

THE WEEK

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY
AND LITERATURE

VOLUME III

From December 3rd, 1885, to November 25th, 1886

TORONTO

PUBLISHED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET



CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

SELECTED ARTICLES—

	PAGE.
An African Mont Blanc	371
Beaconsfield's, Lord, Letters to his Sister	197
Blindness	108
Book Manufacturing in Ancient Rome, A	403
Boycotting in Ireland	189
British Army and the Democracy, The	309
Bunyan, John, in Gael	23
Carlyle's Style	294
Cobbett, William, Times of	262
Cornwallis's Surrender, Consequences of	71
Darwinism	140
Dawn of Creation and Worship	139
Dead Sea, The	559
Deep Sea Exploration	236
Domestic Service	236
Education and Wages	751
Election Notes	594
England Revisited	741
English Feeling about Home Rule	155
Established Church in England, Parties in the	214
Fossil Man	734
French Navy under the First Republic, The	676
Gladstone, Mr	663, 702
Goethe's "Faust"	478
Hampton Court	718
Home Rule, Some Aspects of	204
Hours of Idleness	645
Imperial Federation	718
Influence of Germany on English Literature in the Sixteenth Century	591
Instruction from Mummy-Cases	733
Is Genius Morbid?	310
Lesson Taught by a Disendowed Church, The	294
Life in St. Petersburg	22
Life and Character of Schopenhauer the Pessimist, The	87
Literary Waifs of Old Toronto and New York	725
Louis de Baude	141
Mansion, A Gorgeous	183
Mental Evolution in Animals	22
Modern Dress	310
Modern Hero Worship	543
My Contested Election	139
Nationality of the English Church	189
New Religions	21
Office and Influence of Women, The	866
Old Times	283
Orchards	644
Parliamentary Representation of Ireland	837
Phoenician Antiquities	574
Pictures of the Garrick Club, The	293
Popular Government	309
Prohibition and Atheism	204
Recent French Elections, The	58
"Red Herring" in the Middle of the Rockies	783
Richelieu	495
Roman Catholic Church in Ireland	172
Royalty Restored	351
Russian Storm-Cloud, The	660
Sketches from Egypt and the Soudan	516
Small Talk and Statesmen	123
Spites of Rulers, The	558
Status of Primitive Women	606
Stonehenge	119
Theodora	349
Three Presidents	548
Tomb of Theodora, The	86

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—

Afternoon Tea	Garth Grafton. 772, 788, 804, 820, 835
Affairs in England	Goldwin Smith. 275, 699
Agrarian Socialism and Peasant Proprietorship	Goldwin Smith. 211
Amateur Theatricals	L. C. 389
Amateur Geologist, An	Seranus. 581
American Side of Annexation, The	B. 10
America, Genius in, Hereditary. Part II., Canada	John Reade. 5
"Amiel's Journal"	329
Art in Education	Freder. 349
"Art Gallery of the English Language."	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 533
August among the Islands	Firefly. 636
Autumn on the Prairies	A. Stevenson. 749
Autumn Poets	A. Ethelwyn Wetherald. 798
Badeau, General, On the English Aristocracy	813
Baldwin	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 708
Battleford to Moose-Jaw	Major J. F. Wilson. 398
Bayard, Mr., as a Jingo Statesman	B. 621

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—Continued.

	PAGE.
Belford's, Mr., Recitals	L. C. 404
Blaine's, Mr., "Twenty Years of Congress"	779
Black and White Exhibition, The	L. C. 403
British Affairs	Goldwin Smith. 683, 715
British Politics and Foreign Affairs	Goldwin Smith. 651
Canada, Dicey on The Constitution of	Edward Douglas Armour. 83
Canada, The Future of	Addison F. Browne. 99
Canadian Archives	W. 431
Canadian History, A Well-Nigh Forgotten Chapter of	G. Mercer Adam. 652
Canadians in New York	J. H. Sinclair. 603
Camping in the Muskoka Region	A. Stevenson. 382
Carlyle, The Memory of	J. C. S. 675
Cape Breton, Something About	Addison F. Browne. 492
"Chantry House"	Ferrars. 452
Chinese Labourer, Observations on the	102
Christ and Buddha	Professor W. Clark. 328
Christianity, The Evolution of American	G. J. Lovv. 67
Choice of Books, On the	G. Mercer Adam. 782
Cleveland, President, A Year of	B. 230
Clergymen on the Immortality of the Soul	814
Clerical Incomes	C. 459
Coming Slavery and Woman Suffrage	S. 830
Craddock, Charles Egbert	J. Macdonald Oxley. 766
Dawson, Sir William, on Evolution	J. C. Sutherland. 717
Davitt and M'Carthy, Messrs	827
Dissolution of Parliament	811
Easter Offerings	V. F. M. B. 372
Eastern Crisis, The	766
Education Notes	Censor. 246
Electoral Contest in England, The	Goldwin Smith. 507
Electoral Franchise for Women, The	Thomas Hodgins, Q. C. 654
Elections, British	Goldwin Smith. 36
Elections, The British	135
Elections in the United States, The	B. 812
England, Affairs in—George Baden Powell	Goldwin Smith. 427
England and English Affairs	Goldwin Smith. 571
English Letter, Our	C. 37, 399
England, Society and Politics in	Goldwin Smith. 581
England, The Coming Struggle in	Goldwin Smith. 291
England, The Struggle in	Goldwin Smith. 491
England, The Crisis in	Goldwin Smith. 149, 325, 475
England, Letter from	Anchor. 828
Entertainment	L. C. 453
Examiner, The	M. J. G. 133, 149, 182, 170, 197
Facts and Mr. Froude	779
Fine Art in Toronto	356
Fisheries Question, The, and the Crisis in England	Goldwin Smith. 443
Fishery Dispute, One View of the	B. 460
Flaubert's "Salambo"	Seranus. 612
Freeman's "Methods of Historical Study"	748
French and German Socialism	H. S. 453
Froude's, Mr., "Oceana"	M. J. G. 154, 171, 188
General Hancock, The Late	B. 180
Gladstone's, Mr., Return to Power	Goldwin Smith. 164
Gladstone, Mr., The Rumoured Scheme of	Goldwin Smith. 230
Gladstone's, Mr., Scheme	Goldwin Smith. 307
Gladstone's, Mr., Policy, Colonial Opinion of	Goldwin Smith. 396
Gladstone, Mr., and Canada	Goldwin Smith. 668
Gladstone, Mr., on the Union	Goldwin Smith. 795
Government and the C. P. R. Monopoly	212
Governmental Paralysis at Washington	B. 212
Great Republic, Fall of the	741
Hafiz and His Poetry	J. E. M. 700
History of Interpretation	H. 525
Home Rule Resolutions, The	C. 379
Home Rule, American Opinion on	C. 657
Hours with German Classics	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 484
How the Poor Live	741
Howells, W. D., at Washington	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 327
Hudson's Bay Railway, The	Garry. 831
Hume, Answers to	Prof. Wm. Clark. 590
Ice Cortège, The	Coyote. 675
Impressions, On Some	T. 556
Indian Scares	G. B. E. 116
Indian Question, The	C. A. Boulton. 163
India Revisited	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 646
International Copyright	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 165
Insurance of the People	M. J. G. 196
Ireland, The Wrongs of	Goldwin Smith. 412
Ireland, Mr. Gladstone's Scheme for	Goldwin Smith. 32
Irish Crisis, The	Goldwin Smith. 69
Irish Question in Parliament, The	Goldwin Smith. 51
Irish Question, The Progress of the	Goldwin Smith. 115
Irish Question in the United States, The	B. 69
Irish Policy, Mr. Gladstone's	Goldwin Smith. 100
Jacobinism in Canada	M. J. F. 228
Jottings Along the C. P. R.	E. S. 508, 526, 542, 557, 574, 590, 604, 620, 638, 654
Jottings off the C. P. R.	E. S. 733, 750, 765, 783, 799
July Day, A	A. Stevenson. 540
Kicking the Queen's Crown into the Boyne	Robert Ker. 99

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—Continued.

	PAGE.
Kissing, Concerning	Flora Fern. 525
Labour Convention at Richmond, The	747
Labour War, The	Goldwin Smith. 179
La Chaumiere	F. H. Sykes. 203
La Debâcle	W. G. Stetham. 19
Lake of the Woods, The	C. 620
Last Lesson, The	Zara. 402
Lawn Tennis	L. C. 468
Letellier de St. Just	W. 523
Literature in the North-West	G. B. E. 604
Literary Notes from the Continent	510, 558, 572
Literary Notes from Paris	Zero.
Lotze	81, 245, 293, 348, 366, 477, 494
Liquor Law, The State of the	Prof. W. Clark. 539
Living or Dead	147
London Riots	Ferrars. 499
London Life, Wear and Tear of	213
Longfellow	261
Love Marriage, A	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 461
Moral of the Late Crisis	Zara. 299, 315, 335, 355
Music in Ontario	Goldwin Smith. 686, 700
"Marius, the Epicurean"	F. W. Wodell. 364
Martineau's "Types of Ethical Theory,"	330
Maori, The	C. 508
Military Sketch, A	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 547
Misdirected State Aid	V. F. M. B. 356
Moral of the Late Crisis	Arnold Haultain. 685
Moral of the Late Crisis	Goldwin Smith. 686, 700
Music in Ontario	F. W. Wodell. 364
Nature in Nova Scotia	Addison F. Browne. 669
National Policy	M. 116, 148
North-West Rebellions, Reminiscences of the	T. M. 229
No Saint	Ferrars. 744
Notes from the Continent	605, 622, 717
Notes from Montreal	Ferrars. 751
Ontario Society of Artists	L. C. 435
" " Century Exhibition	L. C. 317
Parochial Mission, A	C. 635
Paris Letter, Our	Zero. 52
Paris Letter, Our	L. L. 166, 260, 328, 382, 414, 447, 476, 519, 542, 621, 684, 765
Paris, Notes from	L. L. 309
Paris, Literary Notes from	Zero. 276
Paris, From, to Switzerland	L. L. 780
Paris Pension, A	L. L. 365
Parnell, Charles Stewart	L. 380
Parties in England	764
Partyism	Cyril. 35
Patriotism vs. Cosmopolitanism	Fidelis. 716
Poet, Some Qualities of a	A. E. Wetherald. 20
Poets, One Vice of the	A. E. Wetherald. 414
Poetry, Recent	835
Practical Politician, A	H. S. S. 699
President's Address, The	B. 38
President Cleveland and Party Government	B. 573
Public Debt, The	T. M. 812
Pure Misunderstanding, A	Addison F. Browne. 447
Quebec Agitation, The	L. 3
Quebec Affairs	Nemo. 4, 39, 101, 277, 460, 541
Quiet New England Village, A	Franklin. 732
Railways and the Republic, The	Thorpe Mable. 383
Reading and Intelligence	W. D. Le Sueur. 381
Repeal in Nova Scotia	Addison F. Browne. 397
Revolutionary Epoch, A	Arnold Haultain. 493
Saunterings	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 643, 659, 674, 690, 707, 723, 739, 756; 771, 781, 803, 819, 828
Salvation Army, The	Arnold Haultain. 347
Scientific Jottings	Gradgrind. 53
Scripture and Science	Prof. Wm. Clark. 363
Seven Ages, The	Tario. 386
Session, The Opening of the	195
Situation, The, in Quebec	T. M. 797
Society Slang	F. Blake Crofton. 382
Social Clubs and Foreign Literature	L. C. 445
Society at the American Capital	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 589
Some of Lord Lytton's Novels	J. Ralph Murray. 611, 626
Spencer's "Ecclesiastical Institutions"	G. S. 227
State Interference, The Latest Phase of	M. J. G. 132
States, United. Party Government in the	B. 134
Status of the Writer	C. Davis English. 731
Strikes	M. 347
Study in American Politics, A	B. 763
Study in Monochrome, A	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 180
St. Patrick's Day	Goldwin Smith. 259
St. Withun's Day, The 15th July	Edward Dumergue. 533
Summer is Over	A. Stevenson. 691
Summer in the Manitoulin	Sigma. 337
Switzerland, Our Letter from	L. L. 797
Systematic Colonization	Lieut-Gen. L. W. Lowry. 415
"Tecumseh—A Drama"	W. D. Le Sueur. 219
Teutons and Celts	An Anglo-Canadian. 395, 411
Temperance Legislation	22
The End of the Irish Dominion, Father Burke	252
Toronto Industrial Institution, The	W. F. M. B. 337
Trip to Newfoundland, A	Portia. 563, 579
Two Nights	Reni. 434, 451, 466, 482, 498
Union, The Act of	Goldwin Smith. 243
Union, Commercial	Goldwin Smith. 131

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—Continued.

	PAGE.
Unionist Victory, The.....	Goldwin Smith. 555
Unionism and Politics.....	C. 492
University Confederation.....	C. 444
U. E. Loyalists' Centenary Volume, The.....	A <i>British-American</i> . 84
Under the Southern Cross.....	Thad. W. H. Leavitt. 244
"Upper Canada Rebellion, The Story of the....."	Thorpe Mable. 461
Useless Man, A.....	Coyote. 515
Value of a Well-Spent Life.....	M. 349
Vulcan or Mother Earth.....	278
Waterloo Campaign, The.....	M. L. R. 278
Wealth of Households, The.....	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 434
Winter in the Selkirks.....	G. C. C. 292
Wind of Destiny, The.....	Ferrars. 484
Woman Suffragists in Council.....	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 261
Woods in Spring, Our.....	Fidelis. 430
Zoological Gardens, The.....	V. F. M. B. 724

POETRY—

A Blush.....	P. H. Stephens. 434
A Night Sky.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 723
A Modern "Sir Galahad".....	Ferrars. 575
An Ode of Horace, Book II., Ode 14.....	F. Blake Crofton. 479
An Awakening.....	Kate Willson. 835
Anacreontic.....	Seranus. 739
At Last.....	J. H. Burnham. 674
At the Ferry.....	E. Pauline Johnson. 670
At Eventide.....	Helen Holton. 707
At Her Best.....	Ferrars. 371
Books Disused.....	S. 328
Brant.....	John L. Stuart. 756
By the Fireside.....	Robert C. Stewart. 251
Chellow Dene.....	H. K. Cockin. 655
Carlotta.....	Arthur Weir. 820
Dead and the Living, The.....	Baroness von Oppen. 814
Dolce far Niente.....	Henleigh. 741
Du Bist Wie Eine Blume.....	David Reid Keys. 170
Easter Lilies.....	E. Pauline Johnson. 337
"Edith".....	Ferrars. 267
Fair Sleeper, Awake.....	John Hudson. 629
Fairies' Song.....	Hunter Duvar. 21
Faith, Hope, and Charity.....	Baroness von Oppen. 740
Falling Leaves—Sonnet.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 798
Finis Coronat Opus.....	E. G. G. 117
Flowers.....	M. F. F. 607
For Love's Sake.....	G. I. 835
From the Study to the Woods.....	Fidelis. 788
High Tide.....	G. A. M. 330
Indian Chief's Death Lament.....	W. Kay. 139
In the Garden of Poesie.....	Helen Holton. 751
In the Studio.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 533
In July.....	S. A. C. 531
"J'ai trop bu la vie".....	Seranus. 659
Justice.....	Frederick B. Hodgins. 154
Lines.....	G. A. M. 718
Many Years Ago.....	Nora Laughler. 316
May Times.....	Ferrars. 430
Morning on Lake Muskoka.....	J. D. Spence. 351
"Move On!".....	Nora Laughler. 92
My Lady June.....	Frances Smith. 482
Negatives.....	Robert C. Stewart. 418
Niagara in Winter.....	Seranus. 188
Night.....	Henleigh. 337
Of Ye Hearte's Desire.....	Seranus. 773
On Durdham Down.....	Seranus. 335
On the Stream.....	C. T. Easton. 719
On the St. Lawrence at Brockville.....	Kate Williams. 451
Our Underlying Existence.....	Alchemist. 283
Outward Bound.....	Sara Jeannette Duncan. 819
Request, A.....	E. Pauline Johnson. 821
Retrospection—Sonnet.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 771
Rondeau, For Our Love's Sake.....	Sophie M. Almon. 188
Ruined Cities.....	W. H. Thurston. 203
Sea Breeze.....	W. P. M. 691
Shakspeer at Dead Hos' Crick.....	B. D. 803
Sonnet.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 386
Sonnet—In the Studio.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 533
Sonnet—The Nodding Violet.....	E. G. Garthwaite. 594
Sonata.....	J. F. A. W. 295
Sorrow.....	Mrs. J. Oliver Smith. 7
Sorrow's Blessing.....	Mrs. J. Oliver Smith. 154
Talking to the Dead.....	Baroness von Oppen. 686
The Latman.....	Arnold Haultain. 402
The Organist.....	A. Lampman. 514
The Contrast.....	Joel Benton. 724
The Vale of Lune.....	H. K. Cockin. 236
The Promise of Spring.....	E. F. M. 310
The First Chill.....	Seranus. 690
The Firs.....	E. Pauline Johnson. 117
To the Bobolink.....	Wm. Beattie. 466
To the Rain.....	Robert C. Stewart. 343
To John Henry, Cardinal Newman.....	F. W. G. F. 129
To.....	J. H. Burnham. 54
To Music.....	203
To the Organ.....	C. 231
To-Day.....	J. H. Burnham. 452
To Helen.....	Hans Goebel. 703
To a D�butante.....	W. Douv Lighthall. 283
Two of Earth's Creatures.....	Ferrars. 42
Two Love Songs.....	R. J. G. 54
Year's Changes.....	Ferrars. 219
Youth and Love.....	Ferrars. 108

SELECTED POETRY—

	PAGE.
A Thought from Pindar.....	280
A Love Sonnet.....	498
A Snatch.....	372
A Superscription.....	429
Amongst the Sheaves.....	581
An Old-World Maiden.....	676
At the Farm.....	477
August in the Kenwick Vale.....	339
Cacothanasia.....	205
Casale Rotondo.....	279
Content.....	388
Daphnis.....	466
Desultory Reading.....	299
Dirge for a Son.....	499
Eternity.....	543
Horace, Book I. Ode 24.....	444
Inconstant.....	465
In the Cloister, Winchester College.....	478
Life's Epitome.....	183
Live and Let be.....	644
Luna.....	606
Memory.....	612
Mortal or Immortal?.....	435
Night.....	364
Noon.....	597
Nobody or Somebody.....	219
Nod of the Thunderer.....	171
Requiescant.....	547
Roses.....	677
Shemuel.....	495
Sunset.....	355
Tailors Three.....	403
The Summer Rain.....	735
The Poplars.....	532
The River.....	405
The Toys.....	679
The Ship of State.....	628
The Ruin.....	675
The Skylark.....	445
The Cigarette.....	167
To the Snowdrop.....	671
Translation of a Greek Ballad.....	74
Abrogation of the American-Chinese Treaty.....	281
Accounts, C. P. R.....	24
Ailesbury and Dilke.....	786
Aksakoff, M.....	217
Alaska Seizures, The.....	688, 704
Alleged Right to Buy Bait, The.....	544
American Ambassador, and Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, The.....	753
American Press on Ireland and Canada.....	369
American Citizenship, Abuse of.....	656
Anticosti.....	688
Anarchism and the Labour Movement.....	753
Anarchist Teaching in Toronto.....	769
Anson, Sir W., and the Irish Government Bill.....	786
Arbitration Bureau, The Proposed.....	369
Arthur, Ex-President, Death of.....	833
Attitude of Congress.....	332
Austria-Hungary.....	497
Austria and the Poles.....	202
Austria-Hungary, Danger to.....	169
Balkans, The Contest in the.....	9
Balkan Peninsula, The.....	417
Balkan Volcano, The.....	153
Balkan Imbroglia, The.....	353
Balkans, The, and the Powers.....	721
Balkan Volcano, Eruption of the.....	625
Balkans and Germany, The.....	673
Baptist College, The.....	786, 816
Bartholdi Statue, The.....	770, 786
Batoum Question, Lord Rosebery on the.....	624
Batoum Incident, The.....	561
Bayard's, Mr., Position.....	704
Beaty-Woodworth Scandal, The.....	312, 368
Begging <i>vs.</i> Self-help.....	281
Beecher, Mr.....	592
Belfast Riots.....	512, 592
Bismarck and Austria-Hungary.....	153
Blaine, Mr., on the Fisheries.....	801
Blake, Mr.....	832
Blake, Mr., at the London Banquet.....	120
Blake, Mr., and Reform.....	784
Blake's, Mr., Speech.....	264
Blake's, Mr., Vote.....	280, 296
Boulanger, General.....	592
Boycotting.....	512
<i>Bric-a-brac</i> at Auction.....	785
Bright's, Mr., Speech.....	512
Bright, Mr., on Egypt.....	545
Bright, Mr., on Russia.....	802
British Government, Programme of the.....	608
British Policy in Turkey.....	314
British Cabinet, Cross Purposes in the.....	217
British Politics.....	369, 802, 833
British Parliamentary Victories.....	250
British Legislation, Interference in.....	384
British Elections, The.....	513
British and American Foreign Trade.....	656
Budget, Mr. McLelan's First.....	297
Budget Statement, The.....	297
Bulgarian Settlement, The.....	185
Bulgarian Question, The.....	657
Burmese War, End and Purpose of the.....	25
Burmah.....	657
Butland, Mr.....	800
Canada and the States, Closer Commercial Union between, Inadvisable under a Protective System.....	40

TOPICS—Continued.

