

# THE WEEK

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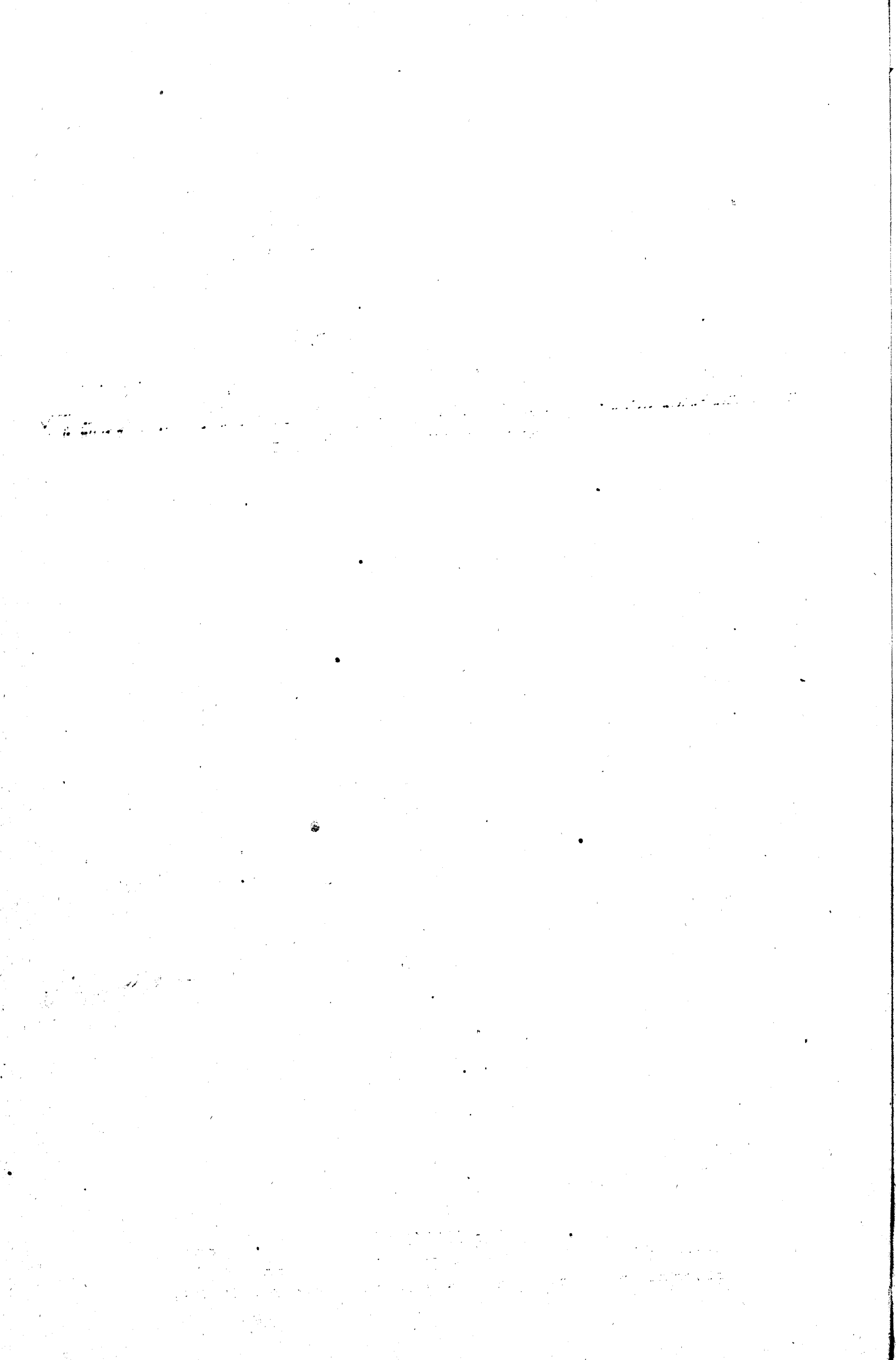
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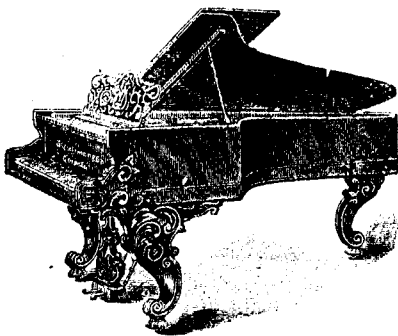
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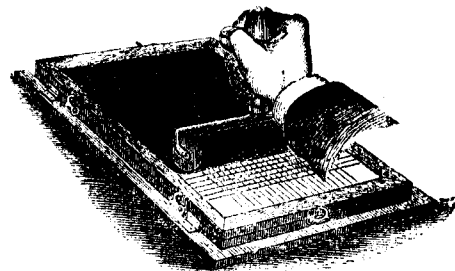
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## PROSPECTS OF THE FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS.

