

# THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Second Year.  
Vol. II., No. 11.

Toronto, Thursday, February 12th, 1885.

\$3.00 per Annum.  
Single Copies, 7 cents.

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## The Week,

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.  
Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

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

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C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN Manitoba, the Norquay dynasty appears to be tottering to its fall. The sincere attachment of Mr. Norquay to the interest of his Province cannot be questioned any more than his ability; but he is condemned to sustain at once two characters which are incompatible with each other. He is trying to be at once an independent representative of Manitoba and a faithful liegeman of the Tory Party at Ottawa. By the Tory Party at Ottawa Manitoba and the North-West generally are regarded as a dependency in the management of which, though its own welfare may not be disregarded, the interest of the party is to be paramount alike in appointments and other matters. Mr. Norquay sets forth from Winnipeg a Manitoban patriot, sternly resolved to insist on the demands of his Province, with which it is quite evident from his Manitoban speeches that he personally concurs; but as he fares Eastward the other side of his double character gains the ascendancy, and when he reaches the presence of his Chief at Ottawa he is a Tory and nothing else. It is gratifying at all events to see that Manitoba is not easily to be made an appendage of parties with whose struggle for power she is no more concerned than she is with that of parties in the United States. The Machine has been imported, but works imperfectly. What the Province wants is an independent, though not a disaffected, delegation at Ottawa. Of her present delegation one member alone seems to do his duty.

OUR Protectionists must have the courage of their convictions, if they can recommend the hungry multitudes of workmen in Great Britain to alleviate their distress by the re-imposition of the Bread Tax. They must also have a martyr spirit of devotion to principle, since the Corn Laws, if re-enacted, would exclude Canadian wheat from British ports. We should then come back to that happy state of economical relations which was aptly compared to a dinner party in which one man had all the soup and another had all the salt. Manchester would have all the clothes and Canada all the food. Industrial history is too fresh in the memory of the English people. They have not forgotten, nor will they be allowed to forget, that before the repeal of the Corn Laws England was the scene of commercial paralysis and of distress which bordered on famine. They know that as soon as the Corn Laws were repealed she bounded forward on a career of prosperity which, though not unchequered or unmarred by over-speculation and other commercial errors, has on the whole been unexampled and almost fabulous. There is distress now in some of the

English trades, especially the shipping trade, with regard to which however it ought to be borne in mind that reduction of the number of ships built is in some measure the natural consequence of increased speed, as a smaller number of ships becomes sufficient to do the same amount of carrying. There is distress, and not less intense, in some of the trades in the United States. There is distress in Canada, though we are relieved of its pressure to some extent by emigration into the States. Everywhere the causes are vicissitudes of trade the laws of which are not yet certainly known. In England the mass of artisans is so large that prosperity and depression alike appear there in the most striking form. The point of those who recommend the renewal of the Corn Laws seems to be that wheat would then be grown on the poorer land which is now given up to pasture. No doubt it would; and, if the Protective duty were raised high enough, the people would be driven to the cultivation of sand and bog. Their capital and labour would then be wasted, as under a Protective system capital and labour always are. That prosperity can be created by taxation, and that the hungry can be fed by making bread dearer, are propositions of which the bare enunciation would seem sufficient. But there is no absurdity which cannot be worked up in plausible words or which self-interest will not find arguments to defend.

FREE Trade and Protection have been bandying against each other in our Press charges of affinity to Communism. The Tory Squires who voted for the Corn Laws in England were not Communists in principle, neither were those luminaries of economic wisdom, the statesmen of old Spain, who carried Protectionism to the highest point. Yet it is true that while free trade belongs to a general policy of liberty, self-development, and spontaneous progress, Protection belongs to a policy of paternal government and regulation by authority, the organ of which in a Monarchy is a single despot, and in a Communistic society would be that complex and mysterious autocrat styled the State. What is more important than theoretic classification is the question whether it is the practical tendency of Protection to produce suffering among the people and Communism as the result of suffering. Free Traders contend that it is, and they show good reason for their contention. The fiscal legislator is able to stimulate production, as Sir Leonard Tilley has stimulated production in Canada; but he cannot regulate demand. Over-production is certain to be followed by glutted markets and by sudden depression. Great and abrupt changes in the labour market, wages so high as to tempt to improvidence one day and dearth of bread the next, are of all things the most trying to the character of the working-man. Thus are engendered the paroxysms of discontent which lead to communism and communistic outbreaks. In the United States, a new country, with ample room for expansion on every side, employment ought if anywhere to be abundant, wages ought if anywhere to be steady. Yet there have been industrial convulsions more violent than any which England has witnessed during the same period. England has of late had nothing like the Molly Maguire outrages in the mining district of Pennsylvania, much less has she had anything like the wave of industrial war which some years ago rolled over the Middle States. The history of the trade in pig-iron has been cited as a case in point. A fresh start in railway enterprise caused a sudden demand for the article. Protection limited the field of supply, and the consequence was an enormous inflation of the trade. The production increased more than 50 per cent. in a single year. In 1870 there were 230 furnaces, in 1873 there were 657. Then came the collapse; half the iron-workers of the United States were out of work, the rest were receiving reduced wages; many coal miners were in the same plight; communistic agitations and outbreaks followed. In England, though there had been over-production and fluctuation, there had been nothing so extreme as this, and there was but little disturbance. It is also contended by the Free Traders, and with apparent truth, that Protection engenders discontent and communism by its tendency to exaggerate the inequalities of fortune. Monster fortunes are certainly the characteristic phenomena of the United States, while in England of late years the distribution has been more equal. It may perhaps be added that there is an affinity between Protectionism and

forced paper currency, as we saw in the case of the late Mr. Buchanan, while forced paper currency, by producing violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of the working-man's wages, gave birth to the first industrial war in the United States.

FROM the inception of the Pacific Railway to the present, the Government and the Legislature have been the willing victims of self-delusion. Parliament was so certain of its creative powers that it proclaimed its intention to make something out of nothing, to build a railway to the Pacific Ocean without increasing the public burthens. To fulfil this promise it was required to build some thousands of miles of railway without adding to the taxes or increasing the public debt. It might as well have undertaken to subsist the whole population for two years without food, to fatten all the cattle in the country on air, to grow heavy crops of grain on naked rocks, or to start a perpetual motion by the simple means of turning a sod with due ceremony on a given day. At the first step of the promised creation an expenditure of many millions was admitted to be necessary; but the millions were assumed to be in the land, and if it would take a little while to get them out, this would be easily done by a judicious anticipation of a latent resource which the railway would make active. The Government would give away lands to some settlers *pour encourager les autres*, it would keep some to turn into cash out of which to repay the capital which the building of the road would make it necessary to borrow, and it would give some in lieu of cash to the company which was to build the road. It seemed to be assumed that the railway would bring all the lands in the North-West within reach of settlement; while in truth the lands to be so benefited are confined to a strip of fifty or sixty miles wide. Some remnants of the delusion that the lands will, in the end, repay the Government for its expenditure on the road are still occasionally met with in connection with a faith which is proof against all the facts of experience; but they are getting scarce and in a short time will no more be seen. It is doubtful whether any delusion equal to this of making the railway build itself was ever conceived out of Bedlam. But that the delusion was real it is hard to believe: Parliament offered to public acceptance an economic paradox, at the same time declaring that with itself implicit faith in the nostrum precluded every shade of doubt. A political railway was to be built, and it seemed to be appropriate not only that all commercial considerations should be cast to the winds, but that the plainest suggestions of common sense should be unheeded. The next delusion was that Amsterdam, New York, London (in less degree) had contributed with Canadians to form a syndicate of surpassing financial strength, which would be able to finance the undertaking and carry the road to a speedy conclusion without danger of hitch or afterclap. The combination was strong enough to do a great deal of outside work subsidiary to the main line; but the entire means of building the main line it soon became evident the Government must provide. All who looked at its economic side condemned the project; while the majority, including both political parties, agreed to subordinate the commercial to the political necessity of connecting British Columbia to the Union by an iron band. From the economic standpoint the first are already justified by the facts; the politicians allege that they too are justified by the political exigencies of the case. However this may be, the political view prevailed, and for better or worse the road already pushed into the heart of the Rocky Mountains must be finished. There will be a new riddle for Parliament to solve this session; but it admits of only one answer, and this answer follows naturally from all that has gone before. The company has faith that, in its hands, the road can be made to pay; and it offers to forego all prospective profits on its lands to enable it to get the means successfully to carry the undertaking through. Unless it can be shown that there is some better means of attaining the object which Parliament has from the first had in view, the acceptance of this proposal, much as the necessity may be regretted, would seem to be inevitable. The question whether the road will pay in the hands of the Company, after all the subventions which it has received, is totally different from the question of the financial consequences to the nation. As to the first, the chiefs of the Company are sanguine; as to the second, illusions can be cherished no longer.

NOVA SCOTIA is before the Federal Government with a petition for an increase of the annual subsidy of which, under the terms of the union and by subsequent arrangement, she is in receipt. This Province was not allowed freedom of action when it was resolved to make her a member of the Confederation, and she now deems herself at liberty to review the financial terms of the Union. The two political parties, differing upon every other subject, unite in this demand. If, after nineteen years, the financial basis of Confederation is to be treated as unsettled, it would seem

hopeless to look forward to any time when it would be secure against disturbance. An additional grant to one Province could not be made, except under very exceptional circumstances, without giving rise to counter claims; and if "better terms" are to be given from time to time, the pressure on the Federal Treasury will prevent any reform in the tariff, and Protectionism in its worst form will be permanently fastened on the country. Instead of a decrease an increase of the tariff might be looked for. If more revenue be necessary, in what form and under what authority ought it to be collected? Shall the Provinces which want the revenue collect it in the form of direct taxes for themselves, or shall the Federal authority collect it for them in the form of indirect taxes? The duty of imposing new or adding to old taxes, on whomsoever it may fall, is a disagreeable one; and it is not surprising that the Provinces should try to escape from the odium which will attach to its exercise; but the best rule must be that each Government should provide for any fiscal necessities which the subsidy is insufficient to meet. Provincial autonomy will be best preserved by each Province having control over its own financial resources. Each Province ought to know best what form of direct taxes can be collected with the least inconvenience to its people; and when it asks an increase of subsidy it must give the Federal Legislature the choice of the mode in which the additional revenue which the demand implies shall be collected. Practically the demand implies an increase of the customs duties, and this means an increase of Protection. Is Nova Scotia willing to take the consequences of the demand which she is now making?

IT is stated that our distinguished militia officer Colonel Williams has offered to raise a regiment in Canada for the British service. Here is an excellent opening for those members of the Dominion Parliament who are so anxious that Sir John Macdonald should at once introduce a measure of Imperial Confederation. All that Colonel Williams proposes, presumably, is that Canada shall allow herself to be used as the recruiting-ground, in return for which she is to receive the commissions, England paying the whole cost. In place of this, which after all is rather an equivocal way of "raising a regiment," let the Imperial Federationists in the Dominion Parliament move to equip and maintain the regiment at the cost of Canada. Nothing that they could do would tend more effectually to demonstrate the practicability of Imperial Federation. For our own part, though we are not believers in Imperial Federation, we should heartily applaud as an act of wisdom no less than of filial affection such a contribution to the defence, in a perilous hour, of the heart of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Simply to offer Canada as a recruiting-ground is not a very signal proof of devotion. Canada served as a recruiting ground on a large scale for the Federals in the American Civil War.

THE decline in the revenue for the fiscal year ending with June last was over four millions of dollars, a small part of which only was due to a reduction of taxes. The shrinkage was almost entirely in the Customs and Excise. There was still a surplus on the year, and it is probably the last of the series. In the first seven months of the current fiscal year there has been a deficit of over a million. Sir Leonard Tilley's confident estimates of continued surpluses of large amount for a series of years will not be realized, and it is well that they should not. The Minister of Finance has allowed himself to drift into a habit of giving protection to any one with a new nostrum that asks it, and in so doing he has virtually given up the control over the tariff. Of applications for changes in the tariff there will be no end; and the Minister of Finance must expect to land wherever interested advisers may see fit to lead him.

WHETHER Khartoum really fell when rescue was at hand, or whether it had been virtually in the hands of the Mehdi long before and was allowed to remain apparently in those of Gordon as a bait to draw the British army to dangerous ground, appears now to be a moot question. In any case the event is disastrous. Yet surely the wailing has been excessive. England seems to have lost something of her self-command: let us hope that she has not lost any of her fortitude. The pillars of the Empire can hardly be shaken by any misadventure in the Soudan. People talk wildly of a general rising of Islam: let them restrain their paroxysms at all events till the signs of this general rising appear. Reinforcements are needed and will be sent. The Arab army attacked General Stewart apparently with its full force; was totally defeated, and in the subsequent engagements showed all the moral effects of defeat. The most serious part of the matter, after all, is the ascendancy in the national councils of such influences as those under which this hap-hazard enterprise was undertaken. It could not be incumbent on the Government to risk a British army for the extrication of a private adventurer from the desperate position, far beyond the

scope of regular operations, into which his heroic lunacy had hurried him. But the press insisted on the expedition, and the Government allowed itself to be coerced. One journal especially, which has been labouring to increase its circulation by sensationalism of every kind, played a leading part in the fatal decision. If the Government cannot keep the reins in its own hands and those of its commanders, the Khartoum catastrophe is likely to be neither the last nor the worst. There is plenty of opinion independent of the newspaper press, if the statesmen would only trust it and appeal to it.