	PAGE.
Canada and the Morrison Bill.....	200
Canadian French Loyalty.....	136
Canadian Foreign Trade.....	576
Canadian Liberals and Home Rule.....	312
Canadian Neo-Liberalism and Fenianism.....	333
Canadian Opinion on Home Rule.....	385
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	640
C. P. R., The Settlement with the.....	368
C. P. R. and the Monopoly Clause, The.....	298
C. P. R. and the North-West, The.....	120
Canadian Route to the East, The.....	250
Canadian Schooner, The Seizure of a.....	432
Capreol, Mr., Death of.....	752
Cartwright, Sir Richard.....	810
Cartwright's, Sir Richard, Address.....	810
Celtic Race, Political Incapacity of the.....	88
Chamberlain, Mr.....	529
Chantilly.....	755
Chicago Convention, The.....	624
Charlton's, Mr., Seduction Bill.....	296
Chicago Anarchists.....	770
Churches, Attitude of other.....	104
Churchill's, Lord R., Speech.....	737
Churchill, Bradlaugh on.....	833
Co-Education, Non-Success of.....	184
Coffee.....	641
College Confederation.....	768
Colonial Armaments.....	834
Colonial Commercial League, The.....	608
Colonial Export Agency, A.....	720
Commercial Treaty with Spain, The.....	752
Commercial Union.....	152
Confederation of Turkey-in-Europe.....	202
Congress of American Nations.....	496
Convention of Young Liberals, The.....	512
Convention, Ill-Success of the.....	624
Country, The Issue before the.....	121
Crawford-Dilke Judgment.....	200
Cremation.....	736
Crime in Ireland and Great Britain.....	250
Crooks, Death of the Hon. Adam.....	72
Danish Constitutional Crisis, The.....	218
Davitt, Mr., on Ulster.....	817
Deaths, Painful, A Correspondent on.....	786
Dawson's, Sir William, Address.....	656
Dilke, Sir Charles.....	184
Dinner Parties and Kettledrums.....	768
Dissatisfaction of Irish Americans.....	353
Dissolution.....	832
Dissolution in Quebec.....	785
Dissolution of Parliament.....	785
Distress in Large Cities.....	817
Dog Nuisance, The.....	785
Domestic Servants.....	769
Domestic Service.....	233
Dominion Election, The.....	769
Dominion Government, The Latest Accession to the.....	40
Dominion Government, Possible Effect of the Judgment on the.....	56
Donegal, State of.....	833
Duty on Lumber, The.....	352
Duty of the British Government.....	640
Earnings of Labour, The.....	334
Eastern Question, The.....	417, 738, 787, 834
Eastern Question, The, in Asia.....	577
Eastern War-Cloud, The.....	449
Eight-Hour Movement, The.....	369, 384
Election Cries.....	481
Election, The Chambly.....	576
Elections, The General.....	465
Election, The Haldimand.....	672
Elections, The Maine.....	688
Elections, Important Feature of the.....	73
Emigration, Pauper and Female.....	185
Empires, The Three.....	593
England, Fair Trade in.....	9
England, Industrial Distress in.....	217
England, The Struggle for Office in.....	9
England, The Perplexity of Parties in.....	25
English Government, The Paralysis of.....	201
English Royalty, The Error of.....	217
English National Policy, a Free Trade Policy, The.....	89
English-German Alliance, An.....	625
England's Loss of Prestige.....	705
England and Russia.....	641
Episcopal Church Convention at Chicago.....	785
Evangelists, The.....	785
Extradition Treaty, The.....	592
Expression of Public Opinion, The.....	385
Expulsion of the Princes.....	433
Extradition Treaty, The New.....	560
Farmers, The Financial Condition of Canadian.....	800
Fenian Interference with British Elections.....	738
Finerty's, Mr., Blunder.....	624
Fisheries Question, The.....	216, 332, 400, 416, 448, 464, 496, 544, 560, 673, 720
Fisheries, The.....	816
Forests, Preservation of Our.....	72
Forster, Death of Mr. W. E.....	299
France and Britain.....	201
Fraillies of Genius, The.....	296
French Republic, The.....	185, 250, 592
French Canada, The Crusade Against.....	704
Froude and Carlyle.....	818
Futility of Inconvenient Treaties.....	561
General Bourke's Speech in Montreal.....	312
General Buller's Mission.....	640
General Election, Fair Trade in the.....	25
Genesis of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Idea.....	657
George's, Mr., Candidature.....	770, 786
George, Henry, for Mayor of New York.....	753
George, Mr.....	801
Germany in China.....	497
Gladstone, Mr.....	818
Gladstone's, Mr., Abandonment of Land Purchase.....	657
Gladstone, Mr., and Imperial Federation.....	465
Gladstone, Mr., as Cosmogonist, Mythologist, and Statesman.....	201
Gladstone, Mr., and Socialism.....	250, 529
Gladstone and Parnell, Messrs.....	705

TOPICS—Continued.

	PAGE.
Gladstone Bill, Defeat of the	449
Gladstone Bill, After the Rejection of the	416
Gladstone's, Mr., Concessions	433
Gladstone's, Mr., Chances of Success	333
Gladstone's, Mr., Foreign Supporters	545
Gladstone's, Mr., Foreign Colleagues	545
Gladstone, Mr., Foreign Support to	481
Gladstone's, Mr., Irritability	736
Gladstone, Mr., in a Minority	528
Gladstone's, Mr., Manifesto	370
Gladstone's, Mr., Project, A Recoil from	73
Gladstone's, Mr., Shibboleth	481
Gladstone's, Mr., Statesmanship and British Rule in India	333
Gladstone's, Mr., Tactics	433
Gladstone, Mr., The Liberal Opposition to	353
Goldwin Smith, Mr., and Mr. Gladstone	704
Goschen's, Mr., Speech and the <i>N. Y. Tribune</i>	352
Gosse, Mr.	818
Government and Coercion	481
Government by Coercive Justice or Love	576
Government, Demagogues and the	185
Government Defeat, Effects of the	528
Government, The Attitude of the French Members of the	8
Grattan Parliament, The	736
Greek Agitation, Causes of the	417
Greece and Russia	386
Greek Danger, The	353, 370
Greek Outbreak, The	354
<i>Hansard</i>	294
Handwriting on the Wall	265
Harcourt, Sir William	833
Hereditary Principle in Government	314
Home Manufactures and Home Industry	200
Home Rule, American Opinion on	352
Home Rule, American Discussion of	544
Home Rule and the Roman Catholic Church	464
Home Rule and One-Man Power	401
Home Rule Bill, One Effect of the	417
Home Rule Dead	528
Home Rule, English Feeling Aroused against	88
Home Rule, Irish, Adopted by English Parties	56
Home Rule in Wales	754
Home Rule Journalists and Mr. Gladstone's Scheme	416
Home Rule, Mr. Bright on	496
Home Rule News	265
Home Rule not likely to be Conceded	89
Home Rule, Probable effects of the Adoption of	57
Home Rule, Prospects of	624
Home Rule Question, The American and the	512
Home Rule Resolution, Mr. Blake's	384
Home Rule Resolution, The Quebec Assembly	353
Home Rule, The Irish Land Question and	200
Home Rule, The <i>Globe</i> on	249
Home Rule, The Liberal Party and	480
Home Rule, Ulster and	449
Hon. Alexander Mackenzie	784
Howland, Mayor, and the Relief of Charity	368
Howland, Mr., and the Relief of Distress	296
Imperial Defence	560
Imperial Defence, Colonial Participation in	608
Imperial and Colonial Defence	608
Imperial Federation	560, 608, 786
Imperial Government, Interference of the	400
Imperial Titles in the Colonies	185
Importance of Constantinople to Europe	721
Indemnity for Outrages on the Chinese	281
Income Tax, A Graduated	816
Indians are Wards of the State	264
Ingersoll on Lawyers	770
Indian Alarm, The	120
Indian Danger, The	88
Indian Question	264
Indians, The Proper Treatment of	136
Industrial Situation, The	313
Ireland, Local Government for	817
Ireland, Self-Government for	528
Ireland, Future Government of	416
Ireland, Lord Randolph Churchill's Visit to	201
Ireland, Provincial Councils for	737
Ireland, Firm and Just Government of	529
Ireland, The Electoral Contest in	465
Irish Nationalists	817
Irish Cabinet, The	369
Irish Grievances	754
Irish Land Laws, The	754
Irish Landlords, The Proposal to Buy Out	105
Irish Obstruction	705
Irish Question, Archbishop Walsh and the	265
Irish Question, Settlement of the	25
Irish Trouble Economical, not political, The	545
Irish Vote, Decline in Value of the	656
Irregular Cabinet, The	401
Issue, The	401
Japan, Literary Revolution in	105
Japan, The "New Learning" in	106
Jefferson Davis at Montgomery	369
Jobbery in Parliament	297
Joly's Retirement from the Quebec Legislature, Hon. Mr.	8
Jones and Small, Messrs.	752
Justin McCarthy, Mr., as Cable Correspondent	249
Knights of Labour and the Chinese	314
Knights of Labour and Trades Unions	464
Knights of Labour, Trades Unions and the	448
Knights of Labour Organization, The	281
Knights of Labour, The Anarchists and the	480
Knights of Pythias, Visit of the	544
Knights', The, Financial Scheme	464
Knights', The, Impossible Undertaking	464
Labour Convention at Richmond, Va.	801
Labour Congress at Washington	801
Labour and Capital	248
Labour, Chinese, in Mining Operations	41
Labouring Classes both Capitalists and Employers	298
Labour is of no Country	753
Labour Organizations, Types of	448
Labour, What is	313

TOPICS—Continued.

	PAGE.
League, The, and the Irish People	689
Liberalism and Disintegration	770
Liberalism vs. Socialism	817
Liberal Manifestoes, The	480
Liberal Party, Office of the	384
Liberal Unionists and the Franchise, The	754
Licenses Without Compensation, Sweeping Reduction of	184
Lorne, Lord, in Politics	737
Lost Cause, A	402
Loyalist Meeting on Monday, The	232
Lumber Duties, The	368
Macdonald, Sir John A.	688
Macdonald's, Sir John A., Visit to the Pacific Coast	576
(Macdonald.) Sir John's Chances	832
Mackenzie, Hon. Alexander	784, 816
Manning, A Tribute to Mr.	120
Manitoba, Injury by Early Frosts to Crops in	40
Maritime Provinces, Disaffection in the	401
Mayoralty Election, The	296
Mayoralty, The Contest for the	72
Meredith, Mr.	280
Michael Davitt	401
Mining Operations, Chinese Labour in	41
Minorities, Representation of	56
Monck, Lord, and an Irish Parliament	787
Montreal, Abatement of the Small Pox in	56
Montreal Merchant, The Outrage by a	184
Monroe Doctrine, The	136
Morley, Mr., as Statesman	233
Morley's, Mr., Brilliant Suggestion	705
Motion of Censure on Lord Randolph Churchill, The	233
Motion Against the Peers, Mr. Labouchere's	233
Motion, Socialistic, Mr. McMullin's	264
Mowat's, Mr., Chances	832
Mowat's Mr., Defence	784
Musical Festival, The	480
National Party, No Foundation for a	24
National and Patriotic English Party	332
Nationalism, East Indian	385
Nationalists, Promises of the	465
National League Convention, The	496
New Markets, The Best Remedy	332
New Markets, Possibility of, for Nova Scotia Fish	137
New Development, A	496
New York Aldermen, The	833
New Zealand Finances	513
North-West, The Execution of Eight Indians in the	9
North-West, Settlement of	265
No Secession	480
Nova Scotia Secession	401
Nova Scotia Elections, The	480
Nova Scotia, Dissatisfaction in	736
Novels, on Some Recent	818
Obstruction, The German Remedy for	152
Only a Colony	704
Oneida Community, The	334
Ontario, The Lieutenant-Governorship of	136
Opposition, The Business of	232
Opposition Tactics	352
Orangeism	249
Oriental Empires, Defensive Alliance between the	185
Three Great	352
Ottawa Scandals, The	352
Panama Canal, A Report on the	121
Panama Canal, The	369
Panama Canal, The United States and the	528
Paralysis of Legislation at Washington	280
Parliament Buildings, The New, and Queen's Park	768
Parliamentary Skirmish, The Opening	216
Parliament, Dominion	448
Parnellites and the Canadian Press, The	216
Parnellites and the Scotch Church	265
Parnell, Mr.	496
Parnell, Mr., and Lord Carnarvon	544
Parnell's, Mr., Repudiation of Fenianism	545
Parties in England	787
Parties in the States	512
Party Leaders, Speeches of the	736
Party Tactics	832
Partyism and Principle	738
Poles from Russia, Expulsion of the	152
Political Economy of Tailors	280
Pope, The, as International Arbitrator	169
Pope and Bismarck, The	202
President's Wedding, The	464
Presidential Succession, The	72
President's Recommendation of Governmental Arbitration, The	352
Press, Mr. Mills on the Independent	121
President and Party, The	592
Prison Labour	736
Professions, Overcrowding the	800
Prohibition in Maine	688
Prohibition Issue, a contest between a Higher and Lower form of Religion, The	41
Prohibition and Dr. Farrar—Crime in Maine	184
Prohibition, The Methodist Church and	104
Prohibition, Failure of in Iowa	72
Prohibition in the North-West, Failure of	312
Prohibition and Cookery	672
Prohibition, John Morley on	672
Prospect, A Deplorable	122
Protection for Fish	352
Protection and the Fish Duty	448
Provision for Tramps	752
Quarterly Review's Estimate of Mr. Gladstone, The	705
Question, The, Before the Country	481
Queen's Household, The	184
Quebec Agitation, Character of the	24
Quebec Elections, The	736, 769
Quebec Election, Result of the	752
Question of To-Morrow, The	720
Rebellion, The Cost of the	216
Reciprocity and the Fisheries Question	40
Reform, Dress	152
Reform Scandals	265
Riel's Money Claim on the Country	8

TOPICS—Continued.

	PAGE.
Riel Case Stated by Mr. Girouard, The	40
Riel Agitation and the Rebellion, The	121
Riel Debate, The	249, 264
Riel's Alleged Insanity	513
Renan	802
Reign of Flabbiness	265
Riots in London, The	169
Riots in London not a Trade Demonstration, The	185
Riots, Responsibility for the London	217
Robson, Death of Amy	282
Roman Catholic Liberal Alliance, The	704
Russia and Bulgaria	720
Russia and the German Powers	640
Russia and England	529
Russia and Persia	186
Russia, The Designs of	314
Russian and Indian Railways, Proposed Junction of	354
Russia and Austria	577
Russian Designs on Turkey	577
Russian and Canadian Press, The	624
Salvation Army, The	720
Salvation Army, A Victory Gained by the	24
Salisbury, Lord	201
Salisbury, Lord, Mr. Blaine's Criticism of	449
Scotland and Ireland	497
Scott Act, The	769
Scott Act Again, The	152
Scott Act Emaculated	88
Scott Act, Failure of, in Iowa	137
Scott Act in Prescott and Russell, Defeat of the	24
Scott Act and the Progress of Temperance, The	332
Scrutin de liste, The Operation of	56
Secession	433
Senate and Civil Service Reform, The	72
Senate, The	280
Senate, Reform of the	832
Senate, Fisheries Question in the	136
Senate, The President and the	137, 168, 216, 385
Senator Frye	432
Senatorial Committee Report on the Fishery Question	752
Separate Schools	784
Silver Question, The	168, 332
Situation in Quebec, The	785, 816
Small, Sam	801
Smith's Address, Concluding Portion of Mr. Goldwin	801
Socialism, Causes of	298
Socialism and Government	298
Socialism	136
Socialism in London	816
St. George's Society, Function of the	120
States, Boycotting in the	72
States, Labour Troubles in the	25
States, No Present Relaxation of the Protective System in the	40
Strike, Collapse of the South-West	384
Strikes, Relative Loss to Capital and Labour by	368
Strike, The	248
Structure of Society	313
Suicide of Lord Shaftesbury	333
Sunday Opening of Museums	282
Tariff Bill, The Morrison	200
Tariff Reform, United States	496
Taxes on Tea and Coffee	297
Temperance Work	673
Temperance Society, Church of England	104
Temperance Cause, The	641
Testimonials and Memorials	200
Timber Duties, Increased	432
Toronto Strike, The	384, 416, 432
Torrens System, The	265
Torrens Act, The	280
Trade Unionism in the Mayoralty Contest	104, 168
Trade Depression, Causes of the	25
Trade Policy in England, Adoption of a Fair	89
Trade and the Tariff	120
Trade Unionism	248
Trial by Jury	250
Ulster Delegates at Philadelphia, The	753
United States Elections, The	770, 802, 832
Upper Canada College, The	768
Vice-Presidency, The Succession to the	8
Victor Duruy and the School-boy	768
War and Commerce	497
Wealth, The Distribution of	248
Wheat Exports of America, The	232
Wheat, The Prospects of	432
Woman Suffrage	168, 232
Women in the Legislature	232
Women in Politics	168
Working Classes, Condition of the	169
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Alcoholic Drinks	<i>One Who Knows.</i> 247
Algonquin Park	<i>A. K.</i> 311
Archcosti	<i>J. Timbers.</i> 735
Archdeacon Farrar on Prohibitionists	<i>H.</i> 231
"Art Gallery of the English Language, The"	<i>A. H. Morrison.</i> 549
Brant Celebration, The	<i>J. C. Sutherland.</i> 767
Britain and France in Newfoundland—Confusion	<i>Wynboun.</i> 151
Worse Confounded	<i>A Briton.</i> 466
British Immigration to America	<i>J. Campbell.</i> 351
Burns	<i>J. Campbell.</i> 351
Capital and Labour	<i>A Friend of the Workingman.</i> 351
Canada, The Future of	<i>C. F. B.</i> 623
Christianity and Total Abstinence	<i>A.</i> 118
Christianity and Total Abstinence	<i>B.</i> 135
Christianity and Total Abstinence	<i>C.</i> 151
Christianity and Total Abstinence	<i>Y. Z.</i> 199
Disallowance in Manitoba	<i>George Patterson.</i> 367
Disunionists in the Queen's Government	<i>Unionist.</i> 21
Effect of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill on Imperial Politics	<i>Liberal.</i> 510

CORRESPONDENCE—*Continued.*

	PAGE.
Employment of Informers	Goldwin Smith. 118
English in Quebec	A Resident of Montreal. 117
Eternal Punishment	W. Brookman. 21
Fashion and Bird-Life	Montague Chamberlain. 263
Fanaticism in Canada	P. B. L. 511
Home Rule in Ireland	Liberal. 215
Indebtedness of the Municipalities of Manitoba	J. D. C. 815
Irish Question in America, The	M. J. F. 150
Insurance	Canada for the Canadians. 622
Japan	C. S. Eby, nine years missionary in Japan. 135
Job and "The Tempest"	M. J. F. 719
John Bunyan in Gaol	T. W. P. 85
Labour Candidates	Goldwin Smith. 837
Liquor License Question, The	A. J. Cattinach. 199
Liquor License Question, The	M. J. F. 215
Mental Economy	J. C. 639
Nation, The Toronto, and Mr. Goldwin Smith	Goldwin Smith. 783
Neo-Christianity	Allen Pringle. 311
No-Rent Agitation, The	Parisian. 814
Newfoundland Fisheries Convention	Wyntoun. 215
"Nezcapl," The—a Reminiscence	E. Nettle. 415
Normal School, The	Ontario. 263
One of T. P. O'Connor's Fictions	D. F. 263
Perils of Young Salmon	R. Nettle. 333
Phantom Ship—a Reminiscence	R. Nettle. 479
Plea for Mr. Gladstone, A	J. C. Sutherland. 527
Plea for the Thousand Isles, A	E. G. Garthwaite. 660
Political Science in Our Schools	N. H. Russell. 279
Prohibition and Cookery	Wm. Houston. 671
Pulpit in Politics, The	A. Spencer Jones. 527
Representation of Toronto, The	Independent. 815
Sale of "Tiresias" in America	M. J. F. 201
Sault Ste. Marie Locks, The	Miles. 559
Schiller's Nadowessiers Todtenlied	J. B. 151
Schiller's Nadowessiers Todtenlied	Harry H. Browne. 167
"Shakspear at Dead Hos' Crick"	D. Fowler. 837
Shakespeariana	R. Nettle. 660
Shakespeariana	D. Fowler. 735
Smith, Mr. Goldwin, on the Irish Crisis	Liberal. 103
Temperance Teaching	A. 10
Timber Lands at Thunder Bay	Mattawan. 54
Toronto Riots, The	M. J. F. 247

CORRESPONDENCE—*Continued.*

	PAGE.
Toronto Nation and Mr. Goldwin Smith, The	Goldwin Smith. 783
University Confederation	R. W. Shannon. 805
U. E. Loyalism	T. H. 199
Welsh Stupidity	One of Them. 10
SCRAP BOOK, AND READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE—	
Æschylus and Shakespeare	125
Alliteration	268
Amiability of Bears	272
American Newspaper Press, The	59
American Characteristics	418
An Actor at Play	284
An Incident of Waterloo	372
Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury	628
Ancient Rhodes	676
Austrian View of the English in India, An	350
Boar Hunting	468
Book Future, The	93
Butler, Benjamin F	821
Caught in a Sierra Storm	26
Chinese Quarter of San Francisco	12
Classic Style, The	252
Clock an Index of Culture, The	677
Coming Republic, The	27
Danish Crisis, The	12
Dance in the Oregon Community of Russian Jews, A	27
Duelling	350
Distinction Between Tories and Whigs	645
Drama, The	26
Duke of Wellington, The	821
Dumas, The Elder	418
Eccentricities of Genius	418
England	109
Execution of Riel, The	26
Expansion in Population and Wealth of the White Aryan Races	596
Feigning Death	109
Flemish Picture, A	124
Foreign Correspondents in Paris	59
France	268, 596
Francis I. of Austria	388
French Revolutionary Armies, The	418
Future Life, The	645
George Eliot	26
George IV	350
Grant's Defeat of Johnson's Plot	12

SCRAP BOOK, ETC.—*Continued.*

	PAGE.
Highland Sketches	284
Home Labour is Protected, How	13
Immortality	252
Influence of the Fine Arts on Music	92
Insanity of Genius, The	59
Influence of Great Poets	350
Is Education Wasted?	628
Jenny Lind	349
Kingfisher, The	580
L'Ami du Peuple	27
Lemmings, The	93
Le Sage's "Gil Blas"	468
London of To-day, The	350
Masses and the Classes, The	812
Minnewater	124
Mourning in Corea	581
My Wolves	93
National Legislation and the Forests	27
Napoleon III	389
New Guinea	350
Oaths, Parliamentary and Judicial	124
Old Time Duel, An	284
Oyster Culture	268
Pall Mall Gazette Sensation, The	93
Parisian Hells	284
Parnassus	350
Perils of Young Salmon	350
Randolph Caldecott's Works	252
Rocky Mountains, The	418
Russian Justice	468
Shakespeare's Popularity on the Stage	93
Sketch of Edmund Kean, A	252
Slavonian National Dance, The	27
Slavonic Romance, A	124
Style	268
Swift	125
Teutonic England	581
Tiger Shooting	108
Tiryns	284
Tropical Sunset, A	612
Trout-Fishing in Maine	388
Turner's Work on His Plates	581
Two Pictures from South Africa	581
Weapons and Ornaments of the Bronze Age People of Scotland	645

THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Third Year.
Vol. III., No. 1.

Toronto, Thursday, December 3rd, 1885.

\$3.00 per Annum.
Single Copies, 10 cents.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000
Reserve - - - 2,100,000

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 Waldie, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager; J. C. KEMP, Asst.-Gen'l Manager; ROBERT GILL, Inspector; F. H. HANKEY, Asst. Inspector.

New York.—J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents. Chicago.—A. L. Dewar, Agent; A. Laird, Asst. 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.

OTTAWA

Paid-up Capital, - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve - - - 160,000

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.—Arapahoe, 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, - - - 325,000

HEAD OFFICE,—TORONTO.

Board of Directors.

DAVID BLAIN, Esq., - - - President.
SAML. TREES, Esq., - - - Vice President.

H. P. DWIGHT, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., K. Chisholm, Esq., M. P. F., D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

Branches.—Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill and North Toronto.

