lieutenant Ryder, of the Danish Royal Navy, expresses gratification at the results obtained. Among other achievements, the Expedition has succeeded in laying down a special chart of a coast hitherto unexplored.

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The second son of the Czar, the Grand Duke George, continues his peculiar course of treatment for pulmonary disease. In accordance with his physician's theory that a low temperature tends to destroy the consumption bacillus and to prevent the growth of tubercles, the room of the royal patient is unpapered and bare, the mattress on his bed thin, and the fires moderate in the coldest weather. The progress of the disease is said to have been checked, but his attendants suffer extremely from the cold.—Harper's Bazaar.

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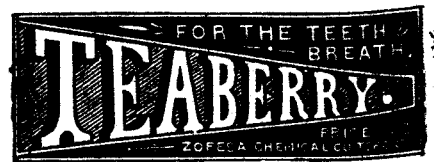
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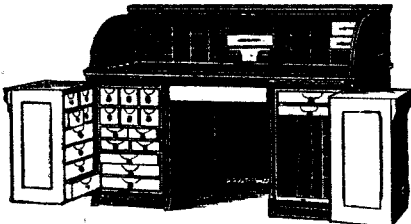
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A Pittsburg physician explains how the worm gets into the chestnut. When the nut is still green an insect comes along and, hunting a warm place in which to have its eggs hatched, lights upon the green chestnut and stings it. At the same time it deposits some of its eggs in the opening thus made. The chestnut begins to ripen and at the same time the eggs are hatching. The insect selects chestnuts as a place for depositing its eggs as being the best adapted place by instinct. The floury matter in the nut turns to sugar and sugar contains carbon, which produces heat.—New York Times.

Notwithstanding their diminutive size, pugnacity is one of the most conspicuous traits of humming-birds. Even kingbirds and the boldest hawks are afraid of them, being compelled to retreat before the impetuous assaults of the tiny warrior, whose boldness is only equalled by the lightning-like rapidity of his movements, thus baffling any attempt at resistance on the part of the more powerful adversary. The lance-like thrusts of the needle-like beak are usually directed at the eyes of the enemy. When two or more individuals of either sex happen near the same spot, spirited and often violent conflicts are almost certain to ensue.—Boston Transcript.

In 1880 there was but one cremation society in the United States; now there are in all thirty-two, in the following towns: New York, Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Davenport, Iowa; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Jersey City, N.J.; Lancaster, Pa.; Lacrosse, Wis.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Newark, N.J.; New Orleans, La.; Oil City, Pa.; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Sacramento, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Savannah, Ga.; Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Troy, N.Y.; Washington, Pa.; Washington, D.C., and Worcester, Mass. Europe has cremation societies in Berlin, Geneva, Hamburg, Copenhagen, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, The Hague, Vienna and Zurich.—Kate Field's Washington.

According to the Dyer and Calico Printer, there are two satisfactory methods for softening water in use. In the first process, hydrated baryta is placed in a filter press, which is traversed by the water to be purified, and produces an effluent showing only one or two degrees of hardness. Hydrated baryta, which is now largely used in sugar refining, and is easy to procure, precipitates all the bases, lime, magnesia, etc., as well as the sulphuric and carbonic acids, so that the carbonates and sulphates of lime and magnesia, which are the most harmful substances, are precipitated by one treatment. According to the other process, hydrated oxide of lead is employed instead of baryta, and precipitates the carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides. It is necessary to obtain the hydrated oxide of lead cheaply, and the following method has been devised for this purpose: A solution of sodium nitrate is placed in a vat, divided into two compartments by a diaphragm. Lead electrodes of large surface are placed in a solution, and a current from a dynamo is then passed through. The sodium nitrate is decomposed, caustic soda being formed in the negative compartment, and nitric acid at the positive pole, from which it dissolves a certain quantity of lead, forming lead nitrate. When the current has passed through the liquid for a certain time, the solutions are run from the two compartments into a second vat, and there mixed by means of an agitator. The soda precipitates hydrated oxide of lead, and itself forms sodium nitrate; the solution is then filtered, and the nitrate solution again submitted to electrolysis. When the baryta or lead oxide is used up, it is replaced by freshly prepared oxides. It is stated that the use of the filter press can be avoided by employing plumbate of sodium (a solution of lead oxide in caustic soda). The precipitate is simply allowed to settle out, and the water obtained shows a hardness of about two or three degrees.—Scientific American.

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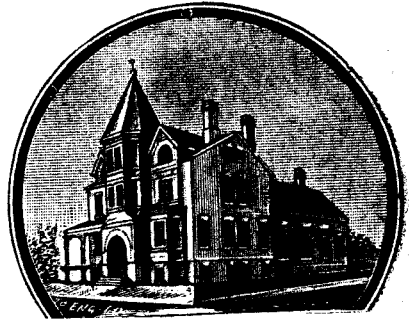
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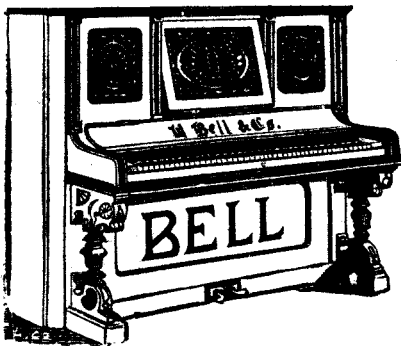
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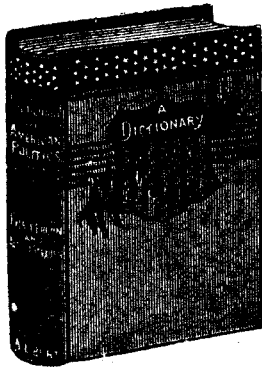
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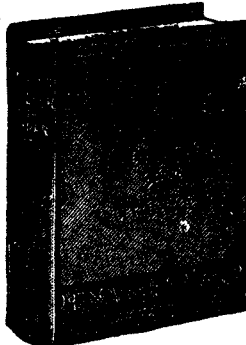
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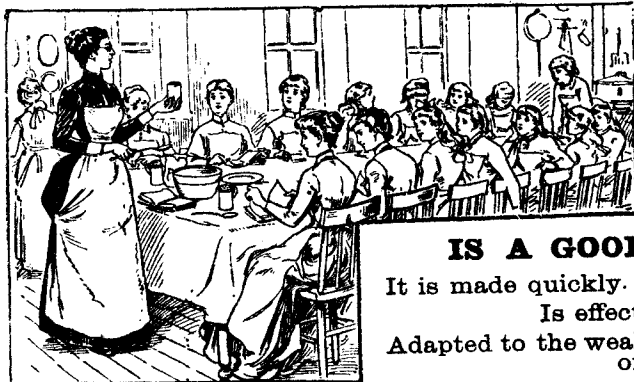
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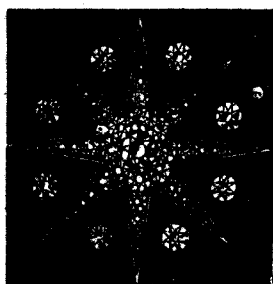
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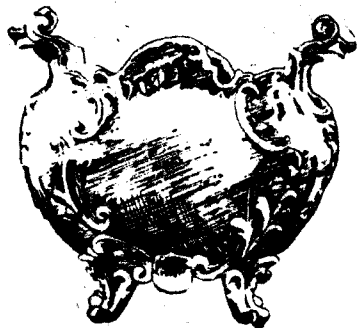
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