SINCE the date of my letter to THE WEEK giving sundry reasons why the selection of Mr. Chamberlain as the chief Fisheries negotiator for Her Majesty's Government cannot be considered as agreeable to the American Executive, or helpful to a settlement of the Fisheries controversy, various things have happened that may be held to have affected the situation as it was then and therein described.

In the first place, the Democratic victory in New York has sensibly strengthened the position of President Cleveland's Administration throughout the country. The malcontents of his own party realise that their factious opposition to him must cease at their peril, and he is thus assured of the firm and united support, by his own partisans, of any arrangement that may be effected by Messrs. Bayard and Chamberlain, and their respective *collaborateurs*. Considering how evenly the two great parties are balanced, an assurance that all who act with the Democratic party will be found on the side of the President, whenever he shall submit to the Senate the new treaty which Mr. Chamberlain has said must take the place of the old one, is a point full of hope and promise in respect of a ratification, with possibly enough of unimportant amendment to afford a dignified retreat for the Senate from its hitherto implacable attitude. The nominal secrecy of debate on treaties will afford no shelter to Senators of the Democratic party who might be disposed to desert or stab at their party leader, since every speech and vote will be as fully reported to those whose interest it is to know them as though the Senate should sit with open doors.

I have hitherto in these columns criticised the early course of Mr. Cleveland, in evading his duty as a party leader to maintain discipline among those who profess allegiance to the Democratic party, but it is improbable that ground for such criticism will exist hereafter, the President having found his strength as well as realised his duty, and the unruly having been forced, by the march of events, into a reasonable state of tractability. For all these reasons, it is certain that any settlement of the Fisheries question agreed to and advocated by the President will receive the support of a good one-half of the population. To this moiety must be added the people, considerable in numbers, and of more than the average of intelligence and influence, who have a personal liking for Mr. Cleveland, and a personal belief in his integrity and ability, and who will be found on his side, even if their being there shall be at the temporary sacrifice of partisan fealty.

From all that is said above, it would seem to be no exaggeration to say, that among the far-reaching effects of the New York election is the appearance of certainty given, in advance, to any solution of the Fisheries trouble that President Cleveland may propose to the Senate. Still, that certainty is but an "appearance" as yet, and the shadow cannot grow to substantiality till there has been some further development of the domestic political situation with reference to the Presidential campaign of next autumn. Just now there is a great deal of clamour and confusion in the

Republican ranks, some shouting that the Party cannot do without the electoral votes of New York, and others that New York may be offset by other States that are capable of being won, if effort to that end be timely made and vigorously pursued.

Then, there is that most perplexing question of Mr. Blaine, concerning whom there are two opinions among those who agree that New York is indispensable, the one faction contending that only Blaine can command the Irish vote, as he commanded it three years ago, when seven or eight out of every ten Roman Catholic priests were voluntary canvassing agents for him; and the other, that Mr. Blaine could not repeat his raid upon the Democratic host for its Irish and Romanist electors, and that, if he could, enough Republicans would be driven away by personal aversion to him to more than counterbalance the gain of Democratic votes. For the moment, the sentiment of the Republican leaders is rather against Mr. Blaine, and that of the masses decidedly so; but there may be an entirely different posture of affairs by the late spring of next year.

Should the Democrats fail (as they are quite likely to do), in their attempt at the approaching session of Congress to deal with the overshadowing question of the surplus revenue, they will fall into such general discredit as will be likely to affect unfavourably any innocent and meritorious measure of importance equal to that of the Fisheries question. Should they succeed in keeping their ranks together long enough and strongly enough to force any important tariff reduction bill through the House of Representatives, the Republican leaders will appeal to the Protectionist interests, and if they find them able to dominate the country, they will pocket any Fisheries treaty sent to the Senate, in the expectation of an opportunity to deal with the subject themselves at an early day. The conviction that under no circumstances would England fight for Canada or Canadian interests necessarily must influence the reception and disposition of the work of the Joint Commission now sitting at Washington, and from the British standpoint reduces the labours of the Commission to an ordinary attempt, by diplomatic procedure, to do away with an annoying conflict between rival and adjacent interests that affect on each side a particular fraction of the people; while from the American standpoint those labours are first to be looked at as a possible element in a domestic struggle of parties.