Agents.—In Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce; in New York, Importers and Traders National Bank; in London, Eng., National Bank of Scotland.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. JAS. G. ROSS, - - - President.
WILLIAM WITTHALL, Esq., Vice-President.
SIR N. F. BELLEAU, Kt., Jno. R. Young, Esq., R. H. SMITH, Esq., WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., Geo. R. RENNERT, Esq.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Pembroke, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Thorold, Ont.; Three Rivers, Que.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. W. Watson and A. Lang.

AGENTS IN LONDON.—The Bank of Scotland.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT CO.

(LIMITED)

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.



Capital, - - - £260,000
Dominion Government Deposits, - - - 55,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

72 King Street East, - - - Toronto.

Gentlemen of influence wanted in unrepresented districts.—A. T. McCORD, Resident Secretary for the Dominion.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 3.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth day of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

A. A. ALLAN, Cashier.
TORONTO, 29th Oct., 1885.

THE FREEHOLD Loan & Savings Co.,

TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 52.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has been declared for the current half-year, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next, at the office of the company, Church Street. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November inclusive.

S. C. WOOD, Manager.

THE Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.

WORKS AT CORNWALL, ONT.

CAPITAL, - - - \$250,000.

JOHN R. BARBER, President and Managing Director.

CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President.

EDWARD TROUT, Treasurer.

Manufactures the following grades of paper:—

Engine Sized Superfine Papers,

WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER

(Machine Finished and Super-Calendered)

BLUE AND CREAM LAID AND WOVE

FOOLSCAPS, POSTS, ETC.

— ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS:—

Envelope and Lithographic Papers.

COLOURED COVER PAPERS, super-finished.

Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

SHIBLEY & NELLES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

MONEY TO LOAN.

H. T. SHIBLEY. F. E. NELLES.
Offices: 17 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.

THURSDAY,
DEC. 17th,
HORTICULTURAL
GARDENS.

EXECUTORSHIPS.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO.,
27 Wellington Street East,

May be appointed Executor by Will, or when other Executors renounce, or if there be no Will, the Company may be appointed Administrator by the Surrogate Court.

E. LAKE & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ETC.,

16 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
City and Farm Properties Bought, Sold and Exchanged, Loans Negotiated, Estates Managed, Rents and Mortgages Collected, etc. Special attention given to the Investment of Private Funds on First Mortgage of Real Estate.—Lake's Land and Loan Office, 16 King St. East, Toronto.

DR. W. H. OLIPHANT, LKQC. (Dub.), HOMOEOPATHIST.

COLLEGE ST. (S. E. COR. SPADINA AVE.)
TELEPHONE 685.

9 to 11 a.m. 2 to 4, and 7 to 8 p.m.

DR. E. T. ADAMS, 258 King Street West.

SPECIALTY—Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Pain relieved by a new, painless and safe treatment.

CONSULTATION FREE.
Office open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

DRS. HALL & EMORY, HOMOEOPATHISTS,

33 and 35 Richmond St. East, Toronto.
Telephone No. 459.

Dr. Hall in office—9 to 11 a.m. daily. Monday and Thursday evenings, 7.30 to 9.
Dr. Emory in office—2 to 4 p.m. daily. Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7.30 to 9; Sundays, 3 to 4 p.m.

R. A. GRAY, Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Conveyancing, Affidavits, Etc.
Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
24 Adelaide St. East, - - - Toronto.

HELLO BROWN! WHY DON'T YOU GET SOME OF

THE DAVIES BREWING CO.'S BEER.

It is really fine, both in wood for Hotels and in bottles for family use. Address—

DON BREWERY, TORONTO.

FOR GOOD SERVICEABLE

Winter Suits and Overcoats

AT MODERATE PRICES.

There is no place like the **Arcade Tailors**. Fit and Workmanship guaranteed. Give them a call.

ELVINS & LEES,

Scotch Tweed Warehouse,

9 Yonge St. Arcade.

P.S.—Special Discount to Students.

HENRY SLIGHT, NURSERYMAN,

407 Yonge Street, - Toronto, Ont.
CUT FLOWERS AND BOUQUETS.

MY SPECIALTIES.—Select stock of Fruit Trees, Grape vines, Spruce, Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Choicest New Roses, Bulbs, Seeds, and Decorative Plants.

CARSON & STEWARD, PRACTICAL Bookbinders, Account Book Manufacturers,

23 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.
(Nearly opposite Victoria Street.)

WELCH & TROWERN, GOLD and SILVER Jewellery Manufacturers, DIAMOND DEALERS and MEDALLISTS.

Highest commendation from His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LORNE and H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE. Store and Manufactory—
171 Yonge Street, Toronto.

STUART W. JOHNSTON, CHEMIST.

DISPENSING.—We pay special attention to this branch of our business.

271 King St. West, - - - TORONTO

THE ALLODIAL ARGUS,

Giving valuable information to intending purchasers of lands and houses.

R. W. PRITTIE & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Commissioners, Valuers, Trustees and Financial Agents,

ROOM C, ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO

Send 3c. stamp for a copy of the above paper.

SANITARY PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING.

KEITH & FITZSIMONS,

109 King St. West, Toronto.

RUSSELL'S, 9 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, for

HIGH-CLASS WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

Watch Repairing and Jewellery Manufactured to order, special features.

Charges Moderate.

MARSHALL & BARTON, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, FINANCE AGENTS.

Accountants and Assignees-in-trust.

Loans negotiated. Mortgages bought and sold. Special attention given to the management of Estates, Properties, Trusts, and other confidential business.

49 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

ROBT. MARSHALL. E. J. BARTON.

MR. W. A. SHERWOOD, ARTIST,

Portraits in Oil or Pastel from life or photograph.

ROOM 54, ARCADE, YONGE ST., TORONTO.

ARTOGRAPHY.

THE EASY METHOD OF DRAWING.

Can be learned in a few lessons. Portraits from life. J. A. BURGESS.

STUDIO—22 YONGE ST. ARCADE, TORONTO.

FRANK STUBBS, Merchant Tailor,

No. 8 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO. OPPOSITE DOMINION BANK.

N.B.—IMPORTER OF FINE WOOLLENS.

JOSEPH A. BURKE (Successor to M. Croake),

Dealer in GROCERIES, CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS, CANNED GOODS of all kinds.

The store is always well stocked with the choicest Qualities of Groceries and Liquors. Families supplied at most reasonable prices.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Note the address—

JOS. A. BURKE, 588 YONGE STREET.

TWO GOOD MEN WANTED TO TAKE GENERAL AGENCIES. Territory in the Dominion. Big money for the right men. Send for descriptive circulars, etc., at once, P.O. Box 2467, Toronto, Ont.

JAFFRAY & RYAN,

2 LOUISA STREET,

Have on hand a complete and well assorted stock of the choicest Wines and Liquors.

A very Superior Old Rye, 7 years old,
Superior Old Rye, 5 years old.
Fine Old Rye, 4 years old.
Hennessy Brandy, all qualities.
Sazerac Brandy.
Boutelleau Brandy.
Holland Gin.
Beste Scheedammer Geneva.
Booth's Old Tom Gin.
Dunville's Irish Whiskey.
Jameson Irish Whiskey.
Bernard's (Encore) Scotch Whiskey.
Ferguson's.
Loch Katrine.
Claret, in wood and bottle.
Sauternes, all brands.
Genuine Vermouth Bitters.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

Cockburn's, Sandeman, Hunt, Tenerhead,
Pemartin, Misa, Olo Roso.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Chartreuse, Curacoa, Mara-
schino, Ross' Belfast, Ginger Ale and
Raspberry Vinegar, Guinness' Porter
and Bass' Ale, Apollinaris Water.

A full assortment of the different brewers
Ales and Porter.

Try our Genuine Imported Light
Wine at \$2. splendid dinner wine.

MESSRS.

O'KEEFE & CO.

BREWERS & MALSTERS,
TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIALTIES—

ENGLISH HOPPED ALE

In wood and bottle, warranted equal to best
BURTON brands.

XXXX PORTER

Warranted equal to Guinness' Dublin Stout
and superior to any brewed in this country
CANADIAN, AMERICAN, AND BAVARIAN
HOPPED ALES AND PORTER.

Our "PILSENER" LAGER

has been before the public for several years
and we feel confident that it is quite up to the
best produced in the United States, where ale
and lager are fast becoming the true temper-
ance beverages; a fact, however, which some
cranks in Canada have up to the present
failed to discover.

O'KEEFE & CO.

DOMINION BREWRY,

ROBERT DAVIES,

BREWER AND MALTSTER,

QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Celebrated for the Finest Ale, Porter and
Lager Beer in the Dominion.

The large and increasing demand for my
Ales, Porter and Lager Beer compelled me to
increase my manufacturing capacity to
double, and now I can

BREW DAILY 12,000 GALLONS.

The fact that the Dominion Brewery is only
seven years in operation, and that it has far
outstripped all the old establishments and is
now the leading brewery in the Dominion,
speaks for the quality of the Ales, Porter and
Lager Beer produced, and which is made from the

Choicest Malt, English, Bavarian,
American, Californian and Canadian
Hops.

No substitutes or deleterious substances
ever used, and

CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON AS PURE.

My India Pale Ale and XXX Porter in Bottle
surpasses anything made here, and equal to
any imported.

One trial is all that is necessary to enroll
you amongst my numerous customers.

Be sure you get the Dominion Brands.

J. PITTMAN & CO.

Our Mantles meet with the admiration of every
lady visiting our beautiful Store. Ladies order-
ing Mantles or Costumes are promised the most
Perfect Fit and Style on this Continent.

Dress and Mantle making an art with us.

MANTLE AND MOURNING HOUSE

218 YONGE STREET.

CROMPTON CORSET CO'S

CELEBRATED

CORALINE

CORSETS

Mary Anderson writes:
I am delighted with your Coraline Corset. It is perfect in fit and elegant in design and workmanship.

FLEXIBLE HIP HEALTH *NURSING* LILY
MOJESKA ABDOMINAL *CORALINE* *MISSÉS*

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass.
Coraline is used in no goods except those sold by CROMPTON CORSET CO
The genuine **Coraline** is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and
perfect satisfaction.
Imitations are a fraud and dear at any price.
For sale by all leading merchants. Price from \$1.00 up.

CROMPTON CORSET COMPANY,

78 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

P. BURNS

MAKES A GREAT

REDUCTION IN HARD COAL!

AND WILL SELL THE

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

SCREENED AND DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

REMEMBER THIS IS THE ONLY RELIABLE COAL, FREE FROM DAMAGE BY FIRE.

All Coal guaranteed to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton.

OFFICES AND YARDS—Corner Bathurst and Front Streets, and Yonge
Street Wharf.

BRANCH OFFICES—51 King Street East, 534 Queen Street West, and 390
Yonge Street.

Telephone communication between all offices.



THE IMPROVED MODEL WASHER AND BLEACHER

Only Weighs 6 lbs. Can be
carried in a small valise.

Pat. Aug. 2, 1884. Satisfaction Guaranteed or
C. W. Dennis, Toronto. Money Refunded.

\$1,000 REWARD FOR ITS SUPERIOR.

Washing made light and easy. The clothes
have that pure whiteness which no other
mode of washing can produce. No rubbing
required—no friction to injure the fabric. A
ten-year-old girl can do the washing as well
as an older person. To place it in every
household, the price has been placed at \$3,
and if not found satisfactory, money refunded.

See what the *Baptist* says, "From personal
examination of its construction and experi-
ence in its use we commend it as a simple,
sensible, scientific and successful machine,
which succeeds in doing its work admirably.
The price, \$3, places it within the reach of
all. It is a time and labour-saving machine,
is substantial and enduring, and is cheap.
From trial in the household we can testify to
its excellence."

Delivered to any express office in Ontario
or Quebec, charges paid, for \$3.50.

C. W. DENNIS, 213 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Please mention this paper.

THE TORONTO

PRESS CIGARS.

They are made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

And are pronounced by judges to be the

BEST 10c. CIGARS

Ever offered in this market, and are made
only by the most experienced of
Union Cigarmakers.

TRY THEM.

MANUFACTURED BY

Eichhorn & Carpenter,

64 COLBORNE STREET,

TORONTO

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of *Dyspepsia*, or
Indigestion, are an oppression at the
stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash,
heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and
constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer un-
told miseries, bodily and mental. They
should stimulate the digestion, and secure
regular daily action of the bowels, by the
use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these
Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually
all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely
vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and re-
liable medicine for the cure of all disorders
of the stomach and bowels. They are
the best of all purgatives for family use.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

THE WEEK.

Third Year.
Vol. III., No. 1.

Toronto, Thursday, December 3rd, 1885.

\$3.00 per Annum.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	PAGE
The Quebec Agitation.....L.	3
Notes from Quebec.....Nemo.	4
Hereditary Genius in America—Part II. Canada.....John Reads.	5
POETRY—	
Sorrow.....Mrs. J. Oliver Smith.	7
TOPICS OF THE WEEK—	
To Our Readers.....	8
The Succession to the Vice-Presidency.....	8
Hon. Mr. Joly's Retirement from the Quebec Legislature.....	8
Ri-'s Money Claim on the Country.....	8
The Attitude of the French Members of the Government.....	8
The Execution of Eight Indians in the North-West.....	9
The Struggle for Office in England.....	9
Fair Trade in England.....	9
The Contest in the Balkans.....	9
THE AMERICAN SIDE OF ANNEXATION.....B.	10
CORRESPONDENCE.....	10
MUSIC.....	11
LITERARY GOSSIP.....	11
OUR LIBRARY TABLE.....	11
THE SCRAP BOOK.....	12
EDITORIAL NOTES.....	14

THE QUEBEC AGITATION.

THE Riel agitation in the Province of Quebec ought to open the eyes of English speaking Canadians to some important facts with which we have to reckon in our nation-making. The first and principal of such is the presence of a very large population in Quebec whom we must fairly recognize as alien. French-Canadians of all parties, the small Protestant remnant excepted, are imbued with an interest which turns their hearts and plans solely toward the centre of their own circle. The Church and Ultramontane Party have always cultivated this spirit of exclusion; the Senecalists, of whom Chapleau is leader, seized upon it as a demagogue's tool of trade; and the young men of the Liberals, since the deposition of M. Joly, have been wholly led into the same direction under the excuse of "patriotism." This "patriotism" is a very different thing from what Ontario might think it. So is the term "national." There has been more than one attempt, for the sake of appearances, to make out the "National Party" of recent harangues to be other than a party of race. But the word has a history which immediately enlightens us. So far back as 1839, in a report on the causes of the Lower Canada rebellion, the Hon. James McGill said: "It is this exclusive French-Canadian spirit alone which has given rise to all the discontent existing in this Province; it is this which has in fact made the question one of *national origin* and not of political party." (Christie, Hist. Can., Vol. IV., 506). See also IV., 536: . . . "the desired *nationalité* looked for by his compatriots." Also V., 402, in a despatch of Sir James Craig of 1st May, 1810: "Indeed, it seems to be a favourite object with them to be considered a separate nation. *La nation Canadienne* is their constant expression." It should not be forgotten that *national* does not mean "national" with French-Canadians. The prominent figure, though not the one most conspicuous in action, has been, as might be expected, the able Mercier. He has played the Riel card—for it is little more than a card with him—from the beginning. At one time he was on the point of defending the Métis chieftain at the trial: lately it is he who controls the organization of the agitation and gathers in the Conservative deserters. That he has played an immensely strong card among his own people there is no doubt whatever. He has succeeded in any event in heavily crippling Sir John Macdonald personally, however the quicksands of their opinions may shift on matters of party hereafter. It is probable that an indelible impression has been created with many. An uneducated people forgets most impressions easily, but frequently retains a prejudice ingrained so deeply and skilfully as this has been with strange persistence. There is little doubt but that the success of the new tactics of the Liberals will undermine the Church more rapidly than open war. It is only to be regretted that the party itself is departing from its old noble stand of true Liberal principle, for there never was in any country a more glorious group than those of the Institut Canadien, and they will be remembered and named with pride when the whole of the mere politicians of their generation have passed into contemptuous oblivion.

The work of converting the scaffold which Riel mounted in expiation of his crime into the platform of a new party goes on vigorously. No scruple is allowed to stand in the way of success. The decision of the

Privy Council, in which the legality of the trial was upheld, does not prevent the execution being stigmatized as a judicial murder; the admission of Riel's own counsel that he had a fair trial goes for nothing with people who are bent on exciting race prejudice by representing the trial as a mockery of justice. Very often the angry critics, without intending to do so, confute one another. Many, including M. C. J. Coursol, assure excited French-Canadian audiences that the real cause of the execution was the murder of Scott, to which they give another and a softer name. Others allege that the signing of the death warrant was the result of a cold estimate of how many seats in Parliament would be won and lost by deciding against mercy. These two theories are mutually destructive, and it is not necessary to accept either of them as true. The theory of a Government punishing a man for a crime of which the guilt had been wiped out by pardon supposes that its counsels were dominated by the desire of revenge, in the indulgence of which law, justice, humanity, and conscience were trampled in the dust. But what possible motives could the Government, constituted as it is, have for revenge? The three French members, if they had given rein to their sympathies, must have decided the other way. The Government, as a whole, had cause for anxiety, but none for desiring revenge. Deliberation was shown by the reprieves that took place from time to time, and the responsibility of the decision must have been keenly felt; a cold calculation of chances in the constituencies could not co-exist with the passionate feeling of revenge with which the murder of Scott is alleged to have fired the breasts of Ministers: but if both these inconsistent motives be put aside the reasons for the execution remain, and it is not necessary to seek any other. The law of Edward III., under which Riel was tried, contains the terms in which the framers of the Constitution of the United States defined treason: Riel's crime, in the Republic, would have been what it was in Canada. When the Government was asked to commute his sentence, it might fairly take his general character into account. A man who has been twice convicted of larceny is more severely dealt with for the second than for the first offence: a man who has twice been guilty of treason, though the first offence has been forgiven, has no ground for complaint if, on the repetition of the crime, Mercy refuses to stay the hand of Justice. The Executive simply abstained from interfering with the decisions of the judiciary; and the passionate demands of an excited populace, the offspring of race and religion, formed no rational ground for interference.

M. Ouimet is a member of the House of Commons of the French race who has pledged himself to join in a vote of censure on the Government for the execution of Riel; but he candidly expresses his belief that some of his countrymen, who are among the most vehement in condemnation of the act, are in their heart of hearts pleased that the hanging took place. They rejoice because they think the event may open to them the way to power. The opinion of M. Ouimet receives corroboration in various ways. The men who chiefly distinguish themselves by the loudness of their demands for a united French-Canadian Party have in vain tried every other resource open to an Opposition. The cry of race and religion brings recruits, and gives a better chance of success than any other expedient. Both recruits and veterans paint the crimes of the Government in the blackest colours. M. Desjardins draws a touching picture of Riel, betrayed by three of his compatriots, suffering for his patriotism. M. Beaudry, not to be outdone by any competitor, tells his excited countrymen how a crowd of "vagabonds" spread themselves over the North-West, committing all sorts of enormities, despoiling the Métis of St. Louis de Langevin, chasing them from their homes and their lands and their chapel. M. Laurier backs up this statement by saying that if he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan, he too would have grasped his rifle and taken part in the struggle. All the chasing done was confined to what was necessary to put down the insurrection. M. Laurier goes to the extent of saying that a free pardon to Riel should have been granted on the extraordinary ground that in surrendering he helped General Middleton to put an end to the rebellion. When Riel surrendered, the force of the insurrection was broken, Dumont was a fugitive, and it would have been impossible to collect the broken remnants of the insurgents to make another stand. And the surrender was unconditional. General Middleton promised to secure the safety of his prisoner till the Government could decide what was to be done with him. No trap for the leader of the insurrection was set; he was not trepanned; no promise was ever

held out to him except a guarantee of personal safety while in the General's hands; his co-operation in putting an end to the insurrection was neither asked nor accepted. "Avenge his death," is the advice which M. Laurier gives to his countrymen, on the pretence that Riel was entrapped and dishonourably dealt with after aiding to put an end to the rebellion. In this way popular indignation is being manufactured; and the French-Canadian is assured that his present attitude has frightened his worst enemy out of the country. "Sir John Macdonald," Du Marcil assures him, "is a fugitive." And he adds this execration: "May the spectre of Riel pursue him, and the tears of the widow fall on him like drops of hot lead." M. Coursol's first object is to defeat the offending Government, and then the claims of the ex-police magistrate may go for what they are worth, when a leader for the new party has to be chosen: in the words of M. Ouimet, "this national party of which every one desires to be leader."

L.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

PARTY politics never appeared to greater disadvantage than they do at the present moment in the Province of Quebec; indeed, they have reached such a state of acute repulsiveness that every right-minded man in the community instinctively shrinks from the contamination. In a few instances—and only a few—English-speaking citizens, or those having business intercourse more or less directly with the French-Canadians, have prominently identified themselves with the "Riel agitation," but in the main it has been confined to the French Liberals, who are desperately anxious to reach up to power by standing upon Riel's coffin. It is just possible that they may eventually overreach themselves, and that the end of the present agitation will prove a veritable Soudan to their hopes. It is absolutely certain that not even a respectable minority of English-speaking people will help forward the present agitation, because there is a deep-seated conviction in their minds that the unfortunate rebel chief richly deserved the utmost penalty, and the only regret expressed is the regret that he was not hanged years ago. But the whole agitation is simply a move in party politics, and has no deeper foundation than the well-feigned indignation of a hungry set of office-seekers.

It is curious to observe some phases of the movement: for example, a sudden and most unaccountable love has sprung up between the French and the Irish—at least, so it is said—and unitedly they are asked to make common cause against the Government for the execution of Riel. The chances of an alliance between the French and Irish on this, or in fact on any other, question, are not very promising. The French-Canadian, for some cause or other, detests the Irishman, and the Irishman returns the feeling with interest. In Quebec the Irish interest possesses no special attraction for "Jean Baptiste"; he knows nothing about Irish grievances, real or imaginary, and he cares less; and besides, there is an old legacy of hate between the nationalities which is not likely to be obliterated for many years to come, if at all. But the politician works by numbers, and to control the French and Irish vote would be very much better than controlling the French vote alone; but the thing is not likely to work, and if the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald is not defeated until it succumbs to the fiery indignation of an Irish-French-Canadian alliance, it will survive for a long time. Father O'Dowd, of Montreal, ought to be thanked by every honest Irishman for having saved his countrymen from making fools of themselves about a matter which in no way concerned them. The Montreal *Post* has throughout the agitation championed the most violent remedies on the part of the Irish in Canada for the purpose of expressing their indignation against the Government on account of Riel's execution, going the length of insisting that the Hon. Mr. Costigan should resign his seat in the Cabinet. It may be said that the advice would have been more opportune if it had followed the resignation of the French members of the Cabinet and "Senator Trudel" of *l'Etendard*. The *Post* can hardly be looked upon as an organ of Irish-Canadian opinion, and on a question of this sort one can hardly forget that the paper is managed by and in the interests of a Provincial contractor. The Irish on this continent will find it very much to their interests to mind their own business, and if the French-Canadians have any quarrel with the Government they are quite able to settle it in their own way, as they undoubtedly will to their own interests in the long run. But, on the whole, prominent Irishmen have not been forward to identify themselves with the agitation; indeed, less prominent than some others from whom better might have been expected. A certain Colonel Rhodes, who evidently knows more about fruit than he does about politics, attended a public meeting at Sillery for the purpose of weeping an entire barrelful of tears with his French-Canadian fellow-citizens and customers. He denounced the hanging of Riel for a

political offence, and was almost as severe upon the Government as the Hon. P. Garneau, whose senatorial aspirations have been nipped by Sir John's party. It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing for the world in this emergency that Colonel Rhodes' opinions are not valued as highly by the public as they are by the worthy Colonel himself; still we cannot help thinking that Colonel Rhodes is neither prudent nor patriotic in joining with those who seek to convert a base criminal into a martyr. It was evidently hoped that a great and overwhelming wave would have swept the Conservatives into the sea, and that the so-called National Party would have ruled all the other Provinces into harmony with what may be practically described as French-Canadian national ideas: that is to say, that French-Canadian criminals are above all constituted authority.