ALREADY a rebuke has been given by events to the exaggerated panic which followed the fall of Khartoum. General Wilson's detachment has been rescued, and in the operation the superior qualities of the British soldier have been once more decisively displayed. The spirit of the English people appears to be fairly aroused, and there seems to be a general disposition to lay faction aside and support the Government in the crisis. That French criticism of the performances of British generals should be adverse is a matter of course. Pessimism is also the natural tone of the veterans of the Senior United Service Club, who think that nobody can do so well as they once did, and are, moreover, both somewhat jealous of Lord Wolseley's cheaply-earned reputation and strongly opposed to the new military system which is largely his work. There is no manifestation among the powers of Europe of any intention to take unfriendly advantage of the difficulty in which England is placed. France, whose designs there is the most reason to suspect, has her hands full with her own war in China. The war will, of course, be protracted; no doubt it will be costly; but we may feel confident that civilization with its disciplined armies and its inexhaustible resources will, as usual, prevail. The wild prediction of an impending mutiny in India, which some English member of Parliament has been wise enough to communicate to a reporter for transmission to this side of the water, is, so far as at present appears, the offspring of his own hysterical and ignominious panic. Gordon's death is indeed sad news; but it can be no surprise; and perhaps his captivity, by compelling operations to be directed to his rescue, might, in a strategical sense, have been more embarrassing than his death. The atrocities committed by the Mehti and his hordes must deprive them of all sympathy.

THE political consequences of the disaster in England will depend on the effect which it may produce on the health and spirits of Mr. Gladstone. If he has strength to go on, he will hardly resign while his reputation is under a cloud, and there is little chance of his being turned out by the Opposition. Discontented as the nation may be, it can hope nothing from a change of Government. The Conservatives have at present no man who possesses anything like the confidence of the country. The Beaconsfield era has bequeathed to them a total dearth of first-class statesmanship. Lord Salisbury has acquired a fatal name for precipitancy combined with irresolution, to say nothing of the stain which his character contracted by the Schouvaloff agreement and the affair of Tunis. Sir Stafford Northcote has become a melancholy jest, and Lord Randolph Churchill is at present repairing by an Oriental tour the mighty genius for statesmanship which he has exhausted by delirious vituperation. With Mr. Gladstone and his divided Cabinet then the nation will probably stumble on for the present as best it can. But if in the effort to repair the disaster in Egypt the war spirit should be roused, and patriotism should be reawakened, a change might come over the political scene. Mr. Chamberlain's influence might decline; there might be a demand for men of a different stamp; and if the Irish Disunionists should provoke the nation in its angry and resolute mood, and perhaps in an hour of serious peril, they might find themselves and the Irish question handled in a style very different from the philanthropic sensibility and hesitancy to resort to force for the suppression of rebellion on which they have hitherto been enabled to presume.

THE brightest spot in Mr. Gladstone's horizon at present is the alliance with Italy, which promises to be hearty and lasting. This is the more cheering to the aged statesman because he may fairly ascribe it to his own exertions in the Italian cause. Diplomacy was scandalized at the time by his ringing appeal to the conscience of Europe against the tyranny of the Neapolitan Bourbons. Even to the kindly and sympathizing Lord Aberdeen it appeared an alarming escapade. But the chivalrous daring which inspired it has been justified by the event. The Liberal Party in England would have done more for Italian Independence had it not been held back by its Irish wing, which was raising subscriptions and levying soldiers for the defence of the Pope, and with which Mr. Disraeli, himself a bitter enemy to the Italian cause and a devout worshipper of the Bourbons, was always trying to effect a strategical junction. Enough, it seems, was done to win the Italian heart. The debt of Italy to France

might appear greater; but it was largely cancelled by the murder of the Roman Republic and the annexation of Savoy and Nice, as well as by general manifestations of a selfish desire to keep Italy divided and under the domination of France. Italy is severed from England by no antagonism of interest; she has aspirations which there is nothing to prevent England from seconding; stimulated perhaps by the memory of Venetian and Genoese glories, she has made extraordinary efforts to become a great naval power; and there is not the slightest danger of her espousing the Irish cause.

THE coming Session of the British Parliament will probably, in addition to the great questions which are pending, bring a debate on a minor question of a most acrimonious and indecorous kind. A marriage portion will be proposed for the Princess Beatrice and an allowance for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. It is curious that, while the democratic masses in England acquiesce in Monarchy, which has never been seriously assailed, nothing influences their wrath more than a grant of money to any member of the Royal Family. The sum which, compared with the national revenue and expenditure, is a mere dribble, to their imagination seems enormous as a gift to a mere pensioner of the State, and each of them feels that what is thus lavished is the sweat of his own brow. It is as much as the life of a Radical member of the House of Commons is worth to vote in favour of one of these grants. Brave was he who, having been guilty of that act of apostasy, told his irate constituents that he hated shams, but a mean sham most of all. Yet the members of the Royal Family have an indisputable claim upon the State for marriage portions at all events, since the State, for purposes of its own, puts a restraint upon their liberty of marriage. By the Royal Marriage Act no descendant of the body of King George II., others than the issue of princesses married to foreigners, can marry before the age of twenty-five without the consent of the Crown, or after that age without a year's notice to the Privy Council and the tacit assent of Parliament. If this Act were repealed, the Princes of the Blood might choose among the heiresses of England: at all events they might have the wives that they liked, whereas at present their choice is confined to a cruelly narrow circle. If some Radical member would move to repeal the Act as an unnatural sacrifice of affection to policy, which has in more than one case produced unhappiness or worse, he would do more honour to his principles than by disputing an obligation of which equity will prescribe the fulfilment while the present law remains in force. In the Middle Ages, when monarchy was robust, affection was left comparatively free; but in recent times the chapter of Royal Marriages has been unedifying. The Queen of George III. was apprised for the first time of the disposition to be made of her heart when she found herself in the presence of the ambassador who, as the King's proxy, was to receive her hand. In condemning even George IV. justice requires us always to remember that he was prevented by law from marrying Mrs. Fitzherbert, who would have made him a good wife, and compelled to marry a woman whom he had never seen, and the first sight of whom caused him, with too much reason, to call for a glass of brandy. It is true that the Court is at present in bad odour. The social duties of Royalty have been shirked, and as everybody in England believes, for the unprincipled purpose of hoarding money. In the indulgence of a mere whim, and in defiance of faithful advice often repeated, Ireland has been neglected and the love of the Irish people has been criminally and disastrously flung away. England indeed has of late had too much reason to doubt whether the chosen seat of duty is an hereditary throne. But these are sins which ought hardly to be visited on the head either of the daughter or of the youthful grandson of the Queen, and to make a fuss about a petty item of expenditure, which is a necessary incident of existing institutions, is surely beneath the dignity of the nation.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is a commercial millionaire whose wealth was made in a manner by no means socialistic. But he is an eager, not to say voracious candidate for power, and he evidently believes that Socialistic Democracy is the Coming King. Accordingly he proclaims a crusade of Socialistic confiscation. His denunciations, however, are strictly confined to those whose property happens to consist of land or houses, leaving unassailed the sanctity of those commercial investments from which his own vast income is derived. But while he is sounding his agrarian tocsin the clang of another tocsin strikes ominously upon his ear. Mr. Hyndman, who, being probably not a millionaire, preaches the gospel of spoliation without limit, addresses to the apostle of limited plunder a criticism on his shortcomings the logical edge of which Mr. Chamberlain will find it difficult to turn. You do nothing, says Mr. Hyndman, by attacking Land alone; no real advantage can be reaped by the people without first taking possession of Capital, the interests of which are so ably represented by Mr.

Chamberlain : the bare land without capital for its cultivation would be of no use to the people if it were divided among them to-morrow. Warming with his argument, Mr. Hyndman goes on to say that if the landowner is an indirect slave-driver and a robber, the capitalist is a direct slave-driver and a robber of a worse kind. The nationalization of all railways, all the factories in Birmingham (including the screw factories), the whole mercantile marine, and all the mines would, in Mr. Hyndman's opinion, be easier and more advantageous than the nationalization of the land. "We Socialists," he says, in conclusion, "go at both land and capital; and I venture to think that we are far more practical and more honest than capitalist politicians who assail one form of private property because it looks the weakest, or because it may save their own bacon for the time being." No position is more fatally weak than that of a half-Jacobin. This is a truth which the first ward politician and wire-puller of his time is likely to illustrate by his own fate, if he proceeds in his present career. Mr. Chamberlain seems to feel that in his recent speeches he has overshot his mark and shows an inclination to take in sail. He is anxious to draw a distinction between his socialism and that of Mr. George, who proposes to confiscate in favour of the nation, whereas his own proposal is to confiscate in favour of a peasant proprietary which he desires to establish. But his destined victims will probably tell him that, if they are to be killed, it signifies very little to them how they are to be cooked or by whom they are to be eaten.

THEY who fancy that they can at once make society happy by despoiling those whom they somewhat arbitrarily call the rich, labour, it would seem, under two fallacies. In the first place they greatly overrate the amount of the fund which spoliation could practically place at their disposal. The personal consumption, even of the wealthiest man, is not very large; he has only one stomach to be fed, only one back to be clothed, and often his own style of living is very plain. The bulk of his income goes in wages, which to his household are paid partly in the shape of board. It may be said that the wages are paid to ministers of luxury or of mere refinement, who would be better employed in producing necessaries of life or articles within the reach of the working-class. This may be said by those who take a Spartan view of civilization. But what is certain is that the receivers of the wages at present subsist by them, and if they ceased to receive them, as they could not at once change their trades, would become a burden on the community, which would deduct heavily from the net proceeds of confiscation. In the second place it is assumed, with strange simplicity, that the social organism, after being wrecked, would remain as it was before, and that there would still be a wealthy class to be annually plundered by the use of the taxing power. A moment's reflection ought to show that this is an absurd delusion. Wealth is made, saved and accumulated because property is secure; as soon as property ceased to be secure, wealth would disappear; the first generation of rich men plundered would be the last, and the socialistic community would then have to provide for its expenses by other means. It is a pity that the sphere of experiment in politics is so limited, and that the Socialists, Nationalizers or Confiscators, whichever of these names they prefer, cannot try their method of producing universal felicity on a single community, and let us see the results before it is tried on the world at large.

THE fact is, however, that the experiment has been already tried upon a very sufficient scale and with very decisive results. The Jacobins were not exactly Socialists in theory, but they were Nationalizers, they were Confiscators, they preached spoliation as well as murderous hatred of the rich, and in the Reign of Terror their principals and sentiments had full swing. The result is exhibited by M. Taine, of whose industrious volumes no part is more instructive than the chapter which exhibits in the fullest detail and with abundant authorities the economical effects of the Reign of Terror. The mechanism by which nutriment is digested and dispensed over the human body is not more complex and delicate, as M. Taine truly says, than that by which production and distribution are carried on in the social frame. Seriously derange either and atrophy will ensue. Jacobin frenzy, by confiscations, by compulsory requisitions, by plunderings, by a maximum, by forced paper currency, by the proclamation of principles subversive of all security of property, totally deranged and ruined the mechanism of production and distribution in France. The spring of all industry from the highest to the lowest, the desire of possessing property, was broken. Capital was locked up, money took flight, merchants and shop-keepers realized what they could and bought no more stock, manufactures, production of all kinds ceased, and the payment of wages ceased at the same time. Even the farmer preferred consuming at once what he raised, and not only his crops but his stock, to waiting for his wheat and kine to be swept

away by a Government requisition, or carrying them to a city where a maximum prevailed and he would be forced to take the price in depreciated paper. The earth at last ceased to yield her increase. Dearth and then famine prevailed, first over large districts, and in time over the whole of France. The evidence of the Jacobin emissaries themselves is unanimous as to the intensity and universality of the distress. People went out from the cities to gather grass which they boiled for food. Bran took the place of flour. Potatoes were the food of the wealthiest and the most fortunate. Through the bitter nights of winter immense trains of starving people waited in the snow for the opening of the bakers' shops, at which in the morning they were to receive a miserable dole of bread. Thousands perished in those days by the guillotine, tens of thousands by civil war and massacre, hundreds of thousands by famine. Such was the felicity into which France entered through the gate of confiscation, and which she was too glad to exchange for the rule of a military despot. The object of all land legislation is to increase production and give the people plenty of bread. Agrarian Communism, with a forced paper currency, gives them, or the more fortunate of them, bran or grass. The social organism may be, and is being, gradually improved. The rate of its improvement is increasing, as the very impatience with which social ills and inequalities are now regarded serves to prove; but it cannot any more than the human frame be fundamentally changed at will; least of all can it be brought at once to perfect health and happiness by laceration and convulsion.