I do not venture to hazard the remotest guess at what the Joint Commission is likely to propose. Secretary Bayard has publicly said, since the arrival here of the British negotiators, that the American case is notorious and unmistakeable; hence it would seem that so far as it may fail to be reproduced in any arrangement that the negotiators may find themselves able to agree upon, it will have to be eliminated by a process of concession, for which counter concessions will have to be devised. If, on the contrary, the American claims are to be admitted in full, some compensation to Canada will have to be found, if there is to be an agreement.

The labours of the Commission are capable of ending in any of the following ways:

1. Disagreement.
2. Mutual abatement from the present respective claims.
3. Admission of the American claims, with pecuniary compensation to Canada.
4. Admission of American fishermen to all the privileges of Canadians, with pecuniary or tariff compensation to Canada; and if the latter, probably made large enough to permit Canadian tariff concessions to some appropriate American industries.

B.  
Washington.

## THE BALANCE OF MILITARY POWER IN EUROPE.— GERMANY, FRANCE, AND BELGIUM.

HAVING promised to give our readers the benefit of the views on the present position of European Politics by a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, which are opposed to Sir Charles Dilke's already expressed opinions, we subjoin part of the second article bearing the above title, dealing with some of the most important points, and arranged under heads as follow:

I.—*German and English Economy.* Economy, says Lord Randolph Churchill, and efficiency go hand in hand. We agree with him. We believe that efficiency is always economical, provided you can afford to pay for it, and we say that, on English evidence alone, Lord Randolph's notions of economy, by cheese-paring and cutting down of salaries, is a false one.

We say further, that if, ignoring our own experience of America, and the experience of Germany, with which we are now about to deal, he appeals simply to the prejudices which induce workmen to believe that any one who gets higher pay than they do must be overpaid, he will be the deadliest enemy that his country has had to encounter for years. When last the salaries of our great State officials were publicly attacked, the strongest and most convincing argument by which they were defended was this from the then Lord John Russell: "I have been a poor man all my life, but I never knew what it was to be in debt till I became a Secretary of State." Thus it is especially by poor men that the strain of positions of power to which no adequate salary is attached is felt; the State instantly suffers, since the choice necessarily falls on men of inferior capacity and character, who are rich enough to take the office. That is the most foolish of all unwise economies.

In Prussia there is no rich class, independent of its pay, from which fairly efficient officers might be drawn. So thoroughly is the necessity of paying for efficient services, if you desire economy, understood in Germany, that a few years ago a somewhat startling surprise disturbed an arrangement of Mr. Gladstone's. Thinking that the economical condition of Prussia must involve lower rates of pay for her officers, which would enable him to propose curtailment of expense in the pay of the English army, he called for a return of the pay of all ranks of officers of the German army. The return brought out facts so little to Mr. Gladstone's taste, that the document was never presented to the House of Commons, for which it was originally intended. We may take, as an illustration of German views of wise expenditure, the fact that when during the Revolutionary period of 1848 the Prussian Reds broke into the Government arsenal, they found there a complete store of rifled small arms, ready for issue to the whole army, at a time when none of the wealthy Powers of Europe, not even England, had ventured to incur the outlay of purchasing rifles for the rank and file. Again in 1864 Prussia had completely re-armed her soldiers with breechloaders before any of the wealthier Powers had done so. For the third time now she has just completed, or is just completing, the issue to all her troops of magazine rifled small arms. For the third time in this expenditure, on what she has decided to be the best weapon, she anticipates England and France.

In other words, her economical principle is the exact reverse of Lord Randolph Churchill's. She does not believe in the theory he practically laid down at Wolverhampton, and is now daily illustrating, "Advertise for the cheapest article; you are sure to get the best."

When, however, the question arises how the money or money's worth is originally produced from the country, we must declare that ours is by far the most economical system.

Let us take first England's enormous non-effective charge—the one that has excited most the wrath of Lord Randolph and of other critics. What that charge does for her is this: it keeps all the ranks of her army from dropping into the condition of senility which attended the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the only two pure seniority corps she then had—shortly before the Crimean War.