It is to the lasting credit of the French Canadian clergy that they have not permitted themselves to be made the tools of the politicians, and, with few exceptions, their attitude on this question is that of dignified and patriotic Christian gentlemen. I take great pleasure in bearing this testimony, and in adding that to them, more than to any one else, will their countrymen be indebted if they pass through the present agitation without serious political loss, if nothing worse. An impression has hitherto prevailed among a large body of French-Canadian writers that they could indulge in their Anglophobian literature with impunity, and without moving their phlegmatic fellow-countrymen to make even a reply, and your readers can readily imagine the consternation that has seized them, in the face of the particularly vigorous protests that have come from Ontario since the inauguration of the present unfortunate agitation. The most thoughtful among them feel that they were "reckoning without their host" when they supposed that they could dictate terms to the great Province of Ontario. "The National Party" and the "Irish Alliance" both collapsed in the most ignominious manner on Friday night last (27th Nov.) in the Champlain Hall. The incident will have historic importance, and I therefore make somewhat of a trespass on your space to reproduce the facts as told in the daily papers:—

Councillor Power, in answer to repeated calls, stepped forward on to the platform and the chair. This was at once objected to by the other party in the meeting, who insisted on Mr. Hearn being elected chairman. Amid the confusion caused by the counter-cries which prevailed for some time, Mr. Power was hustled out of the chair, and a number of the partisans of the opposing faction succeeded in pushing him from the platform. The ejected chairman was loudly protesting all the time and vainly endeavouring to make himself heard above the prevailing din. A strong body guard of friends, some of whom supported him on either side, while others pushed on from behind, rushed him again on the platform, but so turbulent was the meeting that not a word that he uttered could be heard a dozen feet away. The crowd on the platform, which could not have been less than fifty to sixty men and boys, seemed to be about equally divided, one portion of the crowd endeavouring to force Mr. Power from the platform, while the other hustled him in an opposite direction, and both appearing perfectly unanimous in their determination to prevent any of the opposing element making themselves heard. For some minutes Mr. Power was thus unceremoniously dragged on and off the platform by the swaying of the crowd, amid shouts of approval and counter-cries of disapprobation. In the course of the struggle for supremacy Mr. Power received a severe blow on the head, from which the blood flowed for a while profusely. He was taken away by his friends, and still nothing could be heard but a perfect Babel of tongues and a din of contending voices. As each of the most prominent of those present endeavoured in turn to make himself heard, his voice was certain to be drowned by the clamour of the partisans of somebody else, while every now and again cries were uttered for Mr. Power. Messrs. C. A. Pelletier, F. Barbray, M.P.P., Owen Murphy, P. B. Casgrain, M.P., Charles Fitzpatrick, in turn vainly attempted to make themselves heard over the existing confusion, but the crowd remained obdurate, and it was not an infrequent sight to see the would-be orator and a number of his friends and surroundings unceremoniously precipitated from the platform. The outlook was not seldom of the most unpleasant description, and it frequently seemed as if the striking of a single blow would be the signal for a general free fight. At one time matters assumed so threatening an aspect that a dozen policemen, headed by Deputy Chief Walsh, marched into the hall and surrounded the platform. This was the signal for more derisive cries, and still the tug-of-war went on. Every few minutes some one or other of the would-be orators of the occasion stepped forward to motion for order, and to attempt to drown in stentorian tones the clamour of the rival factions. It was, however, but the signal for further tumult, aided by the voices of a score or so of youthful disturbers, whose particular mission it seemed to be to drown the voice of each and every one of those who attempted to speak by the singing of "*En roulant ma boule roulant*" and "Climbing up the golden stairs."

The country is safe! In the bleeding form of the persecuted but heroic Councillor Power we recognize the short-lived glories of the Irish-French-Canadian Alliance. Costigan could not resign now if he would, and, perhaps, he would not if he could; anyhow the blood of "Power" will have to be revenged on somebody, and unless it can be shown to have been the work of some Englishman, or some member of "the bloodthirsty

DECEMBER 3rd, 1885.]

Orange faction," and it is more than probable that it was, "Power," with all the blood of his ancestors, from Tyrone Power downward, boiling in his veins, cannot be expected to submit tamely to such an insult as has been placed upon his civic dignity. We await developments.

Our winter series of entertainments was opened by an organ recital given by Mr. Bishop in the English Cathedral on Friday night. The attendance was respectable and decidedly appreciative, but it fell far short of the merits of the high musical treat that was provided. For nearly an hour and a half the fine organ of the Anglican Cathedral poured forth a perfect flood of the richest music, now stealing along in the softest whispers and then reaching the swelling torrents which shook the sacred building as if it were labouring under the effects of an earthquake. Mr. Bishop is a great musician and as modest as he is great, and we shall not feel particularly astonished if some of our great city churches should accidentally fall upon him and wonder why they had failed to discover him before. Quebec is far too narrow a sphere for such rare musical powers as Mr. Bishop possesses.

NEMO.

HEREDITARY GENIUS IN AMERICA.

PART II.—CANADA.

As I have already pointed out in a former portion of this paper, in his catalogue of eminent names, illustrative of hereditary genius, Mr. Galton has included only four instances gathered from the history of the New World. In these Canada has no share at all. It may be worth while to enquire, however, whether in this spacious corner of Greater Britain there are not a few examples of transmitted intellectual capacity such as Mr. Galton would accept in confirmation of his theory. Few countries offer better facilities for engaging in this kind of research than those *la Nouvelle France* enjoys in her long chain of parochial records. The labours of Abbé Tanquay, Abbé Daniel, Mr. Sulte, the Chevalier Huguët-Latour and other writers have placed at our disposal a wealth of genealogical lore, drawn from those sources which, unless Canada is an exception to civilization in general, must yield some facts of importance to the student of heredity. Of the two millions of French-speaking persons on this continent there is hardly one whose descent cannot be traced back to the cis-Atlantic founder of his family with the help of the *Dictionnaire Généalogique*. As Mr. Sulte justly says, that compilation of registers is unique. No other nation possesses such a *sepher toldoth*. There we learn all about the families of the Gardeur, with its branches; Repentigny, Courcelle, Tilly de Beauvais and St. Pierre; of D'Ailleboust, with its branch, D'Argenteuil, des Mousseaux, Perigny and Manthet; of Contrecoeur, La Valtore, St. Ours, Tarriou de la Pérade, and others who came to Canada with the De Carignan Regiment in 1669; of the Le Moynes (de Longueuil, etc.), Aubert, Herbel, Godefroy, Denys (with its branches, de St. Simon, Denys de la Roude and Bonaventure); of D'Amours; of Louis Hebert, the premier *habitant* of New France; of Guillaume Couillard and Abraham Martin (the blood of all three of which brave pioneers is in the veins of patriotic neur and Dr. Taché); of Jean Coté, the patriarch of thousands of patriotic sons and daughters of Canada; of Pierre Paradis, whose name is borne by many of its foremost citizens; of Pierre Boucher, forefather of the Bouchervilles; of Bertrand Fafard, *dit* Laframboise, ancestor of Laframboise family of Montreal; of Guillaume Couture, ancestor of Bishops Bourget and Tourgeon; of Joseph Gravelle, whose name and blood still live in a numerous posterity; of Jacques Archambault, the root of a far-branching family tree; of Gabriel Duclos de Celles, ancestor of M. A. D. de Celles, of Montreal; of Guillaume Pepin, *dit* Franche-Montagne, from whom have descended such men of mark as Sir Hector, Bishop and Vicar-General Langevin; of Marsolet, the interpreter, *le petit roi de Tadoussac*, who for over two centuries has supplied many parishes with priests, advocates, notaries, physicians, merchants and hardy cultivators; of Jacques Hertel, ennobled by Louis XIV., whose name is borne by the son of one of Montreal's most prominent physicians; of Juchereau, Sieur de Maure, whose descendants for nearly three hundred years have been the bravest of soldiers; of Jean Guyon, forefather of Guyons, Dions, De Youngs and Youngs, innumerable, in the United States and Canada; of Pierre de Launay and Noel Langlois, and Jean Cochon (ancestor of the late ex-Governor of Manitoba); of the three brothers Gagnon; of René Mezeray; of François Bélanger; of Robert Caron, Minister of Militia; of Jean Joliet, R. E. and of Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of that name; and many another from whom sprang the famous discoverer of that name; and many another whose descendants inherit a large share of the great continent which they helped to plant and to win over to Christianity and civilization.

The history of Canada is generally made to begin with the appearance of Jacques Cartier in the River St. Lawrence. He was of a family of mariners, and several of his contemporary kinsmen and connections were men that went down to the sea in ships. Macé Jallobert, who married his wife's sister, was captain of the *Petite Hermine*, of his little fleet. His daughter, Perrine, married Michel Odieure, and their son received the name of Jacques in honour of his maternal grandsire. Cartier's elder sister, Jeanne, was the wife of Jean Noel, and their son, though baptized Pierre, is also known in history as Jacques. This Pierre-Jacques had three sons, Michel, Jean and Jacques—the last of whom was Cartier's godson. Bertheline, Cartier's younger sister, married a cousin of her own of the same name. She had one son, Jean, and six daughters, the youngest of whom married Chaton de la Jaunaye. To Jacques Noel, the younger, and Etienne, son of Olivier Chaton, the King of France granted, January,

1588, by royal patent, the monopoly of the Canadian trade; but, objection being made by the merchants of St. Malo, the privilege was revoked in the summer of the same year. Evidently no member of the Cartier family in the sixteenth century equalled in merit the famous discoverer of Canada, nor, as far as we know, did any of them take part in the foundation or organization of the Colony. We meet with the name, it is true, and probably those who bore it were of the stock of the great navigator. At any rate the opinion largely prevails that Sir George Etienne Cartier was of that stock; and it is not a little curious that the name which is inscribed in monumental characters on the very threshold of Canadian history should also be so intimately associated with the formation of the Dominion of Canada more than three centuries later. The grandfather of Sir George was the representative of Verchères in the old Assembly of Lower Canada. Otherwise he is isolated in his elevation above the rest of his kindred of the later generations, and no son inherits his name and honours.

Champlain, like Cartier, came of a sea-going race, his father being a captain in the French marine. Like Cartier, also, he had no peer among its other members. Similar solitary figures are De Maisonneuve, La Salle, Marquette and Joliet. In later times, the Hon. Barthélemy Joliette was worthy of a name which had won imperishable renown. The administrators that succeeded Champlain, being generally of the French *noblesse*, seldom lacked relatives distinguished in arms and diplomacy. But except the Marquis, Count and Chevalier Vaudreuil and Duquesne de Ménéville, who inherited some share of the genius of Louis the Fourteenth's grand admiral, we can hardly admit them as illustrations of Canadian heredity. In the Le Moynes, father and six sons and several of their descendants, and in the Verendryes, father and two sons, we have, however, fair examples of it. Abbé Fenelon, who played a prominent part in the controversies of Frontenac's first administration, was a brother of the great Quietist bishop and orator, but he was of a different order of men. Montcalm's father seems to have been a man of some mark; and his brother, who died in childhood, was wonderfully precocious. The father of Wolfe was a soldier of distinction, and rose to be a major-general. His uncle, with whom he often corresponded, was also a military man. His mother was a woman of remarkable beauty, which, however, he did not inherit, though, what was better, he shared in her gentle kindness of nature.

Among the earliest British immigrants of note after the Conquest was William Brown, who, in conjunction with Mr. Gilmour, founded the Quebec *Gazette* in 1764. His sister, Isabel, married William Neilson, whose son, Samuel, succeeded Mr. Brown as editor and proprietor of that journal. When Mr. S. Neilson died in 1793 his brother, John, was still a minor. In 1796, on coming of age, he took charge of the *Gazette*, which had, in the interval, been conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sparks. In 1818 he entered the Provincial Legislature as the representative of Quebec County, and from that time forward took a prominent part in the politics of the country. Though consistently loyal to the Crown, he was the equally loyal defender of the people's rights, and won the gratitude of the French-Canadian population for his fidelity to their cause, even when he could not approve of their methods of making known their grievances. On the 1st of February, 1848, he closed a long, successful and usefully patriotic career, including the half-century of Lower Canadian separate rule and the early years of the union with Upper Canada which he had strenuously opposed. The Hon. John Neilson's son, Samuel, was for many years associated with him in the management of the *Gazette*, which, after surviving its hundredth anniversary, was merged into the *Morning Chronicle*. Both the Quebec *Gazette* and the Neilson family deserve to be remembered by the people of Lower Canada.

Associated with the Hon. John Neilson through an important period of his political life was the Hon. L. J. Papineau, still regarded by thousands of Canadians as the vindicator of their liberties. Mr. Papineau's genius as an orator and a statesman, and his vigorous patriotism had their *raison d'être* in an "elder Papineau," who boasted no less of his fidelity to his King than of his zeal to secure the interests of His Majesty's Canadian subjects. As an agitator he is eclipsed by the record of his more famous son. The third and fourth generations of that distinguished family, while not wanting in the ability of the first and second, affect the stable, order-loving loyalty of the former rather than the violent chauvinism of the latter. It may be mentioned that the late Mr. C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., for many years the Nestor of the Lower Canadian Bar, was a cousin of Mr. L. J. Papineau.

No reader of Canadian political history can be a stranger to the name of Baldwin; nor in the annals of any land could there be found a more striking instance of the heredity of genius. The father of the great Liberal statesman was the Hon. William Warren Baldwin, who, in 1798, a year of trouble for Ireland, left that country for Canada, in the company of his father, Robert Baldwin, the elder. The Hon. W. W. Baldwin was originally by profession a physician, having studied medicine at Edinburgh. On his arrival at Toronto, or York, as it was then called, he betook himself to the study of law, in which he soon won a successful practice. The case is not isolated in Canada. Dr. Rolph was a man of briefs as well as of pills, and the Hon. Dr. Church is a member of the legal profession, for which he forsook the cult of *Æsculapius*. Others, again, like Drs. Trenholme and Nichols, have relinquished law for medicine. Not in statesmanship only has the name of Baldwin won renown. To the Church it has given a bishop and several clergymen; to the Navy an admiral, and to the Army more than one gallant soldier. By marriage the family is connected with that of the late Judge Sullivan, of whom Mrs. Robert Baldwin was a sister, and with that of the Hon. John Ross, who married Mr. Baldwin's sister. Colonel Baldwin, a distant kinsman of the family of the great Liberal leader, was a cousin of Daniel O'Connell, and of Count O'Connell, a general in the French service.

The mention of Bishop M. S. Baldwin suggests some other instances of hereditary distinction in the Anglican Episcopate of Canada. The Rev. Charles Inglis, born in 1734, was incumbent of Trinity Church, New York, from 1764 to 1783. Adhering to the Royal cause, he came in the latter year to Nova Scotia, and in 1788 he was consecrated the first Bishop of the Church of England in North America. In 1825 his son, Dr. John Inglis, was consecrated to the same high office, and given charge of the diocese of Nova Scotia. A son of the second Bishop Inglis was the brave defender of Lucknow, Sir John Eardley Wilnot Inglis, who died in 1862. Surely that is a record which even Mr. Galton might not reject from his list of kindred celebrities. Coming to Quebec, we find that its first Protestant Bishop was a descendant of a younger branch of the family of Montaigne, the essayist. One of these Mountains, transplanted for their faith, was, whether by faith or, as has been said, at his own witty and timely prompting, cast into the see of York by James the First. The Right Reverend Jacob Mountain, born at Thwaite Hall, Norfolk, in 1750, was in 1793 consecrated Bishop of Quebec. Of his four sons, three adopted his own sacred profession, and one of these, George Jehoshaphat, on the retirement of Bishop Stewart, the pious and zealous son of the Earl of Galloway, was appointed to rule the diocese first administered by his father. The remaining son entered the army, and was well known in Canada as Colonel Armine Mountain. Another Armine, son of the second Bishop Mountain, was for many years his father's chaplain, and, after his decease, received several votes in the Synod which elected his successor, Bishop Williams. Still another instance is afforded by the Bethune family, which gave the Canadian Church a bishop, a dean, and several clergymen, one of whom is Mr. Bethune, the entomologist. Bishop Hamilton, who succeeded the late Dr. Fuller in the see of Niagara, is a member of a distinguished family, of whom the Canadian founder was Colonel George Hamilton, of Hawkesbury, and the actual representative by seniority the Hon. John Hamilton, Senator, of Montreal. Another family which has given several sons to the Church is best known in Canada by the statesman whose recent melancholy fate was, alas! the first signal blow of one of the most terrible epidemics that ever invaded a city. A list of the members of the Hincks family who achieved distinction in one or another walk of life would be both large and interesting. For the present it may suffice to mention the Reverend and learned Dr. Hincks, whose Greek lexicon I have reason to remember, and his four sons, of whom Francis was the youngest. The eldest of this gifted brotherhood has won an honourable name, with the Layards, the Rawlinsons, the Sayces, and the Smiths, as a palaeographer and orientalist. The second, William, has done good service as a naturalist, while the third, devoting himself mainly to the duties of the profession to which all three belong, occupies a post of dignity in the Irish Church. Sir Francis, the most distinguished of them all, after a successful political career in Canada, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, was twice appointed Governor of the West Indies, whence he returned to the scene of his former controversies and triumphs just in time to take the position of Finance Minister and to deliver the Dominion, which had been consolidated in his absence, from the plague of a debased foreign coinage. Having performed that service, Sir Francis retired permanently from political life. Like some others of the world's greatest statesmen, he has left no heir to his name and fame. Even Sir Louis Lafontaine and Sir George Cartier, who were created baronets, are without representatives in the land which they served with such earnest devotion. The son and heir of the former died in childhood; the latter left only daughters.

But if honours are rarely hereditary in Canada, not so is the ability that wins them. Sir Adolphe Caron has only lately been raised by his own merits to the rank which his father, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, honourably held before him. Then there are the three generations of the Morrises. Bouchette, the geographer, was followed by Bouchette, the jurist. The Haliburtons* are never without living representatives of their manifold talents, and the same may be said of the Nova Scotia Archibalds and Wilmots. Sir Hugh Allan was the most noted member of a family marked throughout by business capacity and enterprise. The Dunns have been distinguished both in the council and the field. John Galt's fame as an author is equalled by Sir Alexander's fame as a statesman and diplomatist, while Sir Alexander's brother is a judge in Ontario. Sir Richard Cartwright is a politician by birthright, though he has gravely swerved from the narrow path of ancestral Toryism.

As I have already said, there is hardly one of the distinguished French-Canadians of the present day who cannot trace his origin back to one or other of the founders of the Colony. It is only in the nature of things that men with such a record should rise to prominence, if not eminence, under the new, as under the old régime. But, apart from any consideration of ancestral claims, it is no uncommon thing for one family to furnish a series or group of men of thought or action, occupying positions of honour in the church, on the judicial bench, in the councils of the nation, or in one or other of the professions. Thus we find Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works; Bishop Langevin and Vicar-General Langevin—three brothers; Sir A. A. Dorion and the late J. B. E. Dorion, founder of the *partie rouge*; Archbishop Taschereau and the Hons. J. T., H. E. and A. T. Taschereau; Sir E. P. Taché and Dr. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and the author of several important works; the Hon. J. E. Turcotte and the late L. H. Turcotte, the historian; Bishop Fabre and the Hon. Hector Fabre, journalist, *littérateur* and senator; the late Hon.

D. B. and the late Hon. L. M. Viger; Garneau, the historian, and his son, the Hon. Pierre Garneau; the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, nephew of the late Judge Hamel, and his son, Judge Chauveau, and other instances too numerous to mention.

If we turn to British Canada we also find that among the leading men of the present in all the Provinces are the descendants of those who took an active part in their first settlement or early organization. Whoever consults the records of any of our cities and towns will find the fact abundantly illustrated. At one stage in the history of Canada, it is well known that so closely connected were those who bore office under the Government that the "Family Compact" became a term of reproach. When Mr. W. L. Mackenzie was writing his "Sketches of Canada and the United States" he went to the trouble of preparing a statement of the ties of relationship which bound the various members of the so-called Compact to each other. In the list there are no less than thirty names of persons connected with each other by birth or marriage. "This family connection," he says, "rules Upper Canada according to its own good pleasure, and has no sufficient check from this country to guard the people against its acts of tyranny and oppression." That there was corruption in such a distribution of power and office cannot be gainsaid; but that among the contrivers and managers of the scheme of spoil-division there must have been considerable ability is equally certain. This is made evident from Mackenzie's own words: "This Family Compact surrounds the Lieutenant-Governor and mould him, like wax, to their will; they fill every office with their relatives, dependants and partisans; by them justices of the peace and officers of the militia are made and unmade; they have increased the number of the Legislative Council by recommending, through the Governor, half-a-dozen nobodies and a few placemen, pensioners and individuals of well-known narrow and bigoted principles; the whole of the revenues of Upper Canada are in reality at their mercy; they are paymasters, receivers, auditors, King, Lords and Commons." Among the names are several the bearers of which still hold positions of trust and responsibility in the Dominion. It would be out of place, however, to put forward the "Family Compact" as an illustration of hereditary genius. At the same time we must allow for a possible tinge of exaggeration in Mackenzie's description. It was a Napoleonic usurpation on a small scale, and, whatever else Napoleon Bonaparte may have been, he was certainly no fool. Neither were the Tory politicians fools who made themselves supreme in the Upper Canada of a day that is happily gone.