To cultivate unfriendly relations with Russia and to perpetuate the existence of Turkish despotism were the twin objects of the Jingo policy. In their pursuit of the first the Jingoists were perfectly successful. The one surely whom England had in Europe was effectually estranged; a hostile character was forced on the Northern neighbour of the British Empire in India and the seeds of future enmity were sown with a naval power which is certain one day to predominate in the Eastern Mediterranean. To carry out that part of the programme was only too easy; to carry out the other part was impossible. The decay of Turkey is not material but moral; and thus it naturally escaped the insight alike of Lord Palmerston and Lord Beaconsfield, both of whom fancied that material assistance, in the form of diplomatic support and financial guarantees, would reanimate a body which already had upon it the odour of the grave. The rush of conquest over, and its energy expended, the barbarian is overpowered by his lusts and sinks into a lethargy from which there is no revival. Such is the unvarying history of all the conquering powers of the East. The heir of Amureth and Mahomet II. withdraws into hisseraglio and leaves their empire to Pashas whose corrupt, rapacious, and indolent misrule reduces it first to poverty, and at last to sterility and desolation. The boasted Treaty of Berlin thrust the keys of the Bosphorus once more into the hands of hopeless decrepitude. Lord Beaconsfield, as has since been revealed, was prepared to declare war against Russia if she had not consented to allow Turkey to fortify the passes of the Balkan. The consent was extorted, but Turkey has never fortified the passes of the Balkan. Nothing of her but her army was left and it seems that she is now ceasing to pay the army. At the same time the brutal cruelty of which the Turk is the historical incarnation, is breaking out again in the treatment of the Christians in Macedonia; the atrocious facts, of which M. DeLaveleye has produced abundant evidence, are in vain contested by the distinguished but unvaracious pen of Sir A. Lyard. There may be still in the Ottomans as a dominant race, together with their unaltered pride and barbarity, a remnant of force sufficient to produce some dying convulsions, but the end cannot now be far off. As Russia took advantage of European complications to burst the bonds imposed on her after the Crimean War, and appear again as a naval power on the Black Sea, she will some day take a similar opportunity of declaring that she will no longer respect the bar placed by diplomacy at the Dardanelles. There was nothing to prevent her entering the Mediterranean as the fast friend of England; but Jingoism has provided and is still doing its best to make sure that she shall enter it as England's enemy.

By some students of Eastern politics and lovers of the East it seems to be believed that Islam is on the point of casting its slough, undergoing some moral transformation, and making a fresh start in life. It is difficult to understand on what these anticipations are based. There is enthusiasm among the Mahometan tribes of Africa, as we see by the fanatical valour with which they throw themselves on the bayonet; but this is only the fire of recent conversion, while they in whose breasts it burns are mere barbarians. The sect of Reformers and Revivalists called the Wahabees which some time ago was an object of interest and fear to Anglo-Indians appears to have expended its vitality. Vague rumours are heard of

movements in Arabia; and there is certainly a development of what may be called Panislamism, which however is the offspring not so much of religious revival as of the increased facility of intercommunication which enables the Moslem on the banks of the Ganges to see and lament the paling of the Crescent on the Bosphorus. But Islam is a religion of conquest, essentially barbarous and suited only for barbarians; it has never produced a genuine or a lasting civilization: it has never shown like Christianity a power of adapting itself to different phases and successive epochs of humanity. Persia, the second great Mahometan power, seems to have run the same downward course as Turkey, and to be in a state of even deeper decay and fouler putrescence. From Mr. Chisol's paper in the *Fortnightly*, as well as from every other trustworthy description of Persia, it appears that the filthy barbarian whom the false jewels with which he was bedizened, and the arts of the speculator in whose hands he was, made some years ago the lion of English society, is the head of a system not to be dignified with the name of government, since it neither is nor pretends to be anything but corruption, venality and extortion. The Shah, who is the owner of the whole country sells all authority of every kind in market overt, and the buyers wring the price out of the unhappy people. The public infamy has its spring as usual in a private and domestic morality which defies decent description. Nor does cruelty fail to go hand-in-hand with lust. Justice like everything else is sold to the rich, but the inevitable lawlessness of the common people is visited with savage reprisals, and the traveller sees through the length and breadth of the land little columns of brick closed up with plaster of Paris in each of which a victim has been buried alive, while the horrible forms of wretches with nose cut off, or with mutilated stumps beg alms at the gates of every town or village. Such are the political and social products of one of those "universal" religions which have been set up as the rivals of Christianity. Whatever power would be at the trouble of conquering and suppressing a Gomorrah turned into a torture house would render an unqualified service to humanity.

THE refusal of the United States House of Representatives to pass a bill for giving effect to the treaty with Mexico foretells the doom of all the other reciprocity treaties. The Mexican Treaty, having received the ratification of the Senate, had a better chance of going into force than any of the others; nothing was wanting but the consent of the House. Technically speaking the House has no share in the treaty-making power; but it has shown that it can, by withholding its consent from the bill which is always necessary for carrying a treaty into effect, defeat any international agreement into which, so far as their authority extends, the Executive and the Senate may enter. Mr. Hewitt tried to influence the House in favour of the bill by saying that the honour of the country was engaged by the action of the Executive and the Senate; but it is obvious that the House of Representatives has the power of independent action when the enabling bill comes before it. This is the check which the House has upon the treaty-making power; and if this check did not exist, the tariff might be completely changed in character without the sanction or in opposition to the protest of the Chamber which is supposed to have more than a co-equal control over the purse strings. The Mexican Treaty was opposed by the protectionists because it reduced some duties and abolished others, while revenue reformers saw in it a policy which, if carried out, must be a bar to a thorough revision of the tariff. With these treaties the most marked feature of President Arthur's policy disappears, and all idea of a commercial treaty with Canada, for which negotiations had not even been begun, may be dismissed for the present. Even the Senate is in no mood to ratify any more treaties, and the House of Representatives would certainly refuse its consent to the necessary enabling bills. But the policy which these treaties aimed to realize shows that even a Republican Executive was dissatisfied with a tariff which places heavier restrictions on the foreign trade than the needs of the revenue justify. While the foreign trade would have been stimulated in certain directions by the treaties, they would have put an end to the surplus, and the unmodified parts of the tariff would have been left in their present objectionable shape; the margin of revenue which, if another line were taken, could be spared as the price of reduction, would have disappeared. The House has refused to sanction a policy which would have made any effective revision of the tariff impossible. Congress reserves a power of action of which the treaties would have deprived it. The rejection of the Mexican Bill by the House leaves the legislative branch of the Government master of the situation. But until the two Houses are so modified in their composition as to enable them to act in harmony on the tariff, no general or sweeping reductions will be possible.

THAT there should be academical opposition to University Confederation in Queen's College was, as we said before, perfectly natural: that there should be local opposition in Kingston was almost a matter of course. But the opponents must surely see that, whatever force of a secondary kind their arguments may have, they do not touch the vital point. Can Ontario hope to maintain more than one University sufficiently large and sufficiently well equipped to give a first-rate education, literary and scientific, according to the standard of the present day? This is the real question: and it is presented in a concrete and peremptory form by the growth, within a day's journey both of Toronto and Kingston, of an American University with an endowment which is likely soon to reach ten millions, and which is already giving at the cheapest rate a first-rate education in practical science. "A little oatmeal" will go as far in supporting a student at Cornell as at the most diminutive University; and he will there get intellectual compensation for any cutaneous inconvenience which his Caledonian diet may entail. Queen's will not find the price of a railway ticket sufficient to protect her. True it is that Confederation by raising the standard for degrees is likely to lessen the number of graduates in the Province. But this loss will be a gain. Cheap degrees are a social as well as an academical evil. They tempt into intellectual callings youths who would be more useful and happier on the farm or in the store. All the callings which a graduate will condescend to enter are already overstocked, and to add to the glut is to accumulate the materials of discontent, perhaps of disturbance. But we must be patient. Association is strong. The principle of Confederation has on the whole triumphed. We shall see it practically recognized even by Queen's College in due time.

As was sure to be the case under a political Minister of Education, the School Reader Controversy has assumed a thoroughly party character, and the merits of the question are lost in the din of combatants assailing or defending the Mowat Government. Once more we are led to question the wisdom of the Government in allowing the late Superintendent to gratify his vindictive insolence by kicking the Council of Public Instruction out of doors, instead of maturely considering what functions such a Council might usefully perform. One of the functions which it might usefully perform unquestionably is the selection of school books, in which it would be above the suspicion of any sinister influence and would command, as no Party Minister can, the general confidence of the Province. The Minister of Education would at the same time escape the storms by which the barques of both holders of the office have been tossed. The present question is not free from difficulty in whatever hands it may be. There is danger to the quality of everything in the exclusion of competition. Yet on the whole it appears best that Government should have its own set of books and supply them to all the pupils at cost price. They might undergo periodical revision. There seems to be no good reason, by the way, why School Readers should be so insufferably dull. A pleasant tale would serve the purpose of teaching to read just as well as a series of dry extracts. Specimens of style are useless in books for children; they can be appreciated only by mature taste.

#### FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

THE Female Suffrage movement in the Ontario Legislature has now arrived at the second of its four inevitable stages. The first stage is municipal suffrage for unmarried women, which has been already carried; the second is parliamentary suffrage for unmarried women, of a Bill for which notice has been given; the third is the suffrage, both municipal and parliamentary, for married women as well as for unmarried, and the introduction of political division into the family which has hitherto been a political unit; the fourth and final stage is the eligibility of women to Parliament and to political offices of all kinds. Bella Lockwood for President crowns the destined series. The logical connection of the last two stages with the third is not doubtful, nor are the leaders at any pains to conceal from us that spinster suffrage is the thin end of the wedge. The thick end it might be called, since a privilege conceded to spinsters may surely be claimed with greater reason by those who are doing the duties of wives and mothers. Mr. Fraser, then, was right in saying that if a stand was to be made at all against a revolution in the relations between the sexes, it had better be made at the threshold. It is to the credit of the Church to which that gentleman belongs that though female suffrage could hardly fail to add to the political power of her priesthood, she has so far steadfastly upheld the organic principles of Christian society and opposed herself to sexual revolution. The influence of the Church of Rome would probably

be increased by the change; but it is doubtful whether Conservatism of the ordinary type would realize the party gain which in England, at least, it scents. Women of Conservative tendencies are likely to stay at home, while the revolutionary female mounts the Socialistic platform at Chicago, and bids the poor put their trust in dynamite and not in God.

Petitions of course are got up in favour of the Bill. A petition was got up in fulfilment of a wager, and was respectably signed praying for the immediate execution of the leading clergyman at Albany. No one who is in daily contact with society in Ontario and has opportunities of feeling its pulse can imagine that by the women of this Province generally the change has been demanded or is desired. The mass of women are domestic and feel that their kingdom is the home. The number is small of those who long for public life, who think with Mrs. Cady Stanton that maternity is a low object of ambition, or whose characters and aspirations have shared the general change which the utterance of such a sentiment denotes. They know that a perfect co-equality of the sexes is consistent with an assignment to each by nature of distinct functions in the organism of humanity. They know that as a sex they have privileges which they would not like to lose, that these are dependent on the existing relations between the sexes, and that if they insisted on becoming the rivals and competitors of man they would renounce their claim to his chivalrous protection. They know that they are not a class but a sex, and that they have not suffered, nor are they likely to suffer, any wrong at the hands of male legislatures the members of which are their husbands and brothers. It is at least doubtful whether, if invested with political power themselves, they would be able to extort by its use as much as they now freely obtain from the tutelary sentiment of the other sex. With regard to the mutual rights of married people, male legislatures have already gone as far as they could go without such destruction of all community of interest between man and wife as would loosen the conjugal tie; if they went too far, and made marriage a burden to the man without compensation, the consequence would be that men would begin to decline wedlock, as they did under the Roman Empire; and it would then be seen whether philosophic babble had power to control the strongest passions of the human breast. The property held by unmarried women differs in no respect from that held by men, nor is it likely to suffer any special detriment from legislation not directly controlled by its owners.

Nothing is settled by repeating the phrase that taxation and representation must go together. Everybody pays taxes direct or indirect. Our seamen pay them though they can hardly ever vote. Married women, as the partners of their husbands' fortunes, pay them just as much as spinsters. No property is represented in any case saving the minimum required as a qualification for the suffrage. The practical question to be answered in the common interest of both sexes is whether government would be improved by putting political power into the hands of women. The men have made the laws because law rests at bottom upon the force of the community and the force of the community is male. If women made laws to which men were opposed, the men would refuse to execute them and the authority of government would fall. This would be the fate of those arbitrary enactments on moral and social subjects which the advocates of sentimental legislation always dream of carrying by the help of the women's vote. The women of France would at this time make laws respecting religion which the men would practically annul. Men alone can perform the full duties of citizens, since they alone can take part in the defence of the country, an obligation most properly attached to the suffrage by the present law of the Dominion. Men alone can be made thoroughly responsible for their public conduct; a woman arraigned for parliamentary or official misbehaviour would plead her sex. Political character must be formed in action and practical life, which as a rule is the sphere of man, while other qualities not less valuable in their way are formed in the home which is the sphere of woman. Certainly the contrary has not yet been proved by the examples of the women who have gone into public life in the United States; nor have those ladies given us reason to believe that tenderness will enter politics with woman; they have rather given us reason to believe that the tenderness of woman and the general beauty of her character depend on her exemption from political strife.