Now what is the German equivalent of England's non-effective return? In many respects, like all other parts of the German system, it is excellent, and utilises in a very effective way the services of officers and non-commissioned officers. The State is the proprietor of all the Prussian railways, of all the Elsass-Lothringen railways, and of many more throughout the Empire. Officers and non-commissioned officers after they have retired from the army are provided, in connection with these and other State properties, with appointments which serve as excellent substitutes for heavy pensions.

But how came the Government to be proprietors of so many railways—most of them originally started as private companies? By the investment of the French Indemnity. The process consisted in purchasing at first a moderate number of railways that could with the advantage of State support be worked so sharply in competition with others that the private companies no longer paid, and their proprietors were therefore glad to dispose of them at a moderate rate to the Government. The new purchase was soon turned to good account, both as a profitable investment and as a means of extending the system by competition with other railways. What is the relative cost now to individuals of the German system and of ours? Which would be cheaper in the long run for English taxpayers: to pay the 2d. on the income tax, which about represents the equivalent of the non-effective return, or to have the whole railway property of the country run down by Government competition and bought up below par?

With regard, again, to the recruiting of the German army, we are told how cheaply foreign Governments fill their ranks, yet Sir A. Malet in his book says that the German system involves the sacrifice for almost every healthy man in the country of twenty years of personal independence, with a proportionate money loss to the land, of his services in the various occupations from which he has been taken. It is not true that other nations fill their ranks as cheaply as England does, though the cost to them appears in no budget. In no country in the world would the mere monetary loss of substituting a universal for a voluntary and highly-paid service be so great as in Great Britain. What we earnestly urge upon the consideration of such politicians as Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Charles Dilke is this: you are actually getting your army on a system which subtracts from the general wealth of the country sums so immeasurably less than the Continental system would subtract from it that all monetary comparisons between their budgets and ours tend to deceive us as to the sacrifices we are making.

To turn to the other side of the comparison: What has Germany to do with the army and navy she employs? What has England with hers? The

German Empire lies within a ring fence. Her system of localisation, and all the cheap service which it represents, is easy, because her army has during peace time never to stir from home, while Britain possesses an empire which occupies in mere extent one-fifth of the habitable globe, a population which is reckoned by the hundred million. It is scarcely too much to say, too, that every square mile of water which connects the outlying portions of her dominions is for her a territory needing defence as much as does Elsass-Lothringen or Pomerania. It is a defence which to be adequate needs the work alike of army and navy; of navy first, of army, that the navy may be free to do its proper work.

Lord Randolph Churchill makes a great point of the fact that India pays for the army which is kept there, and that this is an additional proof of England's extravagance. Perhaps an American general, a military Lycurgus in his own country, may be allowed the weight of an unprejudiced onlooker. So far as her Indian system is concerned, General Upton, in his book *The Armies of Asia and Europe*, has unhesitatingly declared that nowhere in all history have such results been obtained as have been secured from her native army in India; and he has further declared that judged by its results it has been the most economical system known upon earth.

In other matters—in those on which the military power, the sudden-striking power, more especially of Germany and now of France, too, depend—we have been doomed to impotence by the hopelessness of attempting to make the House of Commons interested in army efficiency. Those things, the value of which the experience of war alone can teach us, have been left to take their chance. Hence it happens that while we have for our army the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, we are without any adequate supply of the needed transport, of the needed medical staff, of the needed engineers for bridging, for telegraph work, and for other engineer duties. We have no supply ready either of the field bakeries, of artillery ammunition columns, or provision columns. Now, in the German army all these bodies in their due proportion are embodied in and form part of the mobilisation of each *corps d'armée*. From the German point of view, economy consists in providing those things which make an army efficient. Our own army is not efficient for war, and cannot be ready to take the field with that rapidity which is the essence of the question until we can, on the word "Mobilise" being issued from headquarters, instantly prepare whatever force we have complete in all these respects.

Our present system of centralisation does not confer power on the headquarters of the army. It deprives them of all real power, by burying them under detail. We have a congress of departments at headquarters. We have a congress of regiments and of local staffs about the country. We have no "great general staffs." We have no *corps d'armée*. E. S.