It is pleasant to turn from the "Family Compact" to kinsmen who have attained to eminence by no arts or influence but their own unaided merits. The Ritchie family of Nova Scotia, for instance, numbers no less than four judges, of whom one is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Robinsons, Rylands, Boultons, Marshalls, Denisons, Johnsons, Abbotts, Bowens, Molsons, Sewells, Ryersons, Moncks, and other families of consequence in the Dominion, have never lacked representatives capable of sustaining the honours won in past generations.

In science, literature and journalism Canada can boast of its quota of the Strickland family, two of the gifted sisters having spent most of their lives in the country. Mrs. Moodie's literary capacity has descended unimpaired to the third generation. Her daughter's marriage to Col. Chamberlin has created one of those circles in which the higher culture is never set aside at the urgency of more vulgar claims. Though apart from journalism, to which (in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Lowe,) he devoted the best years of his life, Dr. Chamberlin has not written, or, at least, has not published, much, his name will ever be associated to those who know him with clear judgment and refined taste; nor are those qualities monopolized by the male representative of the family, a family which, proscribed for its loyalty at the Revolution, has given Canada four generations of the best class of citizens that a country can be blessed with. Another union of literary families was effected by the marriage of Mr. Achille Fréchette, the artist brother of Dr. Louis Fréchette, the laureate of the French Academy, to Miss Howells, sister of the author of "A Chance Acquaintance." In the same category may be placed the marriage of Mr. E. W. Thomson, author of "Petherick's Peril," to Miss St. Denis, a niece of the Rev. Dr. Lachlan Taylor. Another family which, like the Stricklands, Canada has the honour of sharing with the Old Country is that which includes Dr. Daniel Wilson, the late Dr. George Wilson, author of "The Five Gateways of Knowledge" and other works, and not less distinguished by the moral beauty of his character than by intellectual superiority, and Miss Jessie Aitken Wilson, who has written his biography. During the present century Great Britain has been wondrously rich in such clusters of genius—Arnolds, Newmans, Coleridges, Tennysons, Darwins, Kingsleys, etc., etc.—and it is pleasant to note that Greater Britain has not only shared in some of them, but is also beginning to produce clusters of its own. The Rev. John Antisell Allen, of Kingston, who has written an impressive poem on the days of the Commonwealth, is the father of Mr. Grant Allen, who himself has for a time left off dissecting daisies to demonstrate the anatomy of lovers' hearts. The author of "Animal Intelligence" is also so far a Canadian that his father was once a professor at Queen's College. We can also lay some claim to the author of the "Apotheosis of Jingo," who has lately undergone a political metamorphosis which "Bonnie Dundee" will not away with, though inclined to do so with the transformed himself. Mr. Evan McColl earned a reputation as a Highland bard before he came to Canada, but Canadian he has long been by reciprocal adoption. His daughter, who not long since published a little volume of poems, evidently inherits his

* The family of Judge Haliburton is connected with that of Sir Walter Scott, whose paternal grandmother was Barbara Haliburton. The Nova Scotia Haliburtons are descended from a younger branch of the Newmans family which settled in Jamaica. One member of the latter migrated to Massachusetts, and his son, the Judge's father, moved from there to Nova Scotia. The grandmother of Lord Chancellor Campbell was Magdalene, daughter of John Hallyburton, of Todderance.

* The Story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion, by John Charles Dent, Vol. I., p. 75, note.

genius. The Bibauds, father and son, were eminent French *littérateurs*. M. Quesnel, dramatist and poet, gave his country two sons as statesmen. In like manner, the son of Garneau, the historian, engaged in practical politics and became a member of the Quebec Government. But sometimes the succession is reversed, as where Mr. John G. Bourinot, son of Senator Bourinot, devotes himself to constitutional history, and writes a work on Parliamentary practice which becomes an authority even in England.

Again, as in the case of the Marchand family, literature and politics proceed side by side. The Hon. F. G. Marchand has written poems and dramas which have attracted attention in France, and Mr. W. Marchand gives his leisure to historical studies and to natural history. One of the best French versions of Kalen's "American Travels" is from his pen. Mr. J. M. LeMoine, whose praise is all over the continent, not only bears one of the most illustrious of Canadian names, but represents a distinguished Scottish family. Miss Murray, the novelist, is the daughter of an officer who took part in the War of 1812. The father of the late Hon. George Brown and Mr. J. Gordon Brown was a man of superior intelligence, and from him also the autocrat of the *Globe* derived his strong will and magnetism of character. Father and son were co-workers in journalism for years. The daughter of Mr. George, and grand-daughter of Mr. Peter Brown, who has distinguished herself at University College, Toronto, clearly inherits the intellectual power of them both. Mr. Hugh Graham, of the *Star*, is a nephew of the late Mr. Parsons, for many years editor of the *Advertiser* and *Telegraph*, Montreal, and regarded as one of the most vigorous writers on the Canadian press. The Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, is succeeded in the chief editorship of the *Gazette* by his son, Mr. Robert White, who inherits his father's gifts, both as a writer and a speaker. Mr. Richard White, whose business ability has done so much to build up that journal, is also assisted in the business department by his son, Mr. Smeaton White, while an older son, Mr. W. J. White, B.A., B.C.L., advocate, is a writer of taste and force, his correspondence during a year's stay in Paris and other parts of Europe having won praise from critics of judgment. Mr. W. J. White has recently taken an active part in founding a "Society for the Promotion of Historical Studies," which is now in operation, and promises to do good service to the cause of historical literature. Mr. John Dougall has long been known as one of the successful journalists of Canada and the United States. In his son, Mr. John R. Dougall, he has a worthy successor, who is not only an able writer but a well-read and thoughtful man, and an earnest student of those higher problems of mental and moral philosophy which have occupied the great minds of our age. Mr. Dougall has for years been the representative Fellow of McGill College in the Faculty of Arts. In Quebec three generations of Careys have been connected with the *Mercury*, as founders and conductors of that paper. The Lanigans, of Three Rivers, have given two members to journalism: the late Mr. George Lanigan, for many years connected with the press of the Eastern Townships, and Mr. G. T. Lanigan, poet, essayist, satirist, a kind of universal genius, in fact better known now, perhaps, in the United States than in Canada. Mr. Charles Belford, whose early death in 1879 caused sorrow to many friends, was the grand-nephew of Mr. Beaty, M.P., proprietor and editor of the *Leader*, with which journal he was for a time connected as assistant-editor. Mr. Belford was subsequently editor-in-chief of the *Toronto Mail*, and was a man of recognized ability.

These instances of heredity could be easily extended in every direction—through all parts of Canada and through all departments of human effort. The great leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, the Hon. E. Blake, had a worthy ensample in the late Chancellor of Upper Canada, the Hon. W. H. Blake; while his brother, the Hon. S. H. Blake, ex-Vice-Chancellor, shares in the genius and honours of the family. As a man of science, Dr. G. M. Dawson walks worthily in the steps of his illustrious father, Sir William Dawson. The Gibb family, which has been established in Montreal for more than a century, has produced such benefactors as the late Benaiah Gibb, founder of the Art Gallery; Mr. I. J. Gibb, Gibb, who has done so much for horticulture in Quebec; Mr. V. Gibb, the equally munificent in other directions; and the late Sir V. Gibb, the eminent physician. The Fishers, the Nelsons, the Shanleys, of Quebec; the Workmans, the McGregors, of Halifax; the Thompsons, which have in various mans, the McLennans,* the Oslers, are other families which have in various ways done great service to their country. The Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, equals in reputation as a preacher his distinguished father. The publishing houses of Canada, like to those of Great Britain and the United States, comprise some meritorious family groups—the Lovells, the Dawsons, the MacMillans, etc. Mr. S. E. Dawson, head of the firm of Dawson Brothers, is the author of several works of history, archaeology and criticism. His "Study" of "the Princess" was deservedly praised on both sides of the Atlantic, and elicited a flattering letter from Lord Tennyson himself. Mr. Benjamin Dawson, founder of the firm, is now a clergyman in the Reformed Episcopal Church. Mr. W. Philip Robinson, editor of *THE WEEK*, is a son of Mr. W. Robinson, journalist and publisher of the *Lovell Moors*, England. The Gibsons and Adams are connected with the *Canadian Monthly*, and is the author of a valuable volume on the recent rebellion in the North-West. Any one who examines the list of the officers who served, or were called out to serve, in that campaign must be struck by the number of names which had already earned a reputation in Canadian politics, literature, or some other field of labour. Todd, Bond, Ouimet, Grasset, Montizambert, Denison, Merritt, Smith, Bremner, Tobin, Fair-

* Mr. William McLennan, son of Mr. Hugh McLennan, and nephew of Mr. John McLennan, of Williamstown, Ont., has just published a charming collection of translations from the old songs and ballads of Canada. Like the Roberts family, the McLennans are all endowed with genius and taste.

banks, Macdonald, and other names of well-known families or prominent men, show that one generation seldom exhausts the powers of those who achieve distinction. I have still such a long list of unmentioned instances, gathered from various sources, that I fear my readers must forego, for the present, at least, any much more extended enumeration. I intended to say something of the Alleyns, the Vansittarts, the Baby family, the Torrances; W. and C. A. Birezy; the late Dr. Holmes, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, and his brother Benjamin Holmes, M.P.P.; the late L. H. Holton, whose son inherits his ability and public spirit; the late Hon. Sandfield Macdonald and his brother, the ex-Governor of Ontario—a family which is connected with Dr. Hingston, ex-Mayor of Montreal, and with Mr. D. MacMaster, M.P.; the soldier clan of the De Salaberrys; the Shepherds, of whom one is an anatomist of more than promise, and another an eminent horticulturist; Dr. R. Macdonnell, of the family of Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell; Mr. George Murray, scholar and poet, whose father was long literary editor of the *London Times*; the Irvings, of whom the first Canadian representative, Col. Paulus Emilius, was born in 1714, and who served under Wolfe at Quebec as Major of the 15th Foot; the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, divine and author, father of Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., and uncle of Prof. Moyses, of McGill College, author of "Poetry as a Fine Art"; the Bourasses; the Howards, of whom four are physicians, including Dr. Henry Howard, the well-known alienist, and Dr. R. P. Howard, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill College; Chief Justice Sir J. B. Macaulay and his family; Mr. H. Blackstone, formerly coroner at Quebec, son of Sir W. Blackstone, of the famous physicians, William and John, who succeeded Simcoe as Governor of Upper Canada, and died at Quebec in 1805; the Harts, of Three Rivers; John Young ("Agricola") and his four sons; the Botsfords, both ex-Speakers of the New Brunswick Legislature, and of whom one is now a senator and the other a judge; Sir J. B. Robinson and his family; the family of Richards (Sir W. B., the Hon. H. N. and the Hon. S.); the Lorangers, the Merediths; Mrs. Dr. Moore, of London, Ont. (née F. J. Hatton), poet and composer, son of Hatton, the musician; Dr. Fenwick, distinguished as a surgeon and physician, and long Professor of Surgery at McGill College, who is related to the Edgell family, and whose wife is a descendant of Hertel, one of the founders of the Colony; Mr. Wicksteed, lawyer and poet, and the talented Fletcher family, with which he is connected; the philanthropic Mackay brothers, and a large number of others. But I deem it needless to continue my illustrations. My end is gained if I have shown that intellectually and morally Canada is not inferior to the mother-lands from which its twofold stock is derived, and that in examples of hereditary genius it is as rich as the older lands beyond the sea.

JOHN READE.

SORROW.

Thy mystery is revealed, O human pain,
And thine, most sacred Sorrow, tho' disguised,
The angel who is Love's conservator,
To whom is given in trust the keys of Heaven,
Hides her sweet, chastened face within the folds,
The densest folds, of life's vicissitudes,
And mortals know her not; a heavenly guest,
Among the angels named "Immortal Love,"
But *Marah, Marah*, to our bleeding hearts!

MRS. J. OLIVER SMITH.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH is just recovering from a severe illness.

It is an expensive business being tried for abduction. It has cost Mr. Stead and his fellow-defendants over thirty thousand dollars. Most of this has been subscribed, however, by people who have not been shocked by the *Pall Mall Gazette's* "banquet of nastiness."

JAPAN has made education compulsory on all children between the ages of six and fourteen, "unless there be unavoidable circumstances preventing them from attending school." There must be thirty-two weeks of tuition, and the hours of instruction must be neither more nor less than six daily. The expenses are to be defrayed from the local taxes.

WHEN not playing the part of lackey to his royal wife, the Marquis of Lorne has occupied his time in various ways. He has represented his country in Canada, has written poetry, contributed articles to magazines, essayed the rôle of missionary to young men, appeared as the patentee of an improvement in bicycles, and has just made an unsuccessful attempt to enter the House of Commons as a legislator. He does not appear to have been born under a lucky star.

THERE is to be something new in the way of conventions. We are to have a Poets' Parliament, to be held either in London or New York. This grand gathering will take in all verse-makers of any ability. But according to an American paper, the chief matter of consultation will be the commercial side of poetry—how to make rhymes pay. As well try to square the circle. Poetry, except that of the loftiest flight, such as the Laureate's, Swinburne's and Browning's, does not pay, never did and never will. Indeed, a wise man laid it down as a dictum that poetry below the above standard was a disease of the brain, of a nature akin to punning.

* Amos Botsford was Speaker of the first New Brunswick Parliament, which met in the "Mallard House," St. John, in January, 1786.

The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptional in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

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

All advertisements will be set up in such style as to insure THE WEEK's tasteful typographical appearance, and enhance the value of the advertising in its columns. No advertisement charged less than five lines. Address—T. R. CLOUGHES, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.
O. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

THE commencement of a new volume of THE WEEK affords us a welcome opportunity to express the pleasure we have felt in observing a steadily growing appreciation of our endeavour to establish a high-class journal, impartial in its treatment of the political and social questions of the day, free from the trammels of party, zealous for the maintenance of liberty of conscience. It has been our constant aim to make THE WEEK such a journal; and that we have succeeded fairly well in, we think, attested by a continually increasing constituency of readers. We have no change to announce: what THE WEEK has been in the past it will continue to be in the future.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS, who has suddenly passed away, was singularly out of place as the second executive officer in the administration of President Cleveland. His official surroundings and responsibilities could not suppress the demagogic instincts which formed the most prominent feature of his character. One shudders to think of what might have happened, had he become like Johnson, an accidental president. By the removal of that danger another is called into being. Should President Cleveland, whose health is fortunately good, die before Congress elects a President of the Senate and a Speaker of the House of Representatives, the nation would be without a head. The same contingency was possible under President Arthur; and Congress has certainly been remiss in not making provision against an interregnum which might prove extremely inconvenient. In face of a recurrence of the danger Congress may be expected to supply the deficiency next session. Under the circumstances special importance will attach to the election of a President of the Senate, on whom the Vice-Presidency of the United States will fall. There are two possible candidates, whose character and qualifications are about as wide apart as it is possible to conceive, Senator Logan and Senator Edmunds. Logan is a demagogue somewhat after the pattern of Ben Butler, whose friend he is; Edmunds is every way qualified for the post, by experience, character and disposition. It is very important that the better elements of the legislative body which stands on a higher plane than any assembly in the world with which it could be compared should, on this occasion, get the mastery. Not only would a contrary result mark the decadence of the Senate, but it would in a possible eventuality beget a real peril for the nation.

HON. M. JOLY may be depended upon to do what he believes to be right under any given circumstances. Of this quality he has just given new proof. Being asked to attend a public meeting at which it was proposed to pass a resolution favouring the formation of a great national party of French-Canadians, he was unable to give the movement his countenance, and not being in accord with the majority of his constituents on a question which both he and they regard as vital, he resigned his seat as a means of giving them an opportunity of electing a member who shares their own views. From one point of view there is an excess of generosity in the resignation which M. Joly was not called upon to show; as the representative of Lotbinière in the Local Legislature, he was entitled to hold the seat till a dissolution should take place; and if he could not have accepted the instructions which his constituents wished to force upon him, he could have performed the higher duty of answering their passionate appeals by calmly showing them wherein he conceived them to be in the wrong. This duty, performed in the very act of resignation, could not the less have been done if he had retained his seat. In that case, no doubt, he would have brought on himself the malediction of his electors, and the sacrifice could have brought no satisfaction either to himself or to them, other than that derived from the consciousness that he had acted upon a survey of the whole position from a point of view to which the surging passions of the hour did not reach. In ordinary cases resignation would not stem the current, but give it new impetus; but when the leader of his party, who has held the office of First Minister in the Government of his Province, resigns his seat in the Legislature as a protest against a line of policy which his constituents mark out for him, the event may well cause the more reasonable of them to pause and consider the possible consequences of the course on which they are entering. If, at this

stage, the movement be capable of being checked, it will receive a check from M. Joly's resignation. In selecting a new member, the electors of Lotbinière will have no difficulty in finding a man after their own hearts; the local effect of the resignation may not be otherwise visible, but the general effect, in its tendency to call back to reason men who have taken leave of their reason, must be salutary; if the resignation had been necessary, the necessity would be one which it would be impossible not deeply to regret, for M. Joly belongs to the highest type of public man which Canada has yet produced. In the belief that the formation of a national party on race lines must prove injurious to the country, all sober-minded people, of whatever nationality, must agree with him.

RIEL'S extravagant admirers are not content with proving that he was a patriot and a martyr: they insist that the country owes him a large sum of money, and that the figures at which he put his claim, though they range all the way from \$100,000 to \$35,000 or less, if so much as the smaller of these sums could not be got, are reasonable and even moderate. *L'Etendard* finds \$35,000 a very modest demand when the value and the nature of Riel's services are considered, and his land claim is taken into account. As a Metis, we are told, he was entitled to two hundred and forty acres of land, like the rest of his race. By a remarkable feat of valuation *L'Etendard* finds \$100 an acre not too much, and in this way \$24,000 of the \$35,000 claim is made out; then there is ten years' interest to be added, which, we are told, would bring up the total to at least \$35,000. And, lest any awkward question about interest should arise, we are assured that "he had a right to interest, the unhappy man, persecuted and proscribed, who had never enjoyed the property to which he had a right." It is, we learn further, a mistake to suppose that Riel and the Metis revolted in 1869: what they did was to establish a legitimate Government, of which Riel was the head; and this Government, it seems, rendered very important services to the country. "The execution of Scott was the act of this legitimate Government," a "wretch who deserved no sympathy." "But Riel, though innocent, was persecuted and proscribed." And is he to be blamed if in December, 1884, he thought the time for indemnity had come? *L'Etendard* is anxious to be informed "whether \$35,000 is an excessive indemnity for a man who governed his country without having taken any salary; who for fifteen years suffered exile and persecution; and who had, in addition, a land claim equal to the whole amount." In this way does *L'Etendard* justify the demand which Riel asked Father André to make on the Government on his behalf. Riel made it a condition in December, 1884, that if he got this sum he would leave the country and the Metis to their fate. There is not a word in the evidence given at the trial to show that the money was not for himself: even if he had used it to set up a journal, of which the evidence says nothing, the enterprise would have been in furtherance of his own purposes. That he was willing to desert the Metis if he got his price, Father André's evidence distinctly proves.

It was inevitable that political partisanship should attempt to turn the excitement in Quebec to its own advantage. The Opposition was in a position to profit by the commotion; the supporters of the Government bent before the storm, and a large number of them declared their intention to join in a vote of censure. But some who take this position reserve the right to refuse to vote non-confidence on other questions. The French members of the Government may have contended for commutation; but, by retaining their portfolios after the execution was decided on, they assumed their full share of the responsibility, of which they cannot now divest themselves. They cannot even claim the merit of having taken a particular line on a question which was necessarily decided in the privacy of the Cabinet; what was done there is a State secret which it would be a violation of their oaths to reveal. They can say, in a general way, that if it had depended on them a different conclusion would have been arrived at. What would have happened if they had resigned is necessarily a matter of conjecture. One journal assumes that the effect would have been the withdrawal of the French element from the Government, and that the English would have been left undisputed masters of the field; but this is a state of things which could be brought about only by something like the unanimous desire of the French themselves. When Lord Sydenham's Administration was formed the French stood aloof, and in Draper's Administration they had only a nominal representation. Then Lower Canada had an equal representation in the Legislature with Upper Canada; now, in the larger sphere to which Confederation introduced us, the representation of Quebec is much less than one-half in the House of Commons. Quebec still holds the balance of power; but even this would cease to be true if she forced herself into a position of race isolation. If the three French members of the Government had resigned, the Premier would have had to fill the vacant

DECEMBER 3rd, 1885.]

places as best he could. If he had been unable to obtain as colleagues representative Frenchmen he would have had to take such as he could get. Whatever his embarrassment might have been, the French would have sacrificed the advantage they enjoy of being represented in the Government by their natural leaders. It requires much more courage in M. Chapleau and Sir Hector Langevin to retain their posts, and be the targets for all attacks levelled at the Government, than it would to have resigned and have joined in the shouts against the hangmen of their countryman. It was their duty to see that justice was not disregarded, and there was no good reason why they should give up their portfolios. If the Government is to fall, it is better that it should fall united. The frenzy of to-day will not last forever, whether the Macdonald Ministry survive the storm or not; and though the French-Canadians may be capable of startling caprices, they are not likely to cast away forever as useless two of the ablest of their public men. On Old Viger they turned their backs when he joined Mr. Draper; but Viger had never been more than an elaborate carper, and he, Draper, was the real deserter. Papineau's oratory, in the latter years of his public life, lost its power to charm; but Papineau, besides being at all times unpractical, had run his course when he crossed the frontier a political fugitive in 1837. He could only have regained a part of his old authority with his countrymen on his return on condition of recognizing the altered state of things under the Union Act, and this he refused to do. Sir Hector Langevin and M. Chapleau have displeased their countrymen on a single question on which their countrymen throw reason to the winds. The French may find new leaders for the time being, but the suppression of their old leaders without their consent will not be easy or even possible. Under new names the old fight is being carried on; the new disguises but ill-conceal the objects which they are intended to cover. Want of reason on the part of Quebec may put a strain upon Confederation which will prove to be the severest test to which it has yet been subjected.

SEVERAL of the Indians, eight in all, hanged at Battleford for murder, acknowledged the justice of their doom, and one of them warned his brethren to avoid their example. Such warning was not unnecessary; the sentry at Fort Otter having been fired at early on the morning of the execution. The two shots fired, judging by the sound, were from a Snider-Enfield. Two of the culprits, who had killed a *windigo*, had their sentences commuted to imprisonment. The killing was done, in this case, in accordance with a tribal custom. These customs generally have some reason in their favour. A *wetego*, or man-eater, when convicted of the crime, is always condemned to die at the hands of his nearest relative, the father becoming the executioner of the son. Possibly the word *wetego* used in this case, is intended to convey the same meaning. The *wetego* generally begins by committing murder; and when his crime is discovered he is held in universal detestation, not unmixed with fear, every one shunning him and calling for his execution. This crime, fortunately as rare as it is detestable, is visited with death by a tribal custom; and it is quite conceivable that there may have been Indians in the North-West who, until very recently, did not know that the Indian mode of executing any one guilty of it was no longer permissible. Many such executions have taken place since the Hudson's Bay Company received its chartered existence, and no one has been called to account. The execution of the Indians could not have been avoided, if a dangerous license to crime was not to be given; the Indian being apt to believe that extreme punishment is foregone only from motives of fear and not from a feeling of clemency. Happily these are the last of the executions in the North-West: it remains for Mercy to do her part in the case of Poundmaker and any others who may equally be proper subjects for pardon.