In the United States the community possesses a safeguard against rash measures of fundamental change with which we unfortunately have failed to provide ourselves. There every such change must be submitted in the form of a constitutional amendment to the people, who vote on public grounds and in the mass are not amenable to personal cajoling or bullying. Here a majority in the Legislature is decisive, and that majority may be obtained by arts of persuasion brought to bear by an active clique upon members personally behind the scenes. But let members of the Ontario Legislature when they are subjected to this process, if their gallantry

shrinks from refusing anything which is asked questionably, however, by a woman, remember that for one woman who asks there are hundreds who ask not.

YORK.

### THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

THE fall of Khartoum and the rumoured death of General Gordon have changed the whole aspect of affairs in the Soudan, and have caused great anxiety and apprehension as to the result of the campaign. The difficulties General Wolseley has had to face have been enormous, and the advance by the Nile, which had been held to be impossible, has been successfully accomplished as far as Korti. Here, however, the strategical difficulties came into play, and it will depend upon the skill and determination of the General and the steadiness and bravery of the troops whether the campaign ends in victory or disaster.

When General Wolseley arrived at Korti, it was open to him to have marched his whole force across the desert to Metemneh, or to continue the ascent of the river, or to divide his forces and send a portion each way. It is manifest that dividing the army was to be avoided if possible. To have taken the whole army round by Abou Hamed would have left the line of communications at Korti open to attack by the Mehdi in force from Metemneh *via* Gakdul; and Wolseley could hardly march across from Korti to Metemneh without securing his left flank from attack by the line of the river from Aben Hamed. General Stewart's dash across the desert to Metemneh has secured the caravan route and the possession of the wells, and it is possible now that Wolseley may be able to march his main force from Korti to Metemneh without much difficulty. The reports seem to show that supplies have been pushed forward to Gakdul and beyond in large quantities, Stewart's position at the end of the route covering this work and rendering it possible. General Buller with a large reinforcement reached Gakdul on Thursday last, and he should arrive at Metemneh in a day or two. It was much better to retain the main force at Korti as long as possible while the stores were being forwarded, as it could be fed there so much more easily.

All this work had been going on successfully and without any check up to the capture of Khartoum. The fall of that city is a serious blow for many reasons. It will release for active operations the whole of the Mehdi's besieging force; it will furnish him with a strong base and with supplies, guns, ammunition, etc. If the rumour is correct that General Gordon is dead, it may still be found necessary to attack and re-conquer the place, and here is the greatest difficulty of all. If Gordon was able to hold it for so many months only to be overcome by treachery, it will be very difficult for Wolseley to capture it. This can only be done by storming it, by a regular siege, or by blockade and so starving it out. Wolseley's force is so small that it would be difficult to take it by storm. He has no siege train to batter down its walls, and his force is insufficient to invest it so as to keep out supplies. These difficulties at present are enormous, and it may require a very large additional force to finish the war. The capture of Khartoum has no doubt encouraged the enemy and depressed our army; but a little consideration will show that there should not be such despondency as to the safety of Wolseley's army. Suppose that Gordon had not been entrapped, but was still in possession of Khartoum; our army would still have had to fight its way there, and to face the main army of the Mehdi between Metemneh and that city. If our force was sufficient to do it under those circumstances it should be able to do so now. The Mehdi might at any time have raised the siege and marched down to Metemneh to meet Wolseley with his whole force; and that is all he can do to-day, unless he elects to remain in Khartoum and stand a siege—which is not at all probable.

There seems to be one course only open for our army under the present state of affairs, and that is to push on more vigorously than ever. If the indications are that Earle would be able to fight his way *via* Berber to Metemneh, he should adhere to that route; but if there is any doubt he should be withdrawn rapidly to Korti. A large garrison should be left there strongly entrenched to guard the depot of supplies, and the whole force should be massed at Metemneh. By this plan Wolseley would be acting on the interior lines, and would practically sever the Mehdi's strength into two parts. It would never do now to wait behind entrenchments for reinforcements. Our army should fight the enemy in the open, as Stewart did, wherever they can find him. If our men get shut up in intrenchments the game is over. They would never fight so well in the open again. The tribes all along the river would rise against them, the communications would be cut off, and in the end they would have to fight their way out or surrender. It is much better to do the fighting at once, and the loss would be far less than it otherwise would. One or two victo-

ries in the open field, such as Stewart won at Abou Klea, would probably settle the whole business, for the Mehdi's army seems to be largely drawn from along the river, from Abu Hamed to beyond Khartoum, and his men would not wish to go far from their homes, which would be at the mercy of the English if the Mehdi was defeated. The value of a few successes in the field cannot be overestimated. After the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, a small column of cavalry captured Cairo, a fortified town with a strong citadel and a population of about 400,000.

It is to be hoped that reinforcements will be sent into Lower Egypt in considerable numbers at once, for the report that troops were moving up the river would keep the Mudir of Dongola quiet. News of trouble at the front would probably make a traitor of him unless he were expecting the arrival of English reinforcements. It would be much wiser to send assistance now so as to secure the communications of the army than to wait till the latter are cut and then at much greater cost endeavour to re-establish them. The Government is evidently about to send large reinforcements at once. Troops sent to Suakim might help Wolseley by keeping Osman Digna employed and in that way preventing him from joining his forces with the Mehdi's, and possibly a second line of communications might be opened *via* Berber; but it would never do for Wolseley to remain idle till he received assistance from there. Cairo and Alexandria should have large garrisons, and a naval force should be stationed at the latter place; but it is out of the question that Wolseley should entrench and await reinforcements until he has first tried to defeat the enemy in the field. It is impossible to know by the scant news received through the press what is the real state of affairs; but the writer is much mistaken in his estimate of Wolseley's character if he will wait idly now. There is one great satisfaction: that no matter what difficulties there may be, England has her ablest general at the helm, and it is only the impossible that he will not accomplish. It is reassuring to know, also, that the Government have given to General Wolseley full powers, and that he will be supported by the British people to the utmost.

The disaster to General Gordon is one that no foresight or skill on the part of Lord Wolseley could have guarded against. It seems clear that the Mehdi sent treacherously the two thousand troops who in December last deserted to Gordon, and that these deserters were mere emissaries sent to corrupt the garrison and betray its leader when the fitting opportunity occurred. The wreck of the steamer with Col. Wilson's party is the only *contretemps* that has happened in Wolseley's command as yet, though the succeeding plucky rescue will have removed the bad impression, and it is quite possible that in a military point of view General Wolseley may win a brilliant success. It must be done at once, however, before the supplies of food are used, before the hot weather comes, before the men get discouraged and lose heart. In doubtful cases in war there is only one course to adopt, and that is the boldest. If ever bold counsels should prevail, it should be now with our army in Egypt. G. T. D.

#### ART NOTES.

THE Ontario Government, through the Ontario School of Art, has recently held examinations of the several schools affiliated to that institution and subsidized by the Province. This system—in the main that of South Kensington—has only recently been adopted; but the results of the examination, which appear to have been carefully considered and well carried out, show excellent prospect for the speedy development of Industrial Art Education throughout the Province. That there will at first, perhaps from want of sufficient reflection on the part of the followers teachers or students of the higher branches of Art work, be some want of harmonious co-operation must be expected; but when it is borne in mind that the claim Art Education may have for State sustentation lies in its direct application to the industries of a country, and that such applied art, albeit not the pinnacle of the temple is most certainly its foundation, short sighted jealousy will cease and respect will come instead; and when it is recognized that Ornamental or Industrial Art as applied to metals, fabrics, wood or plastic material implies, in its perfection, as profound a feeling of the beautiful, as keen a sense of colour and form, and as exquisite taste, in culture and wide range of knowledge as any other form of Art, the artist in pigment and brush will recognize an equal in the artist whose tools and materials differ from his own. As for the question of the artist's *soul* appearing in his work, which assuredly constitutes that work's main claim to immortality, pencil, brush and canvas certainly offer better and more facile media, if the soul exist; but the artist soul is not, alas! to be found in every devotee to brush and canvas, and for the rest there is a good deal of purely mechanical training to be gone through, to the production of, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, nothing but a mechanical issue after all. It is, however, to be regretted that the Provincial Government does not yet see its way to the recognition by prizes or otherwise of the higher branches of Art School work as shown in study from the nude, which constitutes the apex to which high-class schools of any ambition must aspire.

IN addition to the three schools in the Province exclusively devoted to Art Education—the Ontario School of Art, Toronto, the Western Ontario School of Art and Design, London, and the Art Association of Ottawa—about fifty institutions, chiefly Mechanics' Institutes, have connected themselves with the Government scheme, and drawing-classes are held in them under conditions laid down by the Education Department. In the recent examination, held at somewhat short notice, pupils from the three institutions named, from Alma College, St. Thomas, and the Mechanics' Institutes of Kincardine, Orangeville and Strathroy, obtained a number of "proficiency certificates" from the Department. Another examination will be held in the spring.

IN relation to the much vexed question of exempting European works of art from Customs duties in the United States—they now paying thirty per cent. duty—the following sentence from the President's Message to Congress, of the 1st. December last, is suggestive: "It would be well to consider whether the present discrimination in favour of the productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result in the practical exclusion of American painters and sculptors from the benefits hitherto enjoyed by them abroad."

ENGLAND has lost one of her famous Rubens' pictures, the famous treasure from the collection of the Duke of Marlborough, known as "the Garden of the Hesperides," having gone to Paris. It was offered to the National Gallery for £25,000.

GERMANY has purchased for the Berlin Museum a panel portrait painted by Albert Dürer in 1526. It represents Jerome Holzschuher, his friend, one of the representatives of the City of Nuremberg. The price paid was £50,000. Berlin has also bought from Lord Dudley a Fra Angelico for which it paid £10,000.

THE French Government have purchased for the national collection of French painters, the *salon* picture by the late Bastoin Lepage, "The Potatoe Gatherers."

M. GUIMET has presented to the French Government his magnificent collection of objects, accumulated through long years of travel, relating to the religion and worship of the ancient and modern inhabitants of Asia, Africa and America. A special building is to be erected for its reception. The value of such a collection, as tending to the solution of ethnological and religious questions in doubt, is very great.

ENGLAND has at last been permitted, by special favour of the Pope, to obtain for South Kensington a cast from the famous statue in the Vatican, a Roman copy of the Cnidian Venus of Praxiteles. The figure, by order of Pope Gregory (the last) had as usual been provided with a tin petticoat so that its sins against *les mœurs* of that rigid court might be reduced to a minimum. The limbs are said to be ill-proportioned and weak and the figure poor. There is a better copy at Berlin.

THE Grosvenor Gallery, London, contains two interesting collections at the present time: one consisting of about two hundred pictures by Gainsborough, and the other of a number of works by the late Richard Doyle. This last comprises drawing and sketches in which his graceful fancy and rare facility of execution are shown to best advantage. Doyle was for a short time connected with *Punch*, and the well-known, fantastic cover of that periodical is his design. He took offence at some hits at "Papal Aggression" which appeared in the paper and severed his connection. The clever "Bird's-eye Views of Society," which were so attractive in the early numbers of *Cornhill*, came from his brilliant pencil, but his exquisite sense of the delicate and graceful found its chief scope in the creations of a fairy world of pixies, elves and goblins, which are now prized as his most distinctive work. His drawings of "The Haunted Park," "La Dame Blanche," "The Battle of Elves and Frogs," and "The Toilet of Titania," are included in this exhibition.

THE next exhibition of the Royal Academy will contain a portrait of Mr. Gladstone by Millais, and a picture by Mr. Linton representing the wedding of the late Duke of Albany.

THE membership of the Royal Academy of Arts, England, includes six honorary foreign academicians, namely: Louis Gallait, Jean Léon Gérôme, Claude, J. B. E. Guillaume, Louis P. Henriquet, Dupont, Ludwig Krauz, and Jean Louis Meissonier.

EDINBURGH is to have a national portrait gallery, \$150,000 having been donated by a private gentleman, and the site for the building being furnished by the Government.

MESSRS. CASSELL AND Co., publishers, complain that certain New York houses reproduce by a process costing but a trifle illustrations the original cost of which to themselves was thousands of pounds; that they bind up such imitations so as to represent the works of the firm, and pass them off upon the public, to the great loss of the original producers, upon whom has fallen the brunt of a costly enterprise of which these jackals reap the advantage. The Superior Court of the City of New York has just granted an injunction restraining such publication and sale in the case of Gustave Dore's illustrations to Dante.