#### LONDON LETTER.

THERE is an odd little court in Kensington Palace—a dingy, dreary place enough—in which lives one of the Queen's chaplains, inhabiting some half a score of panelled rooms. The windows look into a quadrangle, and as I turn in from the echoing stone passages to his Reverence's front door and pass up the shallow oak stairs to the low suite, I wonder how any one can keep in this dreadful solitude as jovial as does the occupier of this decayed spot. *Pour être heureux on n'a qu'à le vouloir*, declares Crebillon, but will *wishing* bring happiness to these sunless rooms, which have a worse look-out, if possible, than even many of the Hampton Court apartments? "The quiet is delightful," laughs the Chaplain; "no cabs, no omnibusses, no barrel organs." Poor Leech should have lived here instead of in his noisy house in the High Street yonder. This quadrangle was once occupied by George II. when Prince of Wales, and still goes by his name; in the Palace he received the intelligence of the death of his eldest son ("Fritz ist todt," said he, on hearing the message, looking up from his cards to tell his father the news), and here he was found dead. I can see nothing of the nineteenth century from this wide window seat; I can hear nothing but the gossip of the Georgian court from the Chaplain, over whose head, tick, tick, tick, murmurs the clock which has told the time to so many succeeding generations. I am reminded that here Caroline read that amusing piece of impertinence written by Lord Hervey anent his own death; the black marble staircase in another part of the Palace is described to me, up which Harry Warrington and Sir Miles came to visit the King, to the Presence Chamber, 600 feet long, which was added in Anne's time to the original house bought by William of Orange from the Black Finches of Winchelsea. . . . I wish I could give you a notion of our surroundings. Near us hang mezzotints of the very people we have been eagerly discussing while seated on the chairs which doubtless once supported them; outside, twilight swiftly falls on twisted lamp-posts, on narrow-paned windows, on high doorways; from afar—but one must strain one's ear to hear—comes a chastened and subdued rattle from Kensington, louder than it used to be when traffic was so much less in this old court suburb, growing louder and louder every year; while within, the Chaplain tells of the histories which cling, like ivy and creeper, to these battered walls, till cruel time seems to stop and listen, too. Macaulay says he would like to spend a day in every century since the landing of the Romans; conceive an afternoon here, say in the early part of the reign of George the First, and meeting in that huge drawing-room, with its Rubens' and Vandycks', all the great men of the times. Ghostly visitors surely crowd here; charming women and brilliant men revisit the scene of their former triumphs; not a stone is altered since they were last in these rooms—all is the same, even to the gardens outside, where Queen Anne was seated in her chair when Lady Masham arranged that interview

with Prince James. And then we go, through silent halls and courts, into the oldest part, with picturesque turrets and weathercocks, and I notice that the rooms which George II. had are in shocking repair, and have to be shored up; and I see our Queen's nurseries, where are still some of her toys, including a large doll's house and a goat carriage. I am shown the drawing-room where, slippered and dressing-gowned, the blue-eyed little girl bade the Archbishop of Canterbury, that early June morning, to pray for her. "Here is the flat where the Tecks were; it's empty now," says the Chaplain; "and these are the windows of the rooms (once belonging to the Duchess of Inverness) of the Princess Louise. Do you see those high bars? The Queen was sending the Connaught children to stay with their aunt, giving orders where their nurseries were to be, and she must have recollected some of the windows were unprotected. She must have thought, of course, of that poor little son of Princess Alice's, for she telegraphed to order those bars, though there was no real danger of a misfortune, as the windows are some distance from the floor. The Queen often comes here, when she is in London, to see her daughter, or her children's old nurse, who lives in a little cottage in the garden; she says she loves this place; that it hasn't grown a day older since she was first here. Yes, she was born here—that is the room—and was here for most of her childhood." As the Chaplain was speaking, an old man passed, and I was told that for eighty-one years he had been a palace servant, for he came as gardener's boy when he was ten, and he was ninety-one the other day. He has a large, grave face and a hook nose, and his back is scarcely bent. His greatest boast is that he once spoke to three kings; that was in the year of the allied sovereigns, when the monarchs, taking a walk with their host, the Regent, came across the gardener and asked him the names of some of the plants. His next proudest recollection is that of being sent off post haste to the Duke of Wellington with news of the birth of Princess Victoria. "Tell him," said the Duke of Kent, "it's a little girl; that we'd rather it had been a boy; but as it ain't, we'll make the best of her." "And those were His Royal Highness's exact words," adds the old man.