WHEN great political parties and their principles part company the attitude they assume is far from inspiring. The struggle for the Treasury benches in the British House of Commons, now virtually over, has not been a very striking example of the benefits of Party government. To all honest Conservatives the alliance with the Parnellites must be distasteful and humiliating. The substantial aid rendered by the Irish Nationalists places the party led by Lord Salisbury and Randolph Churchill under irksome obligations of which they will no doubt be reminded in anything but gentle terms when the fitting time comes. When the election excitement has subsided, and common sense returns, many will regret the electioneering devices to which in a frenzied state of mind they resorted. The present Indian Secretary's characteristic stratagem for securing the defeat of John Bright is not one on which sensible people will look back with satisfaction. The Primrose Dames were too histrionic by far. English matrons and daughters do not appear to best advantage while scurrying

along the streets in search of votes. The Birmingham electors were courteous to the fair canvassers, but at the same time they cast their ballots for the venerable Tribune of the people. Neither was the contest in Chelsea a very edifying one, but perhaps the less said of it the better. The game of politics in Great Britain is becoming desperate, and until a better code of political ethics prevails, those who look for devotion to their country's service of men possessed of true statesmanlike qualities will look in vain.

THE defeat of the Right Hon. James Lowther, faithful henchman of the Tory Party in England, and candidate for the South Division of Lincolnshire, is a severe blow for the Protectionists. Mr. Lowther was the champion of Fair Trade—the apostle of the five-shilling duty on cereals; and although there is little reason to suppose that the Fair Trade cry became a real issue in the elections as a whole, it is more than probable that in South Lincolnshire it was assigned prominence, if not precedence. The faith in Free Trade in England is deeper and more widespread than the Tory Party appears to suppose, and even the cry “the Church is in danger” was insufficient to secure the return of the advocate of a tax on food. Whatever Mr. Lowther's attitude to Free Trade probably represents his real convictions. One phase of the Fair Trade agitation, referred to by an able writer, is rather curious: The Tories constantly appeal for public support on the ground that they are loyal to existing institutions—they are the sworn foes of hasty changes, giving their support only to reforms which are clearly shown to be necessary. Their present attitude towards the commercial system of the nation is inconsistent with these specious professions. Many of them, including responsible leaders of the party, approach the subject of Free Trade in a spirit which savours of absolute recklessness. Without waiting for proof that Free Trade is responsible for the prevalent commercial depression, they ask the nation to retrace its steps, at any rate partially. Lord Salisbury in a recent speech advanced an elaborate argument in favour of retaliatory duties, and drew a distinction between this proposal and Protection—a distinction that is invisible to all but those who at heart are Protectionists. Mr. Bright laid bare the weakness of this reasoning, and showed that the causes of trade depression are not to be found in the Free Trade system. The volume of trade is as great as ever: what England is in the main suffering from is a fall in prices, and that in turn, Mr. Bright showed, is largely due to excessive expansion of industries which followed the poor times from 1870 to 1873-4. Another cause of depression is to be found in the impoverished state of the agricultural districts, due in part to a succession of bad harvests, and in part to the generally unsatisfactory condition under which agriculture is carried on in England. It is difficult to believe that she will hastily give up a system under which the nation has reaped enormous benefits.

FOR a few days it seemed as if King Milan with his army was to make a triumphal progress through Bulgaria and dictate terms at Sofia. The onward march was speedily checked by the determined resistance of the Bulgarians under Prince Alexander. Elated over the capture of the Dragoman Pass, the hitherto victorious Serbs met with the first stubborn resistance at Slivnitsa, and after the disastrous struggle there they had to retrace their steps, with the Bulgarian forces accelerating their retreat. The tide has completely turned, and Serbia is itself invaded. Were the actual belligerents left alone the war would soon come to an end. It is too costly a game for the Balkan States to play. Their resources are unequal to a prolonged contest. However anxious the Powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin may ostensibly be for the restoration of the state of affairs existing before the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, it is doubtful if the parties most interested are willing to acquiesce in such a decision. Now that Bulgaria has successfully driven the invader from her territory she will not be willing to forego the advantage her arms have gained. Serbia will no doubt be in a more pliant mood, and Greece would be disinclined to look on complacently while Macedonia eluded her grasp. The principal arbiters in the present quarrel are Russia and Austria. To them chiefly the present phase of the Eastern question is most interesting. The policy of the Czar was evidently to secure ascendancy in Bulgaria, and at the opportune moment make a forward move in the direction of Constantinople. Neither the Bulgarians nor their ruler have proved as pliant as Russia expected them to be, hence the efforts to humiliate and remove Prince Alexander. This has been Austria's opportunity, and, although her inspiration has been disastrous to Serbia, she will not cease to resist Russian advances in the Balkan Peninsula.

THE AMERICAN SIDE OF ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, November, 1885.

AN absent friend, English born and bred, but with his life's work and fame in this country—one well acquainted with Canada and intimate with many Canadians—has written me a letter, from the varied contents of which I make the following extract:—

"My own belief is that annexation would be the best thing for Canada, but I am not clear that it would be of any advantage to this country, or that a movement in that direction would be popular here. It rather seems to me that there is nothing but sentiment in the matter, so far as the United States are concerned, and no tangible benefits. The idea, of course, of a great Republic, from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is an alluring one."

To me, the parts of this extract that I have understood suggest entirely novel questions. I have never heard, nor heard of, any official discussion, on this side of the border, of a union of Canada with the United States, nor anything fairly approaching a public consideration of such a question; but in the freedom of social intercourse I have, at times, heard public men, men of letters and men of business, make passing and superficial allusions to the subject; always, however, from the standpoint of Canada's interest and upon the assumption that, if she should ever knock, our door would immediately swing wide open.

In the present nascent and almost speculative state of the question of Canada's future, any commentary upon the utterances above quoted can be little more than an academic thesis. Yet, because there may be those of your readers who value the functions of THE WEEK as a record for future generations of the daily life and thoughts of the present, and because the doubts expressed by my correspondent are such as must some time be examined and resolved before Canadians can say that they have settled their future upon consideration of all the alternative courses, I will venture to offer now and here some suggestions toward a just conclusion of the American side of the question of annexation.

Not having the gift of a seer, I must perforce take as my premises the present state of Canada and of the Union; so that I am met at the threshold by the difficulty that at the time of action the situation may be essentially changed, and my conclusions thereby vitiated. Still, upon the doctrine of probabilities, I am justified in assuming that changes during the next half-century will be those of degree rather than of kind.

Speaking, then, as of the present, the addition to the population of the United States of three and a-half millions of English-speaking Canadians, the congeners of ourselves in every political, intellectual and moral sense, could not fail to be an unmixed good to us. To assert the contrary would be to admit that Ohio or Illinois might be depopulated without loss to the general community. Even the one and a-half millions of French-Canadians would not be an undesirable addition to our population, for they have their virtues, and, by annexation to so populous a country as the United States, they would lose the power for mischief that they can use so effectually in the small Confederation of which they now form a part. They could still control the internal polity of their own commonwealth of Quebec, it is true; but the rest of the Union would be big enough for the remainder of its people, and doubtless their separatist and reactionary tendencies would decline with their political importance. See how thoroughly Louisiana has been Americanized within less than a century! The natives found that they had to move on or move out, and they naturally connected themselves to the movement that promised survival.

Politically considered, the union of Canada with the United States would be little more to us than the addition of a certain number of senators and representatives to the Federal Congress; the addition of a few more eligibles to the lists from which Federal administrations are constituted; the addition of some millions to the population whose national interests are the care of the national Government; an increased area of territory upon which to expend the Federal grants for public improvements, and, possibly, the occasional addition of a local or class issue to the party platforms which accompany the nominations of Presidential candidates every four years. Socially, there would be a considerable growth of personal intercourse, travel and other means of intercommunication, and this would be beneficial so far as it affected us at all. Intellectually regarded, political union would mean an extension of the historical, philosophical, romantic and dramatic vista of American authors and readers, and this would be a distinct gain.

But it is on its commercial side that the question of an American-Canadian union is of most consequence to the United States. Our people would acquire a new and important market, capable, under the stimulus of a common political destiny, of almost indefinite extension as the decades and centuries should roll on. Nearly all the fund now spent in the maintenance of a national Government for Canada would return to the channels of trade, and thus increase the resources and comforts of the people. The territorial area over which the enterprising, the unsuccessful, or the restless American could spread himself would be greatly enlarged; a sensible relief to both political and industrial congestion. The rapid growth of Canada in population and wealth, when dispensed from the burdens of a national organization and a hostile tariff, and admitted to a rightful share in the enormous internal commerce of the United States, would be felt beneficially throughout the Union. Lastly, the "plant" of civilization that Canada has accumulated would be a clean addition to the common wealth and resources.

I attach no importance to the sentimental consideration of "a great republic from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico." It is time that Americans and Canadians ceased the fetish worship of vastness, and I believe they are so ceasing with reasonable expedition. But that a political

union of the two countries would be substantially beneficial to the United States, I think, has been fairly indicated herein; and as to the remaining branch of the question—whether "a movement in that direction would be popular here"—we may answer it by a simple reference to certain well-known and fundamental principles in human nature. B.

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.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Some thirty to forty years ago Maine startled the world by becoming a Prohibition State. Ample time, one would think, has elapsed to attest the soundness or otherwise of the principle. The New York Sun reveals the result in more pauperism, crime, suicides, insanity, idiocy, blindness, and bodily defects arising from a vitiated stock, than before. The advocates of the measure prophesied a "millennium." Yet, notwithstanding all this, prohibitory ideas still cling to many worthy people, open enough to the evidence of fact upon all other subjects. How is this?

We are told by scientists that the nervous system of the brain, examined under a microscope, resembles a forest in its many and varied features: trees, branches, twigs, and foliage; that a destructive storm passing through the natural forest has its correspondence in the physics of the brain when swayed by strong passions or madness; that a healthy and temperate breeze corresponds in its results to molecular movement caused by pleasant emotions; and a dead calm to repose, sleep, or death. Science, further to illustrate its point, supposes a continuous and strong breeze passing through the natural forest; so continuously and for such a length of time that even after it ceases the woods would still present the appearance of a field of grain moved by the wind; this optical illusion being caused by the elasticity of the branches, twigs, and foliage having been destroyed, and remaining fixed in the inclination in which the wind had blown, and still appears to be blowing.

So the fine fibres of the brain, when acted upon continuously and for a given length of time by emotions of any kind, become gradually inclined and finally fixed in that one direction to which the idea, whatever it may be, has been so long tending. So much so that the thinker becomes at last a devotee upon the subject. He has, by his persistence in excluding all other ideas as utterly irrelevant, succeeded in fixing the physics of his brain so that at last contrary evidence simply cannot enter, being barred by the physical state of the nervous wires of communication leading to consciousness. Instead of being master of the subject, the subject has become master to the thinker, and it is quite in vain to attempt to argue with such a person. He becomes abusive and dangerous when any such attempt is made. He will, under the impression that he is advocating eternal truth, give utterance to the most absurd ideas, and expect people to accept the most exaggerated statements. And if they decline to do so he characterizes them as enemies of truth and religion and children of the devil—"devilish," and so forth.

Hence the importance—mentally, morally, and physically—in training youth not to force them to exercise their intellects in making everything to circle round dogmatic truth as uttered by their teachers, but rather to strengthen their faculties by making them find out, and giving impartial consideration to, all that can be said against any dogma, however ancient and respectable, or however contrary and new-fangled. By and by our educated young men will be called to the senate and the bench and the bar, and to municipal and other offices; and a one-idea man who makes everything subservient to his one pet principle is simply an obstruction in the eyes of intelligent men.

Yours, etc.,

A.

WELSH STUPIDITY.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—At the meeting of Home Rule Irishmen recently held in Kingston, a Roman Catholic Bishop referred in contemptuous terms to the "stupidity of the Welsh," because he supposes they submit patiently to the existence of the Established Church of England in their country. The reverend speaker must be very ignorant of the state of public feeling in the Principality if he believes that the Welsh people submit patiently to the injustice. Nine-tenths of them are Protestant dissenters—Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians—and the feeling of antagonism throughout the country is universal against that injustice. On the eve of the general election great meetings were held throughout the country to secure members pledged to disestablishment.

The Welsh people are stupid, if by that term is meant an obstinate resistance to every effort made to destroy their nationality. The possession and use of a distinct language is a high mark of nationality; and while the Irish have, with signal failure, made many efforts to preserve that mark, the Welsh, after six centuries of subjugation, have not only retained their language in general intercourse, but it is almost the only language used in all the churches of the land; and the English Church is compelled to submit to the "stupid" prejudice which induces the people to cling to their mark of nationality by making a condition in the appointment of her clergymen officiating in Wales that they shall be able to preach in the Welsh language. This obstinacy in clinging to that language is further manifested in the publication and support of newspapers and magazines in Welsh. Even in the United States the Welsh people "stupidly" cling to their country and their national literature; for in a large number of leading cities and many country districts Welsh churches are established and well filled.

This obstinacy no doubt operates against the worldly success of the Welsh people. But they cling to old traditions which tell them they shall never be utterly extinguished as a nation, and in the words of a distinguished Irishman, D'Arcy McGee, who admired this kind of "stupidity," and commended it to his countrymen, "The Welsh keep the lion bravely at bay." If they sacrifice worldly interests to maintain in its integrity as a mark of nationality the language of their fathers, they at least give proof that with them the sentiment of patriotism ranks higher than that of personal welfare; and if they do not display their discontent and their love of country by indulging in private assassinations and by expertness in the use of dynamite, they surpass the countrymen of their reverend assailer by preserving and using the highest mark next to independence of national existence—a national language. Their strength is in their passive resistance, which the Bishop misnames "stupidity"; and while they win their object with less noise and bluster

DECEMBER 3rd, 1885.]

than his countrymen, they never degrade the cause of national justice by crimes against humanity or treachery to their friends.

When nine-tenths of the Welsh are opposed to a church establishment, their claims for disestablishment must be heard, and if they manifest the same "stupid" pertinacity in pressing these just claims as they have done in clinging to the use of their ancient language, they cannot fail, especially as they will be supported by the great and united body of English dissenters to accomplish their desires. Their "stupidity" has been the element of strength in preserving their characteristics as a distinct nation, in defiance of all the power of their conquerors, and it will no doubt make them equally successful in throwing off the oppression of an ecclesiastical establishment which taxes nine-tenths of the people who never enter its churches for the benefit of the one-tenth who belong to it. If Home Rule be granted to Ireland and Scotland, the Welsh, who have equal claims to the same justice, will no doubt demand, and, by the exercise of that obstinacy which has distinguished them through so many ages, win Home Rule for the Principality.

ONE OF THEM.

MUSIC.

TORONTO MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE fourth of the series of Monday Popular Concerts took place last Monday evening in the Pavilion Music Hall, and was attended by a large and fashionable audience. The programme, so far as the instrumental and numbers are concerned, was of a much more ambitious character than at any of the previous concerts. The demands upon the endurance and executive ability of the quartette club by two such broad and difficult works as the Mendelssohn quartette, Op. 44, No. 1, and the Beethoven quartette, Op. 59, No. 2, were, it is needless to point out, very exacting, but, strange to say, the club never played with greater fire and brilliancy, with a better ensemble, or with a deeper appreciation of the music they were interpreting. The *andante espressivo* of the Mendelssohn quartette, a most beautiful and original bit of writing, was played with much delicacy and execution, while the fiery *finale*, with its brilliant quaver passages, and interrupted here and there by snatches of broad vocal melody, was given with dash and animation. The Beethoven quartette is characterized by a greater depth of feeling than the Mendelssohn number, and requires a higher artistic intelligence to give it an adequate interpretation. The *adagio* grows in beauty as it is repeated and studied, and it was not to be expected that the audience could fully appreciate it on first hearing. The inherent power of the music was, however, proved by the fact that this movement created a deep impression, and has led to the expression of a desire to have it performed a second time during the season.

Mrs. Annie Louise Tanner, the vocalist of the evening, who has a most pleasing soprano voice, of light *timbre* and extensive range, aroused the audience to enthusiasm by her singing of the *aria* of the *Queen of Night* from the "Magic Flute." She made light of the executive difficulties, and delivered the high notes, extending to F above the stave, with unfailing accuracy and with much beauty of tone. She sang as an *encore* "Annie Laurie" in a very winning manner. The solo pianist was Mr. Thomas Martin, musical director of Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, who made his first appearance. Mr. Martin is a valuable acquisition to the ranks of our artistes. He has great powers of execution, a flexible touch, and a broad and expressive delivery. It is hoped that an opportunity may be given of hearing him in a Beethoven sonata, as it is said he is an intelligent student of the works of the great *maestro*.

It may be interesting to quote, by way of comparison, the programme of this concert, and also that of the London, Eng., Monday Popular Concert of November 23rd, which is just received. A glance at the two schemes will show that the Toronto concert was the more attractive and important:—Quartette, in D major, Op. 44, No. 1, for two violins, viola and violoncello, Mendelssohn; *Aria*, "Magic Flute," Mozart; Allegro, from the trio in D minor, for piano, violin, and cello, Schumann; Song, "The Daisy," Arditi; Piano Solo, "Polonaise," Chopin; Adagio and Allegretto, from the quartette in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2, Beethoven; Song, "Spring Flowers," Reinecke. London Monday Popular Concert, November 23rd, 1885:—Quartette in E flat, Op. 51, for two violins, viola and violoncello, Dvorak; Song, "La charmante Marguerite," Old French; Sonata in C major, Op. 24, for pianoforte alone, Weber; Ballade in G minor, for violin, Franz Neruda; Two German Volkslieder, Marie Wurm; Sonata in A major, Op. 30, No. 1, for pianoforte and violin, Beethoven.

The next concert (December 14th) will be an English ballad night. Miss Henrietta Beebe, the distinguished soprano, of New York, has been engaged specially for the occasion, in addition to Mr. Sherlock, tenor, of Kingston. The instrumental numbers will be of a light character, to be in keeping with the vocal selections.—*Clef*.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

It is thought that Canon Farrar will clear \$25,000 by his lectures in America. The most original and readable part of Julian Hawthorne's "Talks with the Devil" is the title.

"QUERIES" is responsible for the extraordinary statement that Victor Hugo considered James Fenimore Cooper a greater romancier than himself.

It has now been definitely decided by the London Imperial Federation League to publish a sixpenny journal on the 1st of every month, beginning with the new year.

The last article penned by General McClellan will shortly appear in *Harper's Magazine*. It is a valuable paper on a subject upon which the General was a good authority. "The Militia and the Army." This is a matter especially interesting in view of possible socialistic troubles; and the connection of the military with this phase of the labour question is said to have been wisely and suggestively treated by General McClellan.

THE Goethe papers, shortly to be published, are a rich mine of literature, and one of the most interesting veins will be the Carlyle correspondence, which has been discovered entire, including not only the English sage's letters, but copies of the letters of Goethe.

"HARPER" has in preparation an article on literary life and society in New York, accompanied by many interesting portraits. The literary movement of this generation in New York is to be discussed carefully and impartially. The author of the article is Mr. George P. Lathrop.

As has been the custom of recent years, *Harper's Magazine* for December is a superb Christmas number. Among the contributors are George William Curtis, Chas. Dudley Warner, William D. Howells, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Charles Egbert Craddock, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edwin Arnold, William Black, and R. D. Blackmore, and the illustrations are from such artists as Abbey, Rinehart, Boughton, Gibson, Calderon, Pyle, Fredericks, Delmon and Smedley.

THE frequent issue and closely filled pages of *Littell's Living Age* enable it to present with satisfactory completeness as well as freshness what is essential to American readers in the best periodical literature of the day. This literature covers a constantly broadening field, and now embraces to a greater extent than ever before the productions of the most eminent writers in all departments of knowledge and literary work. The *Living Age* was therefore never before so valuable, so convenient and so important as now; as with it one can easily and economically keep abreast of the best literature of the time. The prospectus of this magazine for 1886 is worthy the attention of all who are selecting their reading matter for the new year.

JOHN HABBERTON, author of "Helen's Babies," says: "What Tommy Did" would be worthy of the serious consideration of parents if it were possible for any one to be other than *wildly* *misfit* over the saintliness and dreadfulness of the little hero. Tommy is an ideal boy—one of the kind which are by turns unendurable and angelic, which changes parents from young to old, and from old to young again many times a day. We pity parents who fail to read this book; there is no time in the day, nor any day in the week, in which its pages will not dispel care. It has just been published in dainty, delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding by Alden, the "Revolution" publisher, at half its former price, 50 cents.

WE have before us the first instalment of a New English Dictionary, from the Clarendon Press, Oxford—a great work that has been in preparation for more than a quarter of a century. Only two parts are yet published, but they are sufficient to convey a good idea of the vast learning and ability brought to bear on its compilation. It is edited by James A. W. Murray, LL.D., President of the Philological Society, assisted by many scholars and men of science. It is founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society; and its aim is "to furnish an adequate account of the meaning, origin, and history of English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time during the last seven hundred years." A peerless work.

THE list of subscribers (to "Grant's Memoirs") contains nearly all the well-known names in the country. President Cleveland has subscribed for a copy bound in morocco, General Sheridan not only subscribed but he caused the War Office to be ransacked for a month, hunting for the original document of Lee's surrender, a fac-simile of which we have in the second volume. Governor Hoody, however, refused point blank when approached and asked to subscribe by one of our general agents some time before the General's death. "General Grant isn't a literary man," said he; "I don't know that I have any use for his book." One of our less trustworthy canvassers told me that Mr. Conkling nearly annihilated him when he penetrated to his private office to try to sell him a copy; he said that the ex-Senator fairly raved and swore. I can't vouch for the truth of the story, however.