RICH as England undoubtedly is in the Art work of foreigners, she possesses no national gallery of the works of her own painters. With the French there is the Luxembourg, where examples by modern French artists find place, and the living painter may be criticized and admired, the Government purchasing examples from the Salon each year. The national gallery of modern men in Berlin affords to some extent the same advantages for the Germans, but the modern English artist has no such honoured place in England, and indeed, except for the accident of an occasional bequest, is not on view in public collections. The erection of a national English gallery of pictures and statuary in London is a matter now in

agitation. For such a gallery the nation would from time to time purchase the best pictures of our living painters. The formation of a museum for purely English industrial art products is also mooted. How far the adoption of the principle would be advisable in Canada is a question. Perhaps the highest types of Art work would not, at the moment, be obtained, but the encouragement afforded to her artist group now rapidly increasing both in numbers and ability would undoubtedly be great. Two difficulties arise: one is the tendency to overestimate the artistic and pecuniary value of their products on the part of men who have produced little, and the other the need of just discrimination combined with an absolute freedom from bias or partiality on the part of the purchasing body.

LAST year the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec induced Professor Walter Smith, Principal of the School of Fine Arts, Boston, to deliver a series of addresses in Montreal and Quebec on the subject of "Technical Education and Industrial Drawing in Public Schools." Further action in this direction would be highly desirable.

MILLIAIS' portrait of Lord Lorne is now hung in the National Gallery at Ottawa. It is a life-size, half-length picture, representing the late Governor-General in a winter over-coat with heavy fur collar and cuffs. The face is a profile of the left side, and both in expression and colouring very happily recalls to mind one who did much to deserve the warm feeling with which he was on all sides regarded. The whole tone of the picture is subdued, all accessories of dress or background being subordinate to the face. The gift is a generous one on the part of Mr. Millais, whose slightest work represents a very considerable money value.

WITH the statues of Sir George Cartier, Hon. George Brown, and the Chief Brant, as a nucleus, Canada bids fair to get well into the groove of metallic immortalization of her defunct great. Sir George was uncovered on Tuesday last at Ottawa. The statue is by Mr. Hebert, a French Canadian of Montreal. The features are said to represent the deceased admirably.

DELTA.

### HERE AND THERE.

THE annual report of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company must be satisfactory to the shareholders. If the ten per cent. dividend which has been paid meant that the borrowers from the company paid this rate in interest over and above the expense of management, they would not have the same reasons for congratulating themselves. But this is not the case; interest on its loans is only one of the sources of the company's profits; on the deposits and the capital raised on debentures, which together amount to the sum of \$3,151,615.59, a profit is also made. This explains why, while charging only a moderate rate of interest, the company is enabled to pay a ten per cent. dividend. So good a showing as this company makes is the more gratifying now that loan companies are cut off from fines and other obnoxious means of increasing their profits; and it is particularly noteworthy that repayments in Manitoba have been made with more than average punctuality, a fact which speaks well for the care that has been exercised in making loans in a field where it requires some ingenuity to avoid encountering more than the average risk.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER writes to the *Times* to denounce the "Bauer Memoirs" as a "literary hoax." Caroline Bauer, a cousin of Stockmar, and an actress of talent as well as beauty, represents herself in her recently published recollections as having been induced by Stockmar to become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium, then Prince Leopold; to have been the victim of a course of deception by both of them; to have been miserably treated always, and meanly deserted in the end. Professor Max Muller, no doubt, would have a right to be heard, if he had any evidence to offer, for he "edited" the English translation of Stockmar's memoirs. But what are his proofs that the Bauer autobiography is "a literary hoax?" There is the story that Caroline Bauer's literary executor was "got at" by interested persons; but no reason whatever to suppose—nor does the Professor suggest such a thing—that they were destroyed. And the only ground on which we are asked to believe them factitious, besides this story, is that Professor Max Muller has a "conviction" that they are apocryphal, and on this he proceeds to inveigh against "literary ghouls," and to protest that the memory of Leopold and Stockmar needs no defence in England. Now this sort of disproof proves nothing except that Professor Max Muller has a conviction which will convince nobody else. It looks very much, however, as if in denouncing the "literary ghouls," as he calls them, he is anxious to discredit beforehand the writer who makes him the subject of a biography in time to come.

THE story told in several English papers, and repeated in "The Croker Papers," about Sir Robert Peel and Lord Beaconsfield has created a great deal of stir. It was shortly to the effect that Sir Robert Peel left a room where "Disraeli the younger" was talking what Christians would regard as ribald blasphemy. A new construction is, however, put upon the story by Canon MacColl. He confirms the story in all its main features, says it is not new to him, that he heard it twelve years ago, and that Croker, who had it from Peel himself, used to repeat it. But the worthy canon has heard a new version of the tale, which he puts forth in all candour, because he has been a hostile critic of Mr. Disraeli's policy—never of his character. As now told, the story runs in this wise. At a fashionable dinner party, both Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Disraeli being present, the conversation turned, after the ladies had left the room, on the French school of scepticism. Mr. Disraeli joined in the conversation, and

quoted, at his end of the table, a passage from Voltaire—not as sympathizing with it, but as a specimen of the license which French critics allowed themselves. Sir Robert Peel evidently thought that he was repeating his own views or endorsing those of Voltaire, for he got up and left the room, followed by his host, who returned, observing that Sir Robert was obliged to go. Sir Robert's motive is as good as ever, but Mr. Disraeli's conduct in the light of this explanation is not what Sir Robert thought it was—what he told Croker it was—what many people from that day to this have believed it to be. On the other hand there is reason to believe that at one period of his life Mr. Disraeli was a "very free-spoken young man" indeed among his intimates. One may doubt, however, whether he would choose such a theme for a discourse before a Minister whom he knew to be a strong Protestant Churchman, and upon whom all his hopes of advancement depended. It may be said that, even if he remained of the Jewish creed, he was astute enough not to insult the Christian religion before Christians.

EVERYBODY who sings, or hears sung, Burns' pretty song of "Coming through the Rye" is apt to picture to himself a field of this grain through which the lassies are seen coming. This conception is now said to be incorrect, the reference being to a small stream in Ayrshire called the Rye. It was easily waded, but the lassies in going across would have to hold up the skirts of their dresses. While in this attitude, mischievous lads like Robbie Burns would wade out and snatch a kiss, which the lassies would be obliged to give, or else let their skirts fall into the water.

It is by no means a pleasant task to follow the discoveries of science into all its details in these days. An English scientist, Dr. Poore, has analysed the constituent elements of the impurities in the air. These consist to a large extent of living organisms which convey diseases of various kinds to the persons who swallow or breathe them. It does not, of course, follow that every living organism which is thus incorporated in the human body produces the result of which it is capable. Fortunately for the human race, those persons who are in good health are able to throw off the evil effects of the bacteria. The gastric juice digests and so destroys them, or the lungs reject them, or if they pass into the blood, they are absorbed without injury by a strong and vigorous vitality. The ward of a town hospital is the place where bacteria most abound, no fewer than twenty-eight thousand having been calculated to exist in the space occupied by the body and limbs of a person of average size. These living organisms, fortunately, abhor fresh air. Wherever windows are habitually closed and ventilation is neglected, there the disease germ increases and multiplies. After all, our fathers knew this as well as we do, only we have such advantage as is derived from an intimate acquaintance with the details of the processes by which infection and disease are propagated.

THE Philadelphia *Progress* says several novelties have appeared in menu cards. The latest is a piece of bristol board, three by four inches in size, made to imitate a soda cracker in colour, in indentation, and in excrescences. On this card, in an upper corner, is raised a coloured design of fruit, meat, or vegetable, a miniature pickle, a roast turkey, a canvas-back duck, a terrapin, a lobster, an oyster, celery, spinach, lettuce, cabbage, grapes, champagne, and any other of the three kingdoms will furnish appropriate decorations. In America the fashionable world has more especially been addicted to sentimental cards. Sepia sketches of snow scenes, marine views, landscapes, a spider in his web catching a fly, a butterfly, the solitary owl on the naked branch of a tree, the cadkins and the stork, the flight of swallows, the cupid drawing his bow, and countless other fancies afford ample opportunity for brief and appropriate mottoes from Shakespeare, from Byron, and from Tennyson. The mottoes, as well as the sketches, are all artistically done in sepia, and command the price of six dollars a dozen. The more original the idea and the sketchier the work the higher the price and the more desirable the goods. A well-known house keeps several artists constantly employed during the gay season, and lady amateurs find in this interesting and easy recreation and lucrative employment.

THE San Francisco newspapers have entered on a crusade against an iniquitous practice just discovered of mothers giving and selling their illegitimate babes to the Chinese. Inquiry shows that a systematic traffic in them has been going on for a long time, mainly through the agency of private lying-in hospitals. Four cases of white babes in the possession of the women proprietors of Chinese brothels have already been discovered, and there are good grounds for believing that there are hundreds of others, but the Chinese, fearing discovery, have hid them out of sight. It is asserted on excellent authority that these girl babies are bought by Chinese speculators and sent to China, where they are raised until twelve years old, when they are sold to rich Chinamen for large sums, to be placed in their harems.

"I UNDERSTAND you have written a book," said young Brown to his friend Dumley. "Yes," replied Dumley. "It has just been published under the 'No Name' series. I want it to sell on its merits, and not because I wrote it. I'll show you a copy," he continued, pulling one out of his pocket, "and I want you to give me your honest opinion of it." "By Jove!" exclaimed young Brown, "it's beautifully bound, isn't it?" "Yes; I told the publishers to spare no expense in the binding. What do you think of it?" he asked, after young Brown had glanced it through. "Well, sir," said the latter, "that's a very handsome volume. I don't want to raise your hopes too high, Dumley, but, upon my word, I believe the book is bound to sell."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

By a typographical error, in one instance the initials "A. M." were substituted for "D. F." in a letter on "Coal in the North-West" which appeared in these columns last week.

The following remarks ought to have appeared at the foot of Mr. Allnatt's letter on "The Athanasian Creed" last week: As we have closed the correspondence, it appears only just to point out what appears to be a misapprehension on the part of Mr. Allnatt in regard to "D. F.'s" previous letter: He says that "D. F." wrote "sad and awful." That is not the fact. He wrote "sad" and "awful." He says that "D. F." wrote: "Wishing that Christian truth were other than it is." Nor is that the fact. The word Christian was expressly excluded from the quotation-marks, to show that it was not attributed to a former writer. The great offence is that "D. F." should prefer, as more strictly correct, to use the word "Christian" rather than the words "Holy Scripture" to describe what "fell from the lips of our Lord." The main part of the matter, the "wish that the truths of Holy Scripture were other than they are," is not questioned. The correspondent further says that "D. F." wrote "making an attack on Christianity." This is much less than the fact, shortening the sentence by more than half, and wholly altering its complexion.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS AND MR. BALDWIN.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—I trust that I shall be able to convince you that your remarks, imputing a difference of opinion between Mr. Baldwin and myself in regard to municipal aid to the Grand Trunk Railway, were made under a complete misconception of facts. In your comments on my letter of the 24th ult., requesting the grounds of your original statement, you have cited a resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means in 1851. The resolution in question was proposed by me, as a member of the Government, and had for its object to provide the means of giving effect to the bill entitled "An Act to make provision for the construction of a main trunk line of railway throughout the length of this Province." The bill in question was founded on resolutions introduced by me, as a member of the Government, in fulfilment of an intimation given in the Governor-General's speech on the opening of the Legislature. Mr. Baldwin was then a member of the Government. He resigned on the 30th June; but a reference to the Journals from page 272 to page 279 will prove that in no less than seven divisions on the resolutions Mr. Baldwin uniformly voted with me in favour of the resolutions, one of which declared that the one-half of the cost of the railroad should be raised on the credit of the Province, "provided the remaining half shall have been subscribed for by municipal corporations in this Province." As the measure was noticed in the speech from the throne, it must be obvious that it had the concurrence of all the members of the Government; and although Mr. Baldwin had resigned, he gave his cordial support to the resolutions. You will perceive that it was a mistake to convey the impression that I introduced a measure regarding municipal aid to railroads which "was not accorded the honour of being made a Government measure," and likewise that it was opposed by Mr. Baldwin, who could scarcely have exhibited "poignant signs of regret" at the success by a large majority of a measure which had met his own approbation.

F. HINCKS.

Montreal, Feb. 6th, 1885.

## THE RELATIONS OF THE PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION TO ONE ANOTHER.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—Is it true, as your correspondent "G. E. M." asserted last week, that the Provinces of the Dominion know and care little about one another? Does Ontario care nothing about Nova Scotia? The relation of the Provinces one to another, and the feelings with which their various inhabitants regard one another, are matters of practical importance, and it is undesirable that exaggerated statements or mistaken apprehensions should find currency through the mediums of such an influential organ of opinion as *THE WEEK*. I have had some opportunity of forming a judgment with regard to such matters, and my reply to such questions as form the heading to this letter would be exactly in the opposite direction to that of your correspondent. I have no manner of doubt that Ontario does care for Nova Scotia, and that the various Provinces care as much for one another as the various States of the Union do. Let us examine the matter in detail.

The relations between the Provinces of the Dominion are three-fold, viz.: political, commercial and ecclesiastical. The last being by no means the least important, though often overlooked. Do the people of Ontario then take any interest in the people of Nova Scotia in a political sense? That they do is evident enough. Nova Scotia returns a number of members to the Parliament of the Dominion. Are these elections not watched with the keenest interest by the people of Ontario? Do not the Toronto newspapers concern themselves with the candidates that come forward, the issues that are presented, and the varying fortunes of the political struggle? There can be no doubt that these elections are watched just as closely in Toronto as are the elections of the Province of Ontario itself. If it is replied that the local politics of Nova Scotia have little or no interest for the people of Ontario a sufficient answer is that precisely the same thing is true of the various States of the Union. The people of Ohio have no interest in the local politics of Maine. It is only on the great questions that interest every part of the country that the people of the various States have any interest in common. A closer bond than that between the various States of the Union we do not want, and are never likely to get if we did. The fact of separate States having separate interests and sectional disputes does not prevent the whole forming one of the great nations and powers of the world. No more will the separate interests of our various Provinces prevent the growth of strong attachment and warm devotion to a common country in our case. The talk that we might as well love the atomic theory as the Dominion of Canada may be the conceit of a book-worm or scientist; but is certainly not the opinion of practical men of the world, or the men of business who have a stake in the country.

In these brief sentences I have not alluded to a bond which binds us, politically, as a whole to the British Empire, a bond, the strength of which may never be known until an attempt is made to break it. The silk glove may probably be found to have an iron hand beneath it, the iron hand being our own. Commercially, it is impossible for Ontario to do otherwise than care for Nova Scotia. If your correspondent were acquainted with the presidents and managers of banks in Ontario, he would find that the standing, wealth, and prosperity, or otherwise of the traders of Nova Scotia was a matter of the keenest interest to them. Where the interest is the heart is not far away. The merchants, importers, manufacturers, flour millers of Ontario, are all interested in the welfare of their numerous customers in Nova Scotia. They have constant correspondence with every part of the Province. They are well acquainted with the condition of every crop that grows on the land, every product of the numerous mines, every catch of fish from the sea, as well as the crowd of ships she sails. We are all apt to speak of things as they present themselves to

own vision. It is evident that your correspondent (like others who write on the subject in other places) is entirely unacquainted with the commercial ties that bind the business communities of Ontario and Nova Scotia together, or he could never have dreamed of saying that Ontario cares nothing for Nova Scotia.

Ecclesiastically, the bonds that unite Ontario to Nova Scotia are quite as close as the rest. All the leading churches of the Dominion embrace Ontario and Nova Scotia in a common field of operations. In the present session of the Dominion Parliament a Bill will be brought forward to ratify the last of these ecclesiastical unions that has taken place. A clergyman of any church in Ontario finds himself perfectly at home if he goes to Nova Scotia, and vice versa. When a "principal" for an Ontario University was required it was to Nova Scotia that attention was turned, and he was found in Halifax. His former congregation, in looking for a pastor, found one in Ontario. It is not needful to multiply instances. Those who are acquainted with the general course of human affairs are well aware that the meeting of men from various Provinces on equal terms in ecclesiastical assemblies is quite as potent in binding men together as the meeting in a common Parliament. All or nearly all that is written with regard to bonds between Ontario and Nova Scotia applies equally to every Province of the Dominion. Judging from my own observations, I say that a sentiment of regard for and a pride in the Dominion of Canada as a country is becoming a deeper and more potent factor in our position every year. This is especially the case with the young men who have been born and brought up in it, and upon whom our educational system, and especially our Universities, have had their full influence. And, if one may form an opinion from the closing eloquent sentence of your correspondent, I should say that this sentiment is tolerably powerful in his own breast.

One word more. It is vain to expect a time when there will be no questions or causes of difference between the different Provinces of the Dominion. There are numbers of such in the United States, even putting aside questions between the North and the South. There are such between various parts of Great Britain, and between the agricultural and manufacturing centres of England. We must learn to discuss these things like men, and not quarrel like a parcel of school-boys. A full reciprocity with the United States is advocated as a remedy for certain evils. This is a very fair subject of discussion. But it must be borne in mind that full reciprocity with the United States would not be possible without full reciprocity with Great Britain also. This would of course involve an entire abolition of our customs duties. An alarming prospect for our Finance Minister, truly. The truth is, the proposal would bring to the front at once the question of separation. One or other of two alternatives would then be before us, viz.: Independence or Annexation, both of which are legitimate subjects of discussion. But they should be discussed on their merits, and not brought in by a side issue.

G. HAGUE.

Montreal, February 4.

## WELLS OF SHEBACAS.—JAN. 19th, 1885.

"Nearly half of the men reached the river alive, and almost half the remainder found their way back, bringing water to refresh the troops and enable them to repulse the enemy."—*Daily Paper*.

"WATER or death!" Forever shall be chanted  
Their praise, who reached and won the silver flood  
For comrades' sake—who hewed their way undaunted,  
Bearing the treasure where each step was blood.

"Water and victory!" The psalm rises  
From thousand throats, applauding far and wide  
Valour successful. Fame's most precious prizes  
Be theirs ungrudged. But what for those who tried?

The "half" who strove yet perished unvictorious,  
Though lavish of the best they had to give—  
Whose labour's meed was death—to them inglorious,  
While others bid their comrades "drink and live":

The "half" whose courage and whose will were wasted—  
Whose uncrowned effort saw the prize unwon?  
Who poured their life-blood for that draught untasted—  
Who toiled so hard, yet left their task undone?

All honour to the victors! England's glory  
Be their reward, as theirs shall be her pride;  
But—when with swelling hearts we tell the story—  
Give more than honour to the "half" who died!

ANNIE ROTHWELL.

## ULTIMA THULE.

AFTER the terrific flash God's thunder is broken in Heaven,  
Torn from its temple of cloud and hurled on the infinite Silence;  
Shattered, it falls with a moan and drops, cliff by cliff, thro' the tempest,  
Shaking the earth with its tread as it walks to the halls of His Quiet,  
The soul of the tempest is Light; the spirit of sunshine is Shadow.

We grope for God in the darkness, and silently sometimes  
We touch His hand in the shadow, unseeing, unknowing;  
At midnight we call in our anguish aloud, and low voices  
Close walking beside us unseen answer us out of the silence:  
We turn in our fear to behold, but nothing is there save the darkness.

Constantly by us forever walks an impalpable Shadow;  
Constantly too can we feel it in everything earthly:  
In the falling of leaves in the autumn, in the rustle of vines by the window,  
In the sound of the sleet as it rattles in the rooftop over above us,  
In the cry of the tempest-blown rain as it rushes at night thro' the lindens,  
In the sad, pale faces of clouds when they glide like ghosts in the daytime,  
In the gusty cold tones of the winds as they moan in the forest at night-time,  
Moaning without in the dark with deathly, deep-desolate voices,  
As if they were souls of our dead going by to the Silence Eternal.

Where goeth thoughts shot into dark? Where goeth down blown from the thistle?  
Where lighteth the raindrops that fall when shook by God's lion, the Thunder,  
Who roars 'mong the valleys of clouds and shakes from his mane the black tempest?  
Mysteries all, and unknown as which apple will fall on the morrow,  
We grope for God in the darkness, storm-torn, in sorrow, and often  
We touch even the palm of His hand—His Hand, and clasp it unknowing.  
About us forever a filmy strange thread of the Mystic is woven  
That twines us around at the noon and crosses our pathway at even;  
Yet if we find rest in His tent, who questions the ways of the Shepherd?

CHARLES J. O'MALLEY.

## THE SCRAP BOOK.

## LINCOLN'S TERRIBLE ANXIETIES.

DURING these long days of terrible slaughter the face of the President was grave and anxious, and he looked like one who had lost the dearest member of his own family. I recall one evening late in May, when I met the President in his carriage driving slowly towards the Soldier's Home. He had just parted from one of those long lines of ambulances. The sun was just sinking behind the desolate and deserted hills of Virginia; the flags from the forts, hospitals, and camps drooped sadly. Arlington, with its white colonnade, looked like what it was—a hospital. Far down the Potomac, towards Mount Vernon, the haze of evening was gathering over the landscape, and when I met the President his attitude and expression spoke the deepest sadness. He paused as we met, and pointing his hand towards the wounded men, he said: "Look yonder at those poor fellows. I cannot bear it. This suffering, this loss of life is dreadful." Recalling a letter he had written years before to a suffering friend whose grief he had sought to console, I reminded him of the incident, and asked him: "Do you remember writing to your sorrowing friends these words: And this too shall pass away. Never fear. Victory will come." "Yes," replied he; "victory will come, but it comes slowly."

His friends and his family, and especially Mrs. Lincoln, watched his careworn and anxious face with the greatest solicitude. She and they sometimes took him from his labours almost in spite of himself. He walked and rode about Washington and its picturesque surroundings. He visited the hospitals, and, with his friends, and in conversation, and visits to the theatre, he sought to divert his mind from the pressure upon it. He often rode with Secretary Seward, with Senator Sumner, and others. But his greatest relief was when he was visited by his old Illinois friends, and for a while, by anecdotes and reminiscences of the past, his mind was beguiled from the constant strain upon it. These old friends were sometimes shocked with the change in his appearance. They had known him at his home, and at the courts in Illinois, with a frame of iron and nerves of steel; as a man who hardly knew what illness was, ever genial and sparkling with frolic and fun, nearly always cheery and bright. Now, as the months of the war went slowly on, they saw the wrinkles on his face and forehead deepen into furrows, the laugh of old days was less frequent, and it did not seem to come from the heart. Anxiety, responsibility, care, thought, disaster, defeats, the injustice of friends, wore upon his giant frame, and his nerves of steel became at times irritable. He said one day, with a pathos which language cannot describe: "I feel as though I shall never be glad any more." During these four years, he had no respite, no holidays. When others fled away from the heat and dust of the capital, he remained. He would not leave the helm until all danger was passed, and the good ship of state had weathered the storm.—From *Arnold's new "Life of Abraham Lincoln."*

## SLEEPLESSNESS.

SLEEP is a perfectly natural function. It is not a negative act, but a positive process. Herein lies the difference between real sleep and the poison-induced torpor which mimics the state of physiological rest. We ought to be able to sleep at will. Napoleon and many busy men—the late Mr. Wakeley, for example—developed the power of self-induced sleep to such an extent as to be able to rest whenever and wherever they pleased, for longer or shorter periods, as the conditions admitted. We have been led to believe that Mr. Gladstone at one time possessed this faculty. If that be so, his recent insomnia must be assumed to have been the result of such intense brain worry as inhibited the control of the will; or there may, of course, be physical causes which render the apparatus of the cerebral blood supply less manageable by the nerve-centres. In any case, it is much to be deplored that, in the study and treatment of insomnia, the profession generally does not more clearly and constantly keep in memory that what we call sleeplessness is really wakefulness, and that before it is justifiable to resort to the use of stupefying drugs the precise cause of disturbance should be clearly made out. This, of course, takes time, and involves a scientific testing of the relative excitabilities of the sense-organs, central or radical and peripheral. The discovery of the cause, however, affords ample recompense for the trouble of searching for it. With the sphygmograph and a few test appliances, such as Galton's whistle, an optometer, and other instruments, the recognition of the form and cause of sleeplessness can be made in a brief space, and then, and then only we protest, it can be scientifically—i.e., physiologically—treated.—*The Lancet.*

## THE BOOKS OF LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD.

THERE were no libraries and but few books in the "back settlements" in which Lincoln lived. Among the few volumes which he found in the cabins of the illiterate families by which he was surrounded were the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Weems' "Life of Washington," and the poems of Robert Burns. These he read over and over again, until they became as familiar as the alphabet. The Bible has been at all times the one book in every home and cabin in the Republic; yet it was truly said of Lincoln that no man, clergyman or otherwise, could be found so familiar with this book as he. This is apparent, both in his conversation and his writings. There is hardly a speech or state paper of his in which allusions and illustrations taken from the Bible do not appear. Burns he could quote from end to end. Long afterwards he wrote a most able lecture upon this, perhaps next to Shakespeare, his favourite poet. Young Abraham borrowed of the neighbours and read every book he could hear of in the settlement within a wide circuit. If by chance he heard of a book that he

had not read, he would walk many miles to borrow it. Among other volumes, he borrowed of one Crawford, Weems' "Life of Washington." Reading it with the greatest eagerness, he took it to bed with him in the loft of the cabin, and read on until his nubbins of tallow candle had burned out. Then he placed the book between the logs of the cabin, that it might be at hand as soon as there was light enough in the morning to enable him to read. But during the night a violent rain came on, and he awoke to find his book wet through and through. Drying it as well as he could, he went to Crawford and told him of the mishap, and, as he had no money to pay for it, offered to work out the value of the injured volume. Crawford fixed the price at three days' work, and the future President pulled corn three days, and thus became the owner of the fascinating book. He thought the labour well invested.—From *Arnold's new "Life of Abraham Lincoln."*

## MUSIC.

MATERIAL assistance in the spread of good music is not usually expected from charitable societies or athletic clubs, and a departure from the established rule in this respect deserves to be chronicled. The Metropolitan Athletic Club and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, of Ottawa, have this season abandoned the variety shows, compounded of sepulchral tableaux and melancholy comic songs usually affected by such institutions, and have tried the experiment of giving in their stead really high-class concerts. The concert of the "Metropolitan" was a miscellaneous one, in which violin solos admirably executed by Mr. F. Boucher, one of our leading Canadian violinists, and the Beethoven G Major Trio for Piano, Violin, and Cello were the principal numbers. On this occasion it is gratifying to be able to say that the audience, not a very musical one, showed the greatest pleasure at the most classical numbers, notably the G Major Trio. This concert was also interesting from the *début* of a coming Canadian violin virtuoso, in the person of Master B. Breiver, aged eleven, who created a most favourable impression.—The Concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was of greater importance musically, as it introduced to an Ottawa audience for the first time our Canadian pianist, Mr. Waugh Lauder. So much has been heard of this gentleman's powers that not only did all the musical people of Ottawa assemble to hear him, but these musical people came in an ultra-critical spirit. However, before the first piece was finished the player had completely won his audience by his wonderful *technique*, combined with solid musical qualities. This artist is not only a fine pianist, he is an executant of the highest rank, and undoubtedly stands among the foremost pianists of the day. He won golden opinions in Ottawa, not alone for his magnificent performance, but also for his unassuming manners, both at the piano and in society, where he was much sought after during his short stay in the capital. Mr. Lauder was also invited to give a private recital at Government House, where he gave as much satisfaction to his audience as at his public performance.