IT has only recently become generally known in England that a remarkable writer has arisen in America under the name of Charles Egbert Craddock. The author is a lady, and the name, therefore, is a pseudonym. Her books are novels, or at least are called novels. The best of them has just been published in this country. It is called "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains." There can be no question that it is a striking and beautiful book. Its best qualities are its atmosphere and picturoqueness. A strong feeling for scenic nature, keener eyes to see nature, and a firmer and subtler hand to describe nature, we have not encountered in modern literature. And the human nature is only less vividly realized. The types are limited, and they are not complex. They are rude, almost savage types, but, such as they are, they are well depicted. So much and such sustained atmosphere we hardly know where to find outside this author's best book. But the merit of the "Prophet" stops here. As a novel the book scarcely deserves attention.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have received the following books and periodicals:—

- ROSE-BUDS. By Virginia Gerson. New York: White, Stokes and Allen. Toronto: Rev. William Briggs.
- THE COMPLETE POEMS OF CHARLES DICKENS. New York: White, Stokes and Allen. Toronto: Rev. William Briggs.
- BREAKFAST DAINTIES. By Thomas J. Murray. New York: White, Stokes and Allen. Toronto: Rev. William Briggs.
- JACKANAPES. DADDY DARWIN'S DOVECOT. THE STORY OF A SHORT LIFE. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Toronto: Williamson and Company.
- BIRD-WAYS. By Olive Thorne Miller. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.
- DUCHESS DE LANGEAIS. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Toronto: Williamson and Company.
- THE FIRST NAPOLEON. By John Codman Ropes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.
- OUTLINE OF CHRISTIAN HISTORY, A.D. 50-1880. By Joseph Henry Allen. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Toronto: Williamson and Company.
- ITALIAN POPULAR TALES. By Thomas Frederick Crane, A.M. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.
- POEMS OF NATURE. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated from Nature. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.
- THE CENTURY. New York.
- NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. New York.
- THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. London and New York.
- MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. New York.
- ST. NICHOLAS (Christmas Number). New York.
- THE ART UNION. New York.
- THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. New York.

THE SCRAP BOOK.

THE CHINESE QUARTER OF SAN FRANCISCO.

IN Mrs. Pfeiffer's recent volume of travels, "Flying Leaves from East to West," the following account is given of a visit to the Chinese quarter of San Francisco: "In the afternoon we visited the Chinese quarter—Chinatown as it is called—and saw all that was to be seen from the outside. The Chinese population in California numbers at this time 100,000 souls, 3,200 of whom dwell in San Francisco, occupying but six blocks of the part of the town they have appropriated to themselves. They live close, like bees in a hive; and as bees, they are industrious. There is said to be no trade or calling known among men, save only that of blacksmith, which has not its adepts among the dwellers of Chinatown. The Chinaman, though tolerated, favoured even in California as nowhere else in the States, is not permitted to become the possessor of freehold property; but, taking his houses upon long lease, he has contrived in many instances so to surround some big hotel, or better street, the objects of his ambition, as to drive away the white occupants and step quietly into their places. One hotel thus taken possession of is now the resort, workshop, and dwelling-place of no less than 600 of these busy bees. In the later part of this day we took a survey of the interior of one of their restaurants, and afterward found our way, by the paying of half-a-dollar, into a joss-house."

The inside of the restaurant did not justify the promise made from without. "I can imagine nothing short of being one of the 'useless mouths' of a city in a state of siege that could make me partake of any of the kickshaws of that devil's kitchen; even then I think I should have grace to prefer a more lingering death. Hashes of tubular organisms looking like earth-worms, birds of the size of chickens and the form of cranes made ready for the spit in the cruel mockery of flight, multifarious messes in little saucers, pots and pans, and refuse of all sorts mixed with shells having a fatal affinity with those of snails, must have sufficed to rebut any but an appetite to the manner born. I am afraid my polite endeavours to look pleased, as I walked from one table to the other and examined these dainties, were very unsuccessful; for the Chinamen watched my movements with angry eyes, and their loud voices bawling to each other in the harsh accents of the native tongue made me fear that we were hardly wise in having entered this elysium unattended. Be that as it may, the clamour and the odours exhaled drove us down the dirty stairs into the street quite as quickly as we had ascended."

The joss-house was not more fragrant than the eating-house, and the impure air was further loaded with the fumes of a not very aromatic incense. "We faced the darkness and endured the closeness, upheld by an irresistible curiosity. The Chinaman at the wicket had the dull eye and falling lip of what we had now learned to recognize as the 'opium face'; but he managed to pull himself together when we spoke to him, and to shout out a monosyllable which brought to our service that other one of the servants of the temple who was now our guide. This last had a very limited acquaintance with the English tongue, but we contrived to make out that the idol occupying the first shrine was the representative of one who in life had been an unsuccessful speculator. Passing on to other tabernacles, our attention was called to kings and emperors, black, white and red, and always three together; and in a shrine, shut in by a black veil, to a 'good woman,' to whom Oriental politeness had allowed a head. The 'good' lady, also making one of three, was seated between two others unaccommodated with characters. The last image to which we were introduced was that of an aged man, who had walked or crawled the earth for 150 years, and who possessed the power of imparting in some occult manner, the secret of longevity to his worshippers. At one of the tabernacles of the kings, by the side of the burning incense, we remarked a sort of doses of medicine to be taken in order to a cure of his particular malady. We made some attempts to extract from our guide the nature of his religious convictions; but he was either very reticent on the point, or his imperfect vocabulary was a bar to the exchange of abstract ideas."

From the joss-house they went to Chinese Alley, where they had the sad sight of several vacant girlish faces, hapless rather than unhappy, planted behind little latticed windows, and looking fair, with their glabrous black tresses and eyes aslant, upon the sunless background of their dens. "Here, as in China proper, where polygamy is and always has been in full force, the plea of Mormonism, that it is a preventive of prostitution, receives emphatic contradiction. We hurried from this hapless inferno, and, unattended as we were, thought it better not to venture into the opium dens, and indeed had seen enough of what was unsavoury, darksome and pestilent in Chinatown for one day. What strikes one as anomalous is the look of personal cleanliness and high-keeping of these ill-living Orientals. The barbers' shops, which abound in every street, are never without customers, whose figures are to be seen through window and door, with heads thrown back, resigned to the play of razor and tweezers and other mysterious little instruments, in all which they seem to find a kind of lazy delight. No well-licked puppy can look more sleek than these quaintly-dressed beings as they issue from under the hands of the professional manipulators, razed and plucked, with not a hair of shining pig-tail or interrogative eyebrow awry. We occasionally saw women of the decent classes, but not of that distinction which is marked by crippled feet, gliding or shuffling on their white-soled shoes, apparently unsoiled by the dirty street, passing on their way with a furtive air and look of haste, often beautifully dressed, and always with carefully arranged hair. But the most grotesque of all these figures were those of the little children, whose wadded garments made them as broad as they were long, and whose little pig-tails generally stood out on end. On the whole we did not regret the time passed in this transplanted portion of the Flowery Land, however villainous the perfume of many parts of it."

GRANT'S DEFEAT OF JOHNSON'S PLOT.

THE December number of the *North American Review* contains a paper by Ex-Secretary Boutwell, on "Johnson's Plot and Motives." This interesting article makes Johnson's general position very clear, and probably establishes it about as it will go into history. Mr. Boutwell gives, also, a vivid account of General Grant's relation to the matter, and of his firm conduct, which had so much to do with defeating the Johnson policy and plot. Mr. Boutwell says:

Upon my arrival in Washington to attend the session of Congress which began December 3, 1866, I received a letter from Mr. Stanton asking me to call at the War Department at the earliest moment possible. I called without delay. He directed me to his private room, where he soon joined me.

Without preface he said: "I am more concerned for the fate of the country than I was at any time during the war." His exact words further I cannot recall, but he gave me to understand that the President had issued orders to officers of the army, of which neither he nor General Grant had knowledge, and that there was danger that General Grant would be sent away from Washington.

At the request of Mr. Stanton, I wrote at his dictation the substance of what afterward became the second section of the Army Appropriation Act, approved March 2, 1867.

In that section it was provided that the headquarters of the General of the Army should be at the City of Washington, and that he should not be detailed for service elsewhere except at his own request or by the previous approval of the Senate; that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War should be issued through the General of the Army, or in case of his disability through the officer next in command; and, finally, that all orders issued in any other manner should be null and void, and that the officers issuing such orders, and all officers that might obey them, knowing that they had been issued in any other manner, should be alike guilty of a misdemeanour.

After the election of General Grant to the Presidency, he gave me an account of his interviews with President Johnson, in reference to the project of sending the General to Mexico in the autumn of 1866. It was in substance this: "At a casual meeting the President said, 'I may have occasion to ask you to go to Mexico.' I said in reply, 'I am so situated that it will not be convenient for me to leave.' Not many days after this conversation the President sent for me to come to his office. Upon my arrival I found Mr. Seward and the President. Mr. Seward opened his portfolio, and read a long paper addressed to me, and containing instructions for my guidance in Mexico. When Mr. Seward had concluded, I said to the President, 'You know I told you that it would not be convenient for me to go to Mexico.' The President then began to argue with me, and to urge. I as steadily resisted his arguments. The President grew warm; and finally, rising from his chair and striking the table violently with his fist, he said, 'I would like to know if there is an officer of the army who will not obey my orders!' I rose, took my hat in my hand, and said, 'I am an officer of the army, but I am a citizen also. The service you ask me to perform is a civil service, and, as a citizen, I may accept it or decline it; and I decline it.' I then left the room."

The distinction thus made by General Grant left to the President authority to assign him to duty as a soldier in any point within the United States that the President might select, and hence the solicitude of Mr. Stanton for the passage of the section in the Army Bill of the 2nd of March, 1867.

THE DANISH CRISIS.

"SCANDINAVIA" has from time to time explained the state of social and political affairs which has necessarily led to the present crisis in Denmark. There are on one hand the classes formed under the absolute Government—a university-educated bureaucracy, with some feeble remnants of an aristocracy; on the other, the peasantry, labourers and yeoman proprietors, now well-to-do, but who were depressed into miserable serfs until the latter part of the last century. The liberal constitution of 1848, which was of the common European pattern, gave the power in the House of Commons, or "Folkething," to the peasants exclusively; while later a differently-organized Upper House, or "Landsting," with a majority of the higher and middle classes, was in sharp opposition to the "Folkething," and without the conciliatory provisions of the Swedish constitution in its provision for common preparatory committees and a joint vote in matters which, like those of the budget, must be decided. The present situation is a sufficient demonstration of the absolute necessity for trying a Parliamentary Government—a Government through the leaders of the majorities in the Chambers, and not simply through a Cabinet formed from one side of the Upper House. The recent attempt of a Copenhagen compositor to shoot Mr. Estrup is an isolated, unfortunate happening, not in the usual line of Danish character; but there undoubtedly exists such an increasing bitterness within the parties that it does not leave any other solution possible than a change of persons in the Government. The very fact that men originally liberal and popular can arrive at the present deadlock and arbitrary oppressive method of government, shows the necessity of recurring to the popular means: that of Parliamentary Government. There can be no doubt about the progress of democracy in the Scandinavian countries, but it is questionable whether the progress will be entirely salutary. The Norwegian democracy has not yet proven itself the most intelligent part of the nation. There is a general absence in all the countries of true, liberal ideas and practical common sense. Prominent authors continue to write in an impractical, pessimistic strain. Nothing would be more healthy in practice or in an intellectual way than a lively connection with the Anglo-Saxon nations, with all their individualism and practical freedom.—*Scandinavia.*

HOW HOME LABOUR IS PROTECTED.

ON the 12th November Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham in support of the Liberal candidates for Parliament, in the course of which he analyzed the dogmas of "Fair Trade" which Lord Salisbury had expounded a few days before to the South London Conservatives. Incidentally he let out a secret which will excite some wonder on this side of the water. Mr. Chamberlain, during his business career, was a manufacturer of screws. His success in this line of trade was due in a large part, he said, to an American patent. The screw-making machines which he used were in use also in America and on the continent of Europe, but he was able to export screws to all those countries, notwithstanding the lower rates of wages paid in France, Germany and Russia. The secret, which he casually dropped, was this—we quote from the *Standard's* report of the speech:

"At that time the Americans put a duty of one hundred per cent. on screws, and in spite of that his firm sent these articles to America in large quantities. The result was that the American manufacturers came over here and said: 'We are making one hundred per cent. on capital; if you continue to send screws to America we shall, of course, be obliged to reduce our prices. That will shut you out, but it will reduce our profits, which will not be good for either of us. Let us, therefore, make a bargain; we will pay you so much a year to sit still, and not send a screw to America.' Well, they did it, and his firm received a handsome income for years from the American manufacturers—protected, as they were, by the folly and stupidity of protectionist legislation—to sit still, and not send screws to America."

So the cat is out of the bag—that is, one additional cat. An American company has a patent monopoly for making screws. Not satisfied with this, it gets a duty of one hundred per cent. to keep out foreign-made screws. The foreigner still sends screws to our market in spite of the duty. So the American company agree to pay him a yearly bonus not to send screws here, but to leave them in undisturbed possession of their spider's web, to work their will upon all the carpenters and house-builders in the United States. The bonus paid to Mr. Chamberlain by the American Screw Company of Providence, R. I., of course came out of the workmen who paid for these indispensable tools of industry, and the net result was extolled as "protection to home labour." Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that, after paying him this bonus for some years, the American Screw Company became greedy, went to Congress, and got the duty raised to a still higher figure, and, thus effectually shutting him out, they were enabled to discontinue the subsidy. We suppose that they were enabled to secure the increased duty by electing and maintaining a Senator of the United States, for it was a common jest in Washington some years ago that New England was represented in the Senate by ten Senators, one print mill, and one screw company. The existing duties on screws are as follows: On all screws two inches or over in length, six cents per pound; one inch and less than two inches in length, eight cents per pound; over one-half inch and less than one inch in length, ten cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, twelve cents per pound.—*Nation*.

SOME curious intelligence has been brought out lately about hailstones. Thus, a correspondent has written to *Nature* to tell of coloured hailstones found in Ireland in 1885, and others that fell in Russia in 1880. This colouring is supposed to come from the iron vapour which exists in the solar atmosphere. Some researches about the temperature of hail have led to the discovery that some hailstones are as much as 18° below freezing point.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S method of government by the purchase or subsidizing of corporations and leading interests here and there had failed to satisfy the people of Quebec. They were dissatisfied because, though their leaders got much, the people were treated as of little account. The Riel execution is made the occasion, but it is not by any means the sole cause of this outburst of indignation which has been galling for years.—*St. John (N. B.) Telegraph*.

IN what a terrible state of alarm the *Mail* is all at once at the prospect of French domination! What have we had in Canada but a "supremacy of the minority" ever since the present Government took office? When has Quebec had her demands refused? Has she not been allowed to plunder the Federal treasury session after session? Has Sir John ever held out after the ringing of the second division bell? Why is the country going to "eternal smash" because Quebec now seems likely to go over to Mr. Biaké? She cannot possibly do more harm there than she has been doing with the assistance of Sir John. But the "Chieftain" will be out of office; his friends will lose their "fat jobs" and be deprived of their opportunities for plunder; his organs will get no more printing contracts. Therefore the *Mail* goes into hysterics.—*Manitoba Free Press*.

OUR playwrights have been indebted to the French so often that it is time we began to pay them back. There has been very little "reciprocity" in this branch of international traffic so far. However, a change seems to be coming. The "Silver King" has been transported to Paris, and was brought out at the Ambigu Comique. The French translator, it seems, has stuck to the text pretty closely, and the temptation to throw in local colour has been avoided. The Lord Mayor does not come on in the final scene to pronounce judgment upon "L'Araignée" (otherwise "The Spider"), nor are Mr. Wilson Barrett's and Miss Eastlake's French representatives regaled upon plum-pudding at any point in the play. Something of course was due to the feelings of a French audience. A picture of English life which left out Highlanders in kilts and jockeys in silk and tops, could not be permitted. It is well-known also (in the country of M.

Max O'Rell) that English workingmen usually wear red whiskers meeting under the chin. The play is said to have been very well acted, and the struggles of Wilfrid Denver with fate and the difficulties of English proper names were much appreciated by a large audience.—*St. James's Gazette*.

THE good old English custom of robbery on the Queen's highway seems to be coming into vogue again. One of the revivalists has been in active practice near Accrington. A young man was walking in the fields in the neighbourhood of that town "with his sweetheart," when the interesting conversation was interrupted by a person with a blackened face, who presented a pistol at the gentleman's head and demanded his valuables. The unfortunate wooer handed over his watch, chain and money, and under the circumstances, even though the eyes of beauty were upon him, he cannot be blamed for his surrender; but the gentleman of the road was not satisfied. A few minutes later he robbed somebody else at the same spot. Other members of the fraternity are reported at Camborne, in Cornwall, where farmers have been stopped on the road (of course by the invariable pistol) and made to turn out their pockets. After all there is no reason why adventurous spirits should not take to the brigand's trade. In former times highwaymen were under the risk of being shot and the certainty of being hanged some time or other; but we do not hang footpads now, even when we catch them, and we wisely prohibit the police from encroaching on that monopoly in the use of firearms which properly belongs to the criminal classes.—*London Paper*.

IN reference to Mr. Augustus Harris's article in the *Fortnightly Review*, a theatrical correspondent writes:—Of course Mr. Harris goes too far when he says that "stirring melodramas are what the public want." In Mr. Harris's own case the stage-mounting of his "stirring melodramas" has certainly had more to do with their success than have the plays themselves. But may it not be that there are two sections of the public, each of which has a distinct want? Some of the ordinary pit and most of the gallery occupants revel in melodrama; the stalls and balcony prefer wit, and so make the success of the modern farcical comedy, which is the nearest approach to wit, within their reach. Any one who visits an East-end or transportine theatre can see for himself the existence of the former taste. On Saturday I was at the Surrey Theatre. "Dead Beat" is not a fine play; it is an inartistic jumble of unhappy and happy coincidences. But to the "gods," who are full of romance, it is a "stirring" melodrama enough. "Where is my husband?" cries the heroine of the piece, as she rushes into a warehouse occupied by the "villain," who has just hidden the lost husband in the cellar. "Down in the hole!" shouts an excited "god," carried away by the lady's evident distress. Not long ago, in a provincial theatre, on the stage of which the villain was ill-treating the heroine, an excited auditor in the pit rose to his feet and shouted angrily, "Why can't you let the gal alone?" Do such incidents as these prove nothing?—*English Paper*.

LORD SALISBURY has shown again and again that he is quite at sea on questions of trade. He has done himself injustice for many years if he has made a serious study of political economy. He regards the Liberal party as bound up with the cause of Free Trade. He has probably seen reason to suspect that Free Trade is a solvent of Toryism. Lord Salisbury cares but little about trade. The great aims of his ambition as a statesman are to maintain the House of Lords, to restore and prolong the power and privileges of the aristocracy, to keep intact, as far as he can, that system of law which favours the growth of large estates as the means whereby great hereditary families are held together for successive generations. He knows that he has fallen upon a democratic age, but he is not yet convinced that the democracy cannot be hoodwinked and quietly led by their old masters. This is the experiment he is now making. If they want a little protection he is willing to let them have it. If he could work upon their passions so as to get up an outcry for retaliatory tariffs, he would be so much the more delighted, and retaliatory tariffs they would have. If economical blunders were involved they would not be found out for years. No harm would be done to him or his order, or to the exalted interests for which he is solely concerned. Trade might suffer, but that would help to chastise the insolence of trade, the great rival of feudalism and the prime author of the calamities which have shaken the aristocratic fabric to its foundation.—*Manchester Examiner and Times*.

LOYAL Irishmen commonly say that, if the English people only knew the whole truth about the Land League, there would be a speedy end to the Irish question. The difficulty is to bring the facts home to them. To-day one of the many thousands of our fellow-subjects now enduring the grinding tyranny of an illegal conspiracy tells the plain, unvarnished tale of his own sufferings. We commend it to the study of all who would have us believe that law and order reign across the Channel. In June, 1884, Mr. D'Arcy took a farm, from which the former tenant had been evicted for non-payment of rent in 1880. He was then boycotted, and here are the results: He cannot procure labour at any price; he cannot get a horse shod; he cannot in the town where he was born buy bread, meat, or groceries; he cannot engage domestic servants; he cannot sell at any fair or market the produce of his farms. His acquaintances have, from sheer terror of the League, begged him and his family not to call upon them. On the 1st of October his hay-ricks, containing 180 tons of hay ready for the English market, were fired; and while they were burning £20 were offered to a man, on behalf of the National League, to come forward and swear that Mr. D'Arcy's steward was the incendiary. Mr. Parnell's official newspaper published resolutions calling the attention of the Cork and Limerick branches to the fact that this "notorious grabber" was being supplied with the necessaries of life by firms in those cities.—*London Paper*.

THE BIRD AND THE SHADOW.

After the Persian.

THROUGH the blue heaven, with sunlight on its wings,
The free bird flies and sings ;
Beneath upon the ground its shadow plays
In endless, aimless maze.

O fool, who only seest the shadow blurred,
And not the bright-winged bird !
And all the years, thine arrows, squanderest
On such insensate quest !

O lift, though it be late, thine earth-dimmed eyes,
Where on the darkening skies
Still flash the white wings!—If one shaft remain,
With that thou mayst attain !

—Spectator.

A RECENT inquiry shows the character of the reading of the Swedes. The sales of the modern realistic authors do not exceed a thousand copies. The great middle class still buys thousands of books of Emilie Carlén, Herman Bjursten, Crusenstolpe, and excellent August Blanche, no longer those of Marie Sophie Schwartz. The upper class takes the poems of C. D. af Wirsén and Snoilski, and the books of Victor Rydberg, and an astonishing number of French novels ; also several German, such as Marlitt and Samgron, and of English-American, Hugh Conway. The taste in Sweden has always been cosmopolitan and sensational.—*Scandinavia.*

THE London *Spectator* makes this point upon Mr. Alexander Nicolson's "Memoirs of Adam Black," just published at Edinburgh:—"Mr. Nicolson's modesty as a biographer is so great as to suggest the suspicion that it is not altogether unalloyed with indolence. It is fully eleven years since Mr. Adam Black, the friend of Macaulay and his successor in the representation of Edinburgh, died at the great age of ninety. Mr. Nicolson devotes the most important portion of his preface to an emphatic protest against that 'brutal realism' which is the besetting sin of modern biography. We fail, therefore, to see why it should have taken a decade to produce a thin little volume of 260 pages, composed, to no inconsiderable extent, of autobiographical reminiscences—a book which it is safe to say such a biographer as Mr. Froude could have prepared in three months. 'The lapse of time,' says Mr. Nicolson, 'between Mr. Black's death and the appearance of this memoir is not in accordance with modern practice, which allows as little delay as possible from the death of the deceased to the publication of his biography. The sentiments that influence that practice are not those of the publishers of this volume, or of its compiler.' Mr. Nicolson's calmness in stating a fact, by way of excusing it, is on a par with that of the clergyman who took his congregation into his confidence over an exegetical problem, by saying: 'There is a difficulty in this passage, a great difficulty, my brethren ; but let us look the difficulty boldly in the face—and pass on.' Besides, there is surely a happy medium between Mr. Froude's hot haste and Mr. Nicolson's reluctant delay."

THE comparative importance of English statesmen, from the news-vendors' point of view, may be seen in the fact that, according to the London Central News it reports all speeches of Lord Salisbury, Lord R. Churchill, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain *verbatim*; Lord Spencer, Lord Hartington, Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke to the extent of one column each ; and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Sir R. A. Cross, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Childers half a column each.