THE Hamilton Philharmonic Society will give a performance of "The Messiah" on Feb. 24th, in commemoration of the bi-centenary of Handel's birth. The soloists are W. H. Stanley, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Wyman and Mr. Warrington.

WHETHER the *on dit* that Mr. Gladstone is fond of negro melodies is true, or whether it is as foundationless as many other statements about the veteran statesman, it remains a fact that amongst even people of taste and culture there is a latent admiration for "nigger minstrelsy." The bumping houses that nightly assemble to hear the Moore and Burgess Minstrels in London, the Hague Minstrels in Liverpool, or the Haverley's in New York, bear testimony to this remarkable fact, and though the Toronto Opera House owed a not inconsiderable proportion of its large audience last Thursday to friends of the performers, there were many present who went for the love of that class of entertainment. The amateurs who on that occasion scored so great a success as vocalists and comedians performed to an audience the like of which is not often assembled even to hear vocal or histrionic stars. The beauty and fashion of the city were there and, faith to say, appeared to be highly amused. Albeit the management attempted to give a rather too extended programme; but, as one said, the doors were open, and listeners were at liberty to retire when satisfied. No doubt we shall have more of these entertainments.—*Com.*

"YES," said Mrs. Parvenu, "my daughter is to be married at an early day." "To a titled German," I believe?" queried the friend to whom she was talking. "Ah? A baron? What is his name?" "The Baron of—Baron of—Pshaw, it's funny I can't remember his name; my dear," she said, turning to her husband, a gruff old chap, behind a newspaper, "what is our new son-in-law's title? He's baron of something, but I can't remember it." "Don't know," he growled; "Barren of Funds, I fancy."

DR. BURNEY, who wrote the celebrated anagram on Lord Nelson after his victory of the Nile—*Honor est a Nilo* (Horatio Nelson)—was shortly afterwards on a visit to his Lordship at his beautiful villa at Merton. From his usual absence of mind, he forgot to put a nightcap in his portmanteau, and, consequently borrowed one from his Lordship. Previously to his retiring to rest, he sat down to study, as was his common practice, and was shortly afterwards alarmed at finding the cap in flames. He immediately collected the burnt remains and sent them to Lord Nelson, with the following lines:—

Take your nightcap again, my good lord, I desire;  
I would not detain it a minute;  
What belongs to a Nelson, wherever there's fire,  
Is sure to be instantly in it.

## THE PERIODICALS.

In the February number, the *Overland Monthly* makes a new departure, an article on "Fish-nets and Glaciers," by Edwards Roberts, being accompanied by three illustrations. After a piteous growl at the hybrid climate of San Francisco, Mr. Roberts gives an account of a trip to Alaska, betwixt which two places the writer declares are "the beauties of the world." "The Days of Barbarism on Paget Sound" were even worse than is generally supposed, judging from a paper by S. A. Clarke. A valuable contribution to the Indian difficulty is made by Francis J. A. Darr, in an article entitled "Indian Education applied to the San Carlos Reservation." The hackneyed but momentous question, "How shall we Educate Our Boys?" is discussed from a very utilitarian stand-point by, we opine, the editor. Mr. T. B. Macfarland writes on "The Injustice of New Trials," and the other principal contributions are: "Winter Pictures on Marsh Grant," "Early Presbyterianism" (in California), "A Roman Festival," poetry, and several serial and complete stories.

The illustrations of the *English Illustrated Magazine* are of high quality and exceeding interest, more especially those to the papers on "Haworth Castle" and "Shakespeare's Country" (Part II.). Dramatic matters receive considerable space in this issue, as in last month's, Part II. of "The Dramatic Outlook" now appearing with cuts of Irving, Salvini, Ellen Terry and Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in various characters. Fiction, as usual, is also a strong department. Wilkie Collins' "The Girl at the Gate" is concluded. Hugh Conway's "A Family Affair" is advanced, and there is a complete story, "In a South Italian Taverna," by Charles Grant.

A CAPITAL number of *Wide-Awake* is that bearing date of February. Facing a beautiful frontispiece is a sweet little song entitled "The Snow Bird." Next in order is a story of an infantile commercial venture, with a marvel of wood-cutting. Then comes a spice of comedy, "The Danish Emigrants," followed by two chapters of Charles Egbert Craddock's serial. Several short stories and poems intervene between that and a paper on Spenser's "Una"—one of the "Heroine" series. Another instalment of an Old New York story takes next place, and is succeeded by a graphic account of "Adventures on the Nile." A gingerbread story and "A Boy's Truth" and Chapter III. of "The Bubbling Teapot" complete the lighter portion of the magazine. Papers on "King Edward VI.," "Washington in Past Days," "Entertainments in Chemistry," "King Arthur," "The Making of Pictures," "The Action of Alcoholics upon the Liver," and miscellaneous departments complete the number.

EIGHTEEN valuable articles culled from the great reviews and magazines are given in the current *Library Magazine*. "Imperial Federation," as generally understood, is shown to be impracticable; Professor Ramsay writes of "The Highlanders in North-western Canada;" Mr. Hughes' paper on "Co-operation in England" is reproduced; Mr. Guernsey's discussion of the "Constitution and Migration of Our (The American) Population" is included; and amongst other interesting subjects discussed are "Taine's French Revolution," "German Socialism," "Samuel Johnson," "Professor Fawcett," "The Sins of Cheapness," "The Oil and Gas Wells of Western Pennsylvania," "The Savage," "Corporations, their Uses and Abuses," and "Science Notes."

THE numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending 31st January and 7th February contain "The Centenary of the Times," and "The Savage," from the *Nineteenth Century*; "From Siberia to Switzerland, the Story of an Escape," and "The Colonial Movement in Germany," *Contemporary*; "The Revolution of 1884," *Fortnightly*; "Malta and its Knights," and "Outlying Professions," *Blackwood*; "Charles Dickens at Home," *Cornhill*; "Coca and Cocaine," *Lancet*; "The Jews in Central Asia," *Sunday at Home*; with instalments of "A Home Divided Against Itself," "The Portrait: a Story of the Seen and the Unseen," and "A Millionaire's Cousin," and poetry.

## BOOK NOTICES.

STUDIES OF PLANT LIFE IN CANADA. By Mrs. C. P. Traill. Ottawa: A. S. Woodburn.

Outside the interest actually centering in the subject matter of this book, as one of the most ambitious typographical productions ever attempted in Canada it must command attention. Mrs. Traill is well-known as an authority upon the flora of this country, and is no stranger to book-making, having written and published, amongst other works, the "Backwoods of Canada" and "Canadian Crusoes." But the value of the present volume is immensely enhanced by the beautiful chromos which illustrate and adorn the text, the work of Mrs. Chamberlain, of Ottawa. The letterpress and paper are of the best—each page is surrounded by an Oxford border in red—the binding is tasteful, the whole is a credit to all parties concerned. The author—who, by the way, hails from Lakefield, Ontario—dedicates her book to the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose predecessor has lamented the inferiority of Canadian wild flowers to those of the Old Country. On the other hand, Mrs. Traill professes to have found much comfort in Canadian forest flowers, ferns, and mosses, but for which she "would not have been as contented as I have been away from dear Old England." Whilst aiming at correctness and completeness, Mrs. Traill has wisely used a simplicity of style which insensibly charms the reader, and most advisedly she has given the name of every plant in plain Anglo-Saxon as well as in the dog-Latin which is generally made to do duty for floral nomenclature. The book is, moreover, divided into four parts—the wild or native flowers, flowering shrubs, forest trees, and ferns. Most heartily can one join in the prayer of the preface—"that it may prove a means of awakening a love for the natural productions of the country."

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Isaac N. Arnold. Chicago: Jansen McClurg and Company.

At first sight it would almost appear that, with so many biographies of Lincoln already in existence, there could be no room for another—that it would be impossible to say anything about the famous President which had not been given to the world before. But Mr. Arnold was probably more familiar with the public life of Lincoln than any person, and entertained for him the highest regard. Mr. Stoddard's recently-published book has been confessed an eminently satisfactory biography; Mr. Arnold's is even more interesting and reliable. The latter gentleman was closely associated with Lincoln as a lawyer, as a member of Congress, and during the War the two were in daily association. Not only were Lincoln and Arnold in general unison upon political matters, they had that mutual trust and confidence which alone induce men to appear in their true characters. The one was a rustic, the other essentially a town bird accustomed to town plumage. Mr. Arnold set about writing his friend's biography before the decease of Lincoln, and in 1867 published one which he always considered as crude; this latter book is the loving work of

years which the unfortunate death of the writer has made posthumous. It is incontestably the fullest and most reliable life of Lincoln yet offered to the public. An account of the ancestry of the Martyr President is followed by a somewhat matter-of-fact sketch of his boyhood and youth. A chapter is devoted to a history of slavery in the States and the growth of an anti-slavery party. Three succeeding chapters narrate the state of parties previous to Lincoln's appointment to the Presidential Chair. Following is a full account of his life at Washington, the War, and contemporary history, the latter given with a fulness of detail quite invaluable. Mr. Arnold is no niggard of his praise of Stephen A. Douglas, and is just as outspoken in his condemnation of General McClellan. The final chapters of the book, tracing the downfall of slavery, the assassination, are fully and fairly treated, and with evident personal knowledge.

THE ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. By Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs.

Mr. Porter's treatise is written primarily for the use of college and university students in their preparation for the class-rooms. It pre-supposes some familiarity with psychological and philosophical studies, the earlier portions being devoted to a dissertation on moral philosophy, the latter being a practical application of the same. The President of Yale College was fully aware of the difficulty of the task he undertook—he knew that in avoiding diffuseness he was liable to fall into incompleteness, but must be congratulated on having produced a text-book which in reasonable limits supplies the data necessary to an intelligent study of Christian ethics. The mechanical construction of the book, also, is all that could be desired—its division into chapters, sections, and paragraphs with indented marginal notes in black letters.

EVE'S DAUGHTERS; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife, and Mother. By Marion Harland. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs.

"Marion Harland" is inclined to sneer at the common comparison of the woman of to-day with her of a couple of generations ago to the disadvantage of the former. She claims that, in spite of the legacy of complaints left to the women of this age by their grandmothers, women's life is longer and happier now than it ever was—that is where it gets a fair chance. Her mission in the book under notice is to show in what direction the education of women is conducted upon wrong lines, in each case the proper remedy being suggested. With a contempt for the ultra-delicacy which has kept from girls much knowledge that is essential for their happiness, she talks "common sense" upon delicate subjects in an irreproachable and convincing manner. The book might with profit and perfect propriety be placed in the hands of any girl, and especially one who is on the point of entering upon married life.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

THE handsome *Art Interchange* of January 15th issued a supplement containing six designs for fan decoration.

THE *Miller*, the leading organ of the milling interest in England, reproduces in full an article from THE WEEK on the wheat trade of Canada and India.

THE *March Century* will contain two biographical papers, one on Charles O'Connor, by a friend who knew him intimately for many years, John Bigelow, and "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," by Stephen M. Allen.

WE learn from the *Athenaeum* that Dr. Alexander Schmidt is preparing a new edition of his incomparable "Shakespeare Lexicon," which is out of print. It will be some years, however, before the work can be printed.

"How Success is Won" is an attractive volume illustrated by portraits made expressly and with great care, in which Sarah K. Bolton sketches the history of some of the most successful men of to-day, and published by D. Lothrop and Company.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, whose new book upon the Scottish Highlanders and the land laws has been issued by Chapman and Hall, dedicates his work to Mr. Bright, "the stout asserter of popular rights, the eloquent denouncer of Irish wrongs, and the accomplished master of the English tongue."

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY is rapidly pushing to completion the manuscript of a work on his African labours called, "Congo, or the Founding of a State; a Story of Work and Exploration." It will consist of two good-sized volumes; and it is expected that the manuscript will all be ready for the printer within a month.

AMONG the reviewers who have undertaken to review "George Eliot's Life," just published by Harpers, are Lord Acton, who has done an article for the *Nineteenth Century*; Mr. Frederic Harrison, who contributes a notice in the *Fortnightly*; and Mr. John Morley, who reviews the work in *Macmillan*. One of the most eminent English novelists will probably be the critic of the *Edinburgh*.

BOSTON'S new weekly, the *Spectator*, is described as "a national journal of political science, literature and art." It promises to "promulgate the principles of politics, and not the policies of parties." This is an ambitious (as well as an alliterative) aim, and the conductors of the *Spectator* will deserve great praise if they persist in it. The interests of the new journal seem to be identified with those of the Webster Historical Society.

THE letters of the late Lord Lytton will probably make their appearance in England after all. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that some of the copies sent out for review were forwarded to America, where they are now being reprinted. As the work was suppressed no copyright in it was secured, so, unless some extraordinary measures are taken there will be nothing to prevent the importation of the objectionable book in any quantities the public will order.

MR. PORTER C. BLISS died at New York last week. He was eminent as a journalist, traveller, scholar and diplomat, and his death was the remote result of injuries, inflicted by the infamous Lopez, dictator of Paraguay, who tortured Bliss to extract State secrets from him, while he was Secretary of Legation under Minister Washburn. He was also attached to the Diplomatic Service of the United States in Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

"MATTHEW ARNOLD proves himself capable of learning when he is old, and of confessing himself in the wrong—two admirable traits, and not very common," so writes the editor of the *Springfield Republican*. Continuing, "He has 'A Word More About America,' in the current *Nineteenth Century*, and though he does not as he might acknowledge outright that his previous word was an impertinence and that he is sorry he wrote it—he does say that his estimate was imperfect, and that until he visited the United States he had never seen a people with institutions thoroughly suited to them."

CHess.

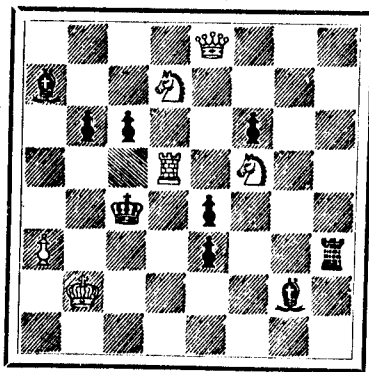
All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 81.

From the International Chess Magazine.

By Dr. GOLD (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

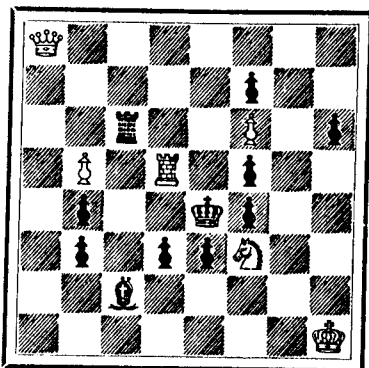
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 82.

From the International Chess Magazine.

By A. F. MACKENZIE (Kingston, Jamaica).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

AMERICAN CHESS EDITORS' ASSOCIATION.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A few months since the reorganization of the American Chess Association was suggested. The project, however, did not meet with general favour, and the Newark Sunday Call suggested that the interest of chess would best be served by an association of chess editors. We have much pleasure in proposing the following gentlemen as officers at the American Chess Editors' Association for the present year. The motion is seconded by Charles W. Phillips, chess editor of Toronto Week. Members of the fraternity will now please vote on the proposed ticket:—

President—M. J. Hazletine, New York Clipper.

Vice-Presidents—M. J. Murphy, Quebec Morning Chronicle; C. E. Stubbs, St. John (N.B.) Globe; J. B. Halkett, Ottawa (Can.) Citizen; J. D. Seguin, New Orleans Times-Democrat; A. G. Sollman, Baltimore American; Capt. McKenzie, New York Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News; G. Reichhelm, Philadelphia Times; B. R. Foster, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Treasurer—J. B. Manoz, Brooklyn Chess Chronicle.

Secretary—D. E. Hervoy, Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call.

Executive Committee—J. W. Miller, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette; W. Steinitz, New York International Chess Magazine; K. D. Peterson, Chicago Mirror of Sports; C. E. Dennis, Thurlow, Pa., Baltimore Sunday News.

MORPHY'S ONLY FRENCH GAME.

In response to the inquiry of some of our correspondents whether Morphy ever adopted the French Defence in a game on even terms, we give the following little *partie*, which is the only one on record, we believe, wherein the great master made use of the *debut* in question. As will be seen his opponent on this occasion was that veteran of New Orleans, indeed of Southern chess, Mr. James McConnell, and the game was played about the year 1850:—

FRENCH DEFENCE.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. P to K 4       | 1. P to K 3         |
| 2. P to Q 4       | 2. P to Q 4         |
| 3. P to K 5 (a)   | 3. P to Q B 4       |
| 4. P to Q B 3     | 4. Q Kt to B 3      |
| 5. P to K B 4     | 5. Q to Kt 3        |
| 6. K Kt to B 3    | 6. B to Q 2         |
| 7. P to Q R 3 (b) | 7. Kt to R 3        |
| 8. P to Q Kt 4    | 8. P takes Q P      |
| 9. P takes P      | 9. Q R to Q B sq    |
| 10. B to Kt 2     | 10. Kt to B 4 (c)   |
| 11. Q to Q 3 (d)  | 11. K B takes P ch  |
| 12. P takes B     | 12. Q Kt takes Kt P |
| 13. Q to Q 2      | 13. R to B 7        |
| 14. Q to Q sq     | 14. K Kt to K 6     |

And White resigns.

NOTES

(a) Admittedly weak play in this opening, and greatly inferior to the usual continuations 3 P takes P, or perhaps better still, 3 Q Kt to B 3.

(b) Ordinarily follows here 7 B to K 2, Kt to R 3; 8 Castles, P takes P; 9 P takes P, Kt takes Q P; 10 Kt takes Kt, Kt to B 4, and although, under this procedure, the result is a Pawn minus and a bad game for White, it is hardly so rapidly introductive of disaster as the text move, especially as followed up.

(c) Concentrating his attack upon the weak spot in the enemy's line—a weak spot, the natural outcome of White's third move.

(d) Giving his young adversary an opportunity for a clever sacrifice and a neat finish; but there seems no adequate remedy. It has now become a case of galloping consumption and the patient *in articulo mortis*.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

CHESS ITEMS.

A SOCIAL Chess Club has sprung into existence in the north-eastern portion of the city.

THE first round of the Championship Tourney in the Toronto Chess Club is about completed with the result that Messrs. Phillips and Boulboe are leading on this round tied, having lost one game each and won six. A hot fight will ensue in the next round.

Mrs. J. W. GILBERT, of Hartford, is playing a correspondence match with Mr. Hood, a Canadian player.

We are pleased to learn from a circular received that the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi* is not to be discontinued. It will be resumed in February by Signors Bronzini and Bonamici.

LORD TENNYSON has accepted the Presidency of the British Chess Association. Mr. John Ruskin is one of its Vice-Presidents. With the best writer of verse and the best writer of chess in England among its officers it illustrates anew the affiliations of the literary and the chess world.

THE great match, St. George's v. The City, in London resulted: City, 12; St. George's, 8. Twenty players aside. Dr. Zukertort was umpire.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO'Y.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA.

Gratifying Success of the Debentures.

The Annual Meeting of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company was held on Wednesday at their offices, 70 Church Street, Toronto. A large number of shareholders were present. Hon. G. W. Allan, President, in the chair; the Manager, Mr. Walter S. Lee, acting as Secretary.

The twenty second annual report of the Directors was then read as follows: The Directors, in laying before their shareholders their twenty-second annual report, are enabled to present a very satisfactory statement of the past year's business.

The profits for the year, after deducting all charges, amount to \$158,217.52, out of which have been paid two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, amounting, together with the income tax thereon, to \$120,994.50. The sum of \$17,223.02 has been placed to the credit of a Manitoba guarantee account, and the balance \$20,000, to the contingent account.

The total amount entrusted to the company by investors is now represented by the large sum of \$3,151,615.59, being deposits, \$1,111,302.60; debentures, \$2,040,342.99.

The demand for money has been sufficient to keep the funds of the company actively employed. The amount loaned on mortgage during the year is \$1,110,550.25; and there has been paid back by borrowers the sum of \$938,346.36.

These payments on mortgage loans have been satisfactorily met during the past year, both in Ontario and Manitoba, and the directors are glad to be able to report that the payments in the latter Province have been made with more than average punctuality.

The balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the Auditors' report, are submitted herewith.

WALTER S. LEE, Manager.  
G. W. ALLAN, President.

Statement of liabilities and assets of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, 31st December, 1884.

LIABILITIES.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Capital Stock .....	\$1,200,000 00	
Reserve Fund .....	600,000 00	
Contingent account .....	\$20,000 00	
Manitoba Guarantee Fund .....	17,223 02	
Dividend, payable 8th January, 1885 .....	37,223 02	
	59,640 00	\$1,896,863 02

TO THE PUBLIC.

Deposits .....	\$1,111,302 60	
Debentures .....	2,040,342 99	
Interest on deposits, due January 1st, 1885 .....	23,300 00	
Interest on debentures accrued and due .....	36,153 29	
Sundry accounts, chiefly amounts retained from loans to meet incumbrances .....	3,393 17	
	3,214,463 05	
Total .....		\$5,111,325 07

ASSETS.

Loans .....	\$4,888,052 37
Municipal debentures .....	35,851 50
Office premises .....	16,913 78
Cash in office .....	830 03
Cash in Banks .....	93,932 42
Cash in Bankers' hands in Great Britain to meet interest and debentures maturing January, 1885 .....	76,584 40
	\$5,111,325 07

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Cost of management, including salaries, rent, inspection and valuation, office expenses, etc .....	\$25,648 60
Directors' compensation .....	2,775 00
Dividends and tax thereon .....	120,994 50
Interest on deposits and debentures accrued and due .....	136,385 08
Agents' commissions on loans and debentures .....	12,762 35
Carried to Contingent Account .....	\$20,000 00
Carried to Manitoba Guarantee Fund .....	17,223 02
	37,223 02
	\$335,788 55

Interest on Mortgages, etc. .... \$335,788 55

To the shareholders of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company:—

GENTLEMEN—The auditors hereby certify that they have completed the annual detailed audit of the accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

They verify the correctness of the profit and loss account and the balance herewith presented, having carefully examined the same, and compared the securities held with the various accounts.

W. R. HARRIS, }  
FRED. J. MENET, } Auditors.

Scrutineers having been appointed, a ballot was taken, and the retiring Directors, Messrs. George Gooderham, Samuel Pratt, Alfred Gooderham and George W. Lewis, were unanimously re-elected. These gentlemen together with Messrs. the Hon G. W. Allan, Thos. H. Lee and Sir David Macpherson, C.M.G., form the Board of Directors. At a subsequent meeting held by the board the Hon. George W. Allan was re-elected President and George Gooderham, Esq., Vice-President.

# UNITED EMPIRE LOAN CORPORATION

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received. Interest allowed from date of deposit at 4 and 5 per cent. For special term accounts 6 per cent. will be allowed. No notice required for the withdrawal of moneys.

GEO. D. MORTON, M.D., JAS. SCROGGIE, President, Manager.

Head Offices, - Public Library Buildings, Cor. Church and Adelaide Sts., Toronto.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

## HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000  
Reserve - - - - - 2,000,000

### DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM MCMASTER, President.  
Wm. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.  
George Taylor, Esq., Hon. S. C. Wood, James Crathern, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq., John Waddie, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager; J. C. KEMP, Asst.-Gen'l. Manager; ROBERT GILL, Inspector.  
New York.—J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents. Chicago.—A. L. Dowar, Agent.  
Branches.—Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Norwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaford, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock.  
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.  
BANKERS.—New York, the American Exchange National Bank; London, England, the Bank of Scotland.

# BANK OF OTTAWA.

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

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President.  
CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.  
Directors.—C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.

GEORGE BURN, Cashier.  
Branches.—Amprior, Carleton Place, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man.  
AGENTS IN CANADA.—Canadian Bank of Commerce. AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. A. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker. AGENTS IN LONDON.—English Alliance Bank

# THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized, - - - \$1,000,000  
Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000  
Capital Paid-up, - - - 200,000

## HEAD OFFICE,—TORONTO.

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and to authorize such Corporation to meet and adopt, frame or repeal constitutions, and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Church; and to empower the said Corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyances of such lands, moneys, mortgages, securities, or other property as may be required for the purposes of a college or colleges, school or schools, or other educational purposes connected with the said Church; and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with said Church; and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing; and for authority and power to endow and support such colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses, and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to give said Synod all necessary corporate powers connected therewith.

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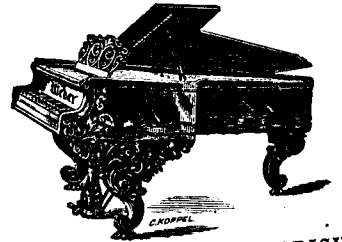
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