A WELL-AUTHENTICATED case of petrification is reported by the Springfield *Republican* from the town of Topsfield. The sexton has been engaged in removing bodies from the old part of the cemetery to the new, and in doing so the body of Israel Gallup was removed in the ordinary way. It was found impossible to raise the body of his wife, which lay by his side, and a plank was put down as an inclined plane and the coffin in this way drawn to the surface. A hasty examination showed that the body, which had been buried thirty years, had become petrified, the eyes and a portion of the nose only showing signs of decay. The rest, even to the folds of her robe, was changed to solid stone.

ENGLISH papers relate that a lady who used dead canaries as a trimming for her ball-dress was snubbed, and left partnerless, by every man in the room at a recent dance. Instead of being the belle of the ball, she became a conspicuous wall-flower. Her punishment appears to have been greater than she could bear, for we are told that by supper-time she had disappeared. We cannot proffer any sympathy for the devotee of effect, and would greatly rejoice if the fashion of wearing the carcasses of birds were to be frowned down as unworthy the "gentler" sex. Had ladies who thus adorn themselves any conception of the cruelty and torture inflicted upon their feathered victims, in order that their beauty may be preserved in death, hats and bonnets would soon be otherwise trimmed.

A ROMANTIC story appears from Holbrook, U. S. Leonard Poole, a young man, thirty-two years ago bid his wife and infant daughter good-bye and started West for gold. He determined not to return until he had gained a competence. He had worked and wandered about ever since, and two months ago he hid his money, a considerable amount, about himself, and started home. His train was raided by robbers in crossing the plains, and his own treasures taken. He was knocked from the cars, picked up

badly hurt by wood-choppers and cared for till he recovered. He then proceeded to Boston and wandered over the city in a dazed manner that led to his arrest, and he was sent to the State workhouse at Bridgewater, where he was found the other day by his son-in-law who had married the daughter he had left an infant. His wife died some time ago.

MISS MARY ANDERSON announces that she is going to retire from the stage for two years, partly to rest and partly to study for her future career. It is alleged that her success has made her ambitious. She is hurt at the suggestion that she has not reached the highest mark of genius, and she imagines that study will widen her range and increase her power. But that is not what most of us would predict. Public speaking is like fiddle-playing, said Mr. Disraeli. It can be kept at its highest mark only by constant practice. Acting also, one would imagine, is like fiddle-playing: it can be kept at its highest mark only by constant practice. To retire from the stage for two years' study is to surrender the only means of discipline. When Miss Mary Anderson comes to think it over, her temporary retirement from the footlights is likely to have as much foundation in fact as the constant announcement that she is going to get married.

A FLOOD of Christmas books and cards is forthcoming. As usual, the bulk and the best of them will appear a long way in advance of Christmas, so that when the Yule-tide comes we shall be ready for next year's summer numbers. This is not a serious drawback. Christmas literature often bears about as much relation to Christmas as to Midsummer, and there is no reason why it should be otherwise. The book market brightens as the year draws to a close, and we presume the long nights and dark days are responsible for this periodical return of the reading passion. Christmas cards are prettier than ever, and of those submitted to us prominent place must be given to the productions of Messrs. Prang, of Boston, and of Messrs. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, of London. The Toronto News Company are Canadian publishers of the last named. Merely as specimens of the perfection of modern colour-printing these cards are wonderfully interesting, and their "artistic merit" is unquestionable. Many of the miniature landscapes and figures are exquisite, and all are marked by refined taste.

APROPOS of the turn in the Scott Act tide, of the crushing defeats inflicted upon its advocates of late, and of the cumulative evidence in favour of its impotence where adopted, the following remarks from a dispassionate and independent American paper may commend themselves to those Scott Act supporters who have been inveigled by perferlid advocates into supporting Prohibition: "The advocates of Prohibition are too apt to forget that the capacity of municipal government to enforce law is limited. We may have mayor, aldermen, police, and so forth, all right. The final test, after all, is the superior court and the jury-box, and such is human nature at present in Massachusetts that Prohibition cannot be enforced but a few months at a time without an utter blockade of business and total miscarriage of justice in the courts of the Commonwealth. This has been shown again and again. The advocates of both policies are too apt, after the contest is over and the result decided, each to let the other alone—the defeated to stand back and throw the administration of the law wholly upon the other. This is not the way to make progress in the suppression of illegitimate dealing in liquor."

WE are reminded by a contemporary that Leopold von Ranke, the greatest of living historians, and the creator of the modern historical method, was ninety years of age last week. He is busily engaged on the crowning work of his life, the wonderful "Weltgeschichte," which has already come down from the earliest authentic records of ancient Egypt to the death of Charlemagne. A sixth volume, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, is about to appear, and the venerable student hopes to complete his vast undertaking in three more years. In vigour of handling, fulness of detail, and breadth of treatment, the "Universal History" is admittedly worthy of the author of "The Popes of Rome." "The style is as fresh, the statement as clear and accurate, the reasoning as just, original and profound, as in the book that moved Macaulay's admiration some forty years ago. Still the grand old scholar plods on with his task, and year by year gives the world a lesson of what industry and genius may accomplish in despite of time. Von Ranke's friends are many in every land where history is loved and studied. All of them will join in congratulating him on his great age, and in hearty wishes that he may live to bring his last design to a successful end."

WE understand that a proposal is about to be made by the German Government which must be of great interest and importance to all the commercial nations of the world, and especially to those that have a large carrying-trade by sea. Many of the perils of the deep arise when vessels are approaching land and the coast-line is unfamiliar to those in charge, or when it affords no indication of the precise locality. Most shores have sunken reefs or sandbanks lying at some little distance from the land, which are a constant source of danger to passing vessels. In civilized countries these are generally marked in some way by lighthouses or other means, but there are vast stretches of coast where no such warnings exist. The German Government propose that a conference be held in Berlin, attended by representatives from all countries interested in the matter, to prepare the way for dealing with the subject internationally. There are few coast-lines in the world where, collectively, the maritime powers could not bring sufficient pressure to induce the inhabitants, if any, to consent to the erection of beacons or signal stations. By the same means it is also hoped that wreckage might be stopped, and protection for shipwrecked crews be obtained. It is recognized that considerable outlay and an expenditure reaching over many years are involved in the proposal ; but the anticipated benefits are great and enduring, amply sufficient, it is thought, to justify the necessary outlay.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE,

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

THE LEADING HOTEL IN TORONTO

PRACTICALLY FIRE-PROOF.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

AMERICAN PLAN.

PRICES GRADUATED—\$2.50 TO \$3.50 PER DAY.

Rooms with baths and parlors attached extra.

FIRE ESCAPES IN ALL BEDROOMS.

The entire plumbing in this magnificent Hotel has been renewed this spring at a cost of over \$5,000.00, and all the latest improvements known to the Sanitary Bureaus of Boston and New York adopted.

MARK H. IRISH, Proprietor.

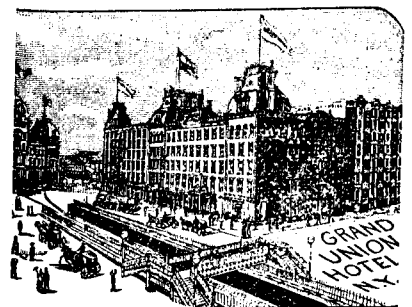
HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk.



WILLARD'S HOTEL,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

This well-known and favourably located Hotel at the Great Winter Resort of the Country is First-class in all its appointments. A description of the Hotel with a brief guide to the city will be sent on application. Board by the month according to location of rooms.—O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor (late of the Thousand Island House).



GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Opposite Grand Central Depot,

NEW YORK CITY.

IMPORTANT.—When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Six hundred elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars. \$1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad at all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

SAMUEL MAY & CO.,

81 to 89 Adelaide St. West, Toronto,

Manufacturers of Billiard, Pool and Combination Tables.



A COMBINATION TABLE is a Pool Table and a Carom Table combined, namely a six pocket table with nicely fitted and adjustable cushion sections to close up the pockets and thereby make a carom table. The adjustable sections are quite as solid as any other part of the cushion, and can very quickly be put in or taken out. Combination Tables are furnished with complete outfits for the games of Pool, Carom and Pin Pool as follows: The same as that of a Pool Table with the addition of 1 set of adjustable cushion sections to fit the pockets; 1 set (4) 28 Ivory Billiard Balls; 1 set Markers; 1 Pin Pool Board, and 1 set Pins.

Send for price list and catalogue.

WINES. WINES. WINES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just received into bond, per Steamship "Arland," a LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Graham & Sandemann's FINE OLD PORTS, vintage of 1875. Some of these Wines have gained for themselves a world-wide celebrity for their fine medicinal qualities, and comes highly recommended by the medical fraternity for their purity and sterling value. They are now being put on tap, and can be had for moderate prices at

JAMES SHIELDS & CO.'S,

138 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ARCADE.

PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDIES

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

HERBERT B. ADAMS, EDITOR.

"History is past Politics, and Politics present History."—Freeman.

PROSPECTUS OF THIRD SERIES, 1885—INSTITUTIONS AND ECONOMICS.

A Third Series of University Studies, comprising about 600 pages, in twelve monthly monographs devoted to *American Institutions and Economics*, is hereby offered to subscribers at the former rate, \$3.00. As before, a limited number of Studies will be sold separately, although at higher rates than to subscribers for the whole set. The New Series will include papers on Local and Municipal Government, State and National Institutions, American Socialism and Economics. Arrangements have been made for the following papers in the Third and Fourth Series, although the order of publication is not yet fully determined.

- I. Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States. With Minor Papers on George Washington's Interest in Western Lands, the Potomac Company, and a National University. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D. (Heidelberg). January, 1885. 75 cents.
- II-III. Virginia Local Institutions:—The Land System; Hundred; Parish; County; Town. By Edward Ingle, A.B. (J.H.U.), Graduate Student (Baltimore). February and March, 1885. 75 cents.
- IV. American Socialism. By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Associate in Political Economy, J.H.U. April, 1885. 75 cents.
- The Land System of the New England Colonies. By Melville Egleston, A.M. (Williams College).
- City Government of Baltimore. By John C. Rose, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Maryland (School of Law). With an Introduction by Hon. George William Brown.
- The Influence of the Proprietors in Founding the State of New Jersey. By Austin Scott.
- The State Department and Diplomatic System of the United States. By Eugene Schuyler.
- Maryland Local Institutions:—The Land System; Hundred; County; Town. By Lewis W. Wilhelm, Ph.D. Fellow by Courtesy, J.H.U.
- Rhode Island Town Governments. By William E. Foster, A.M. (Brown University).
- City Government of Boston. By James M. Bugbee.
- New York City Government:—(1) Origin and Growth, by J. F. Jameson, Ph.D. (Baltimore), Associate in History, J.H.U.; (2) Present Administration, by Simon Sterne, Esq.; (3) New York compared with Berlin, by R. T. Ely, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Associate in Political Economy, J.H.U.
- Introduction to the Study of the Constitutional and Political History of the States. By J. F. Jameson.
- The Republic of New Haven. With Minor Papers on Town Colonies. By Charles H. Levermore, A.B. (Yale), Fellow of History, J.H.U.
- Dutch Village Communities on Hudson River. By Irving Elting, A.B. (Harvard.)
- The Constitutional Development of the State of New York. By S. N. Dexter North.
- Vol. I. (the 1st Series, or "Local Institutions"), bound and indexed, will be sent, postpaid, by the Publication Agency for \$5.00, but only to subscribers to Vols. II. and III.
- Vol. II. (the 2nd Series, or "Institutions and Economics"), indexed and bound in cloth, uniform with Vol. I., will be sent, postpaid, by the Publication Agency upon receipt of price, \$3.50.
- Vol. III. (the Current Series) will be furnished in monthly parts upon receipt of subscription price, \$3.00; or the bound volume will be sent at the end of the year for \$3.50.
- All communications relating to subscriptions, exchanges, etc., should be addressed to the Publication Agency (N. Murray), JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland.

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND COMMENT UPON MATTERS OF USE AND INTEREST TO THOSE CONCERNED IN CANADA. CANADIAN EMIGRATION AND CANADIAN INVESTMENTS.

EDITED BY THOMAS SKINNER,

Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year Book," "The Directory of Directors," "The London Banks," etc.

SUBSCRIPTION, 18s. PER ANNUM.

LONDON, ENGLAND: 1 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E. C.

Or MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS, MONTREAL.

24 GRAND PRIZES

TO ROLLER SKATERS.

VALUE \$3,167.00.

Send 4 stamps for the illustrated lists and rules, also enclose (on a separate sheet in your letter) a list of the names and locations of your Skating Rinks and the name of the manager of each.

H. B. THOMPSON,

3, 5, 7 & 9 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK CITY.

"The leading denominational paper in Canada."—N. F. Christian-at-Work.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co.,

AT 5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

Terms—\$2 Per Year, in Advance.

THE PRESBYTERIAN is recommended by the General Assembly as "worthy the hearty support" of the ministers and members. For 1885—the thirteenth year of publication—new and interesting features will be introduced, while old and valued departments will be continued with increased efficiency.

Advertisers will find THE PRESBYTERIAN a useful medium. Write for rates.

An agent wanted in every congregation in the Dominion. Liberal commissions to suitable persons. Specimen copies mailed free on application. Apply at once to

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Toronto.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."

W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Those wishing to keep their copies of THE WEEK in good condition, and have them on hand for reference, should use a Binder. We can send by mail

A STRONG PLAIN BINDER

For 75 Cents. Postage prepaid

These Binders have been made expressly for THE WEEK, and are of the best manufacture. The papers can be placed in the Binder week by week, thus keeping the file complete.

Address—
OFFICE OF THE WEEK,
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

WHAT IS CATARRH!

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

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

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue. Some time since a well-known physician of forty years standing, after much experiment ing, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,
305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada,
and inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh

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

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

Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son:

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

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

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

Yours, with many thanks,

REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

BINDING

Having recently refitted and enlarged our Bindery premises, and added machinery of the latest patterns, we are now prepared to execute this important work more promptly than ever.



CASUAL EXAMINATION OF OUR

BINDINGS OF BOOKS, MUSIC, MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Will convince any one that they are unsurpassed. We make a

SPECIALTY

OF BINDING. OUR MOTTO IS:

DURABILITY, NEATNESS, PROMPTNESS.

CARSWELL & CO.,

26 & 28 Adelaide Street East,
TORONTO.

BOOKBINDING!

Headquarters for Binding BIBLES, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, LAW BOOKS, MUSIC, MAGAZINES, ETC.
Best material, first-class workmanship, moderate prices. Established 29 years.

BROWN BROS.,

BOOKBINDERS, MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.

66 & 68 KING ST. E., TORONTO.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS



Superior, Standard, Reliable.

Popular Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 135, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

NEW SONGS.

- PILGRIM LANE 40c
Berthold Tours.
- FAIRY TALES 40c
A. H. Behrend.
- WHITE WINGS 40c
Ciro Pinsuti.
- I DREAM'D A DREAM 40c
Edith Cooke.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

- WITH THE STREAM, Waltz. 60c
Theo. Marzials.
- LE CAVALIER Polka 40c
Ph. Fahrbach.
- ENCORE UNE FOIS Waltz ... 60c
Caroline Lowthian.
- HANKY PANKY Polka 40c
C. Coote.

New Pianoforte Music.

- THE PARADE March 40c
H. Stanislaus.
- LA MARQUISE Gavotte 40c
E. Donajowski.
- CYNTHIA (a right merrie dance). 60c
Michael Watson.
- WALSE CHAMPETRE 50c
Gustav Lange.

Of all Music Dealers, or mailed on receipt of published price by the

Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Limited).

38 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

LENOX PENS!

A COMPLETE SERIES IN TWELVE NUMBERS.

From which every writer can select THE BEST PEN for his or her peculiar style of penmanship. Sample of each number (12 pens), by mail to any address for ten cents.

TAINTOR BROS., MERRILL & Co.,
18 & 20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE UPPER CANADA TRACT SOCIETY

Having removed to temporary premises at
48 KING ST. WEST

during the erection of its new building, offers the whole of its large and well-assorted stock of

RELIGIOUS AND STANDARD LITERATURE

BY RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Sunday School Libraries at Specially Low Prices.

JOHN YOUNG,
DEPOSITORY 48 KING ST. WEST.

A BOOK FOR THE PRESENT.

ROME IN CANADA.

The Ultramontane Struggle for Supremacy over the Civil Authority.

By CHARLES LINDSEY.

1 Vol. 8vo. Cloth. Nearly 400 pp. \$1.50.

Free by post, \$1.60.

WILLIAMSON & CO.

(Formerly Willing & Williamson),

Publishers, Book-sellers, Stationers,
TORONTO.

J. BLIZARD & CO.

(Successors to Robert Marshall).

TOYS, GAMES, FANCY GOODS,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
MAGAZINES, ETC

49 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

SPECIALTIES:

Toy Furniture, High Class Dolls, Skin Horses, Miniature Pool and Billiard Tables, and all the latest novelties in imported toys.

THE BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL.

President—The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

A Church of England College for the Higher Education of Young Ladies, Wykeham Hall, College Avenue, Toronto (Boards and Day Scholars).

The School will re-open Wednesday, 2nd September.

Pupils are taken beyond the requirements for University matriculation, which several of them passed with distinction this year. Thorough teaching in the English branches, in Latin, French, German, Italian, mathematics, harmony, music, drawing, painting, and art needlework is secured. Special care is taken with the religious and moral training. The building and grounds are salubrious and well equipped. Prospectus or further information will be given by MISS GRIER, Lady Principal.

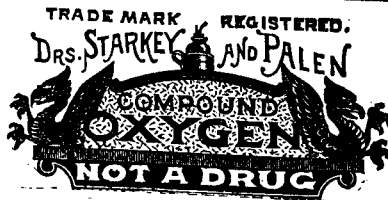
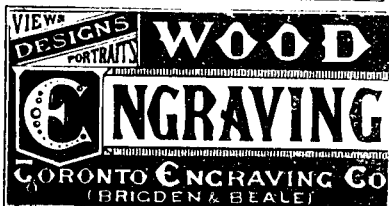
PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS.

We are the sole manufacturers of
BLACKHALL'S LIQUID AND ELASTIC PAD GUM,

For Office Stationery and all Printed Forms. This is the cheapest and best gum made. No bindery is fully equipped without it. Send for a two-pound trial tin.

J. H. GRAHAM & CO.,

10 KING STREET EAST, - - TORONTO.



1529 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CANADA DEPOSITORY:

E. W. D. KING, 58 Church St., TORONTO.

No Home Treatment of Compound Oxygen genuine which has not this trade mark on the bottle containing it.

A NEW TREATMENT

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

Treatise on Compound Oxygen free on application to E. W. D. King, 58 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Century For December

CONTAINS:

FIVE ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES.

- "The City of Teheran," by S. G. W. Benjamin.
- "An American Lordship," by G. P. Lathrop.
- "The Monitors," by Captain Ericsson.
- "The 'Lamia' of Keats."

AND

A "WAR PAPER," BY MARK TWAIN.

The latter, entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," is an account of the author's personal experiences as a youthful "rebel" early in the war. It is illustrated by Kemble, and accompanied with "maps and plans" by the author. The article on the Monitors by their inventor, Captain Ericsson, is accompanied with a paper on "The Loss of the Monitor," by a Survivor. The fiction includes

TWO SHORT STORIES,

By H. H. Boyesen and T. A. Janvier, and chapters of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's novel, "John Bodewin's Testimony," begun in November.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Are "Dangers in Food and Drink;" a paper on Helen Jackson (H. H.), with frontispiece portrait, and her last poems; "Bird-Enemies," by John Burroughs; "The Lesson of Greek Art," by Charles Waldstein; "Our Ex-Presidents," by Senator Edmunds and others; "Faith-Cures," etc.

Price 35 cents; \$4.00 a year. New subscribers beginning with November can get, through dealers or the publishers, the twelve numbers of the past year, to the beginning of the War Series, and a year's subscription, for \$6.00 for the whole. The same numbers, bound in two volumes, with subscription, \$7.50.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

MUSICAL HERALD

Is pronounced by both Press and Public the foremost magazine of its class in America.

"It is complete in all its departments."
"We have yet to see one which excels it."
"This is the best musical monthly published."
"The ablest periodical of its class in the country."
"Is now by far the handsomest, as it has long been the best, of the musical reviews."
"One of the very best of the musical journals. It is always wisely filled."

EDITORS.

WM. F. APTHORP, LOUIS C. ELSON,
STEPHEN A. EMERY, WM. F. SHERWIN,
GEORGE E. WHITING,
Managing Editor—B. TOURGEE.

THE MUSICAL HERALD is a monthly magazine, edited by the above experienced and practical musicians, and through its able editorials, its contributed articles, Reviews of New Music, Reviews of Concerts, Foreign and Domestic Notes, Musical Mention, Correspondence, Church and Sunday School Department, Questions and Answers, Eight Pages of Choice Music, etc., it appeals to and answers the needs of Teachers, Students, Choristers, Organists, Superintendents, Clergymen, Families, and all interested in Music.

Subscription price reduced to \$1.00. Send stamp for sample copy. Address,
MUSICAL HERALD COMPANY,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

CHINA HALL,

49 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

SIGN OF THE BIG "JUG."

New goods arriving every day. Breakfast Sets in China and Stoneware, Dinner Sets in China and Stoneware, Dessert Sets in painted landscapes, etc. Tea and Coffee Sets in great variety, five o'clock Tea Sets and cups and saucers, Ice Cream Sets and Fruit Sets, Porridge Bowls and Porridge Plates, Ornamental Goods, great variety, Silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Silver-plated Cruets and Rutter Coolers, Rodgers' Ivory-Handled Knives, and an endless variety of goods. Hotel goods of every description, bar fixings of every kind and shape.

GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

USE

GOLD SEAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Ladies who are particular about their baking must use it in preference to any other powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL AND WOOD.

HEAD OFFICE:

20 KING STREET WEST.

BRANCH OFFICES:

413 Yonge Street. 769 Yonge Street.
552 Queen Street West.

YARDS AND BRANCH OFFICES

Esplanade East, near Berkeley St.; Esplanade, foot of Princess St.; Bathurst St., nearly opposite Front St.

TORONTO DAIRY COMPANY,
105 QUEEN ST. WEST.

MILK! MILK! MILK!
IN SEALED BOTTLES
OR IN BULK.

Consumers can rely positively upon getting pure country milk produced from the very best food. No slop or brewers' grains allowed to be fed to the cows. All farmers supplying us enter into bonds to feed only such food as we approve of.

TORONTO DAIRY COMPANY.

The Cosgrave

Brewing and

Malting Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PALE ALES

AWARDED MEDALS AT

PHILADELPHIA, - - 1876.

PARIS, - - - - 1878.

ANTWERP, - - - - 1884.