In 1855 some part of the kitchen garden, where once grew famous vegetables and strawberries, was let out in building plots, and here, nearly facing the state entrance, stands Thackeray's red-brick house, built out of the "Lecture" earnings, and where he died; and here Reuter has a big mansion, and so have Sir Thomas Lucas, the contractor, and the Dowager Lady Harrington and many more. This avenue leads from the well-known "King's Arms," where the Jacobites plotted, straight up the hill to Bayswater; great gates, shut at twelve at night, close both ends of the road, and I have a recollection that once when Frith and Ward (R. A.) were returning home late from some Academy meeting, they climbed these gates on finding them closed, for this was the nearest way home for both of them. Ward stuck at the top—he was a big, fat man—and Frith laughed so immensely that he had hardly strength to get over, and none at all wherewith to pull his clumsier companion from the spikes. "There he'd have been now," says Frith, "if a policeman hadn't come up and demanded our names and then tugged at Ward's legs." By the way, Frith lives in Bayswater, in a big, comfortable house, built and furnished about thirty-five years ago, when neither houses nor chairs nor tables were as pretty as they are now. He has a large painting-room, hung with tapestry and decorated with two or three good oak cabinets, and though it's not gorgeous, as most of the studios are nowadays, it's characteristic both of the man and his work. Would you care to see him as he sits by his easel to-day, with his busy brush in his hand, and his palette, smeared with all sorts of colours, on his left thumb? How impossible it is really to give any notion of a person in a catalogue of his features. One must hear the voice before one gets an idea of character, and watch the shifting expression of eyes and lips, and the turn of the hand. To the apt student physiognomy is unfailing, but it's an art that is not learnt in a day, and there are people who hide themselves habitually behind the mask which shyness or reticence constructs, allowing their real natures to appear so rarely—generally, when one is not there to make notes. To say that Frith's eyes are blue and his upper lip long is to tell very little; so many have those characteristics; and to put down his height and breadth is waste of time. We all read people so differently, as we read books. Some look for one thing and some for another. What you find I cannot, and *vice versa*. However, here is Frith, as he appears to me this autumn afternoon, with the wind whirling dead leaves against the huge north-lighted window-panes behind me, and the perfume of his cigar mingles with the odour of paint and turpentine; but remember, the next person who tells you of him will give quite another description. I see so much that is humorous in his expression that I am certainly not surprised at the humour of his talk, as his thoughts fall first on one thing and then on another. That he has not told half he knows in his *Memoirs* every one is aware; but even his intimate friends, those who have been his companions for years, are continually struck at the amount of his practical knowledge, at the amount of his admirable common sense. No "bookful blockhead, ignorantly read, with loads of learned lumber in his head," he has only made use of the literature with which he is in touch, and so little of a humbug is he that he cannot pretend to like or read three lines of any author with whom he is not in thorough sympathy. As Sir Roger de Coverley appeals to one side of him, so Pepys appeals to another; and Dickens sometimes gives place to Evelyn, and Evelyn to the good knight Don Quixote. He thinks that the habit of remembering so well all he reads was formed from his love of being read aloud to as he paints. Sometimes, he declares, at looking at any old pictures of his, he can recollect quite clearly what book he was listening to as he worked. "I know," he said to me once, "that over that bit of red drapery I heard Scott's *Pirate*, and that, as I

was doing that lace, the sound of the conch-shells came to my ears, and the scream from the household that 'the Bloody Indians are upon us' made me weep. Ah, I can read Fenimore Cooper now with just as much delight as ever I did when I was young." "Youth has no more to do with the colour of the hair than has the vein of gold in the heart of the mountain to do with the grass growing a thousand feet above it," says Wendell Holmes prettily, and as I look at Frith's gray whiskers, and listen to his boyish, simple talk, full of modesty and frankness, full of that incomparable virtue, truthfulness, I am wondering if this man will ever be old. When he is painting faces and hands, he tells me, he cannot bear that any one should be in the room beside himself and his model; so the reading is stopped then, and only goes on with vigour when background and draperies have to be attended to, with the praiseworthy carefulness of the old school. On his painting table he shows me a glass let into the wood and protecting a chalk sketch of a nose and mouth. "Poor Philip was doing that," he says, "just as he was taken ill." It is slight, but vigorous enough, and shows nothing of the paralysis that attacked the hand while in the very act of drawing. From stories of his early youth (on which he is extremely amusing, and of which, being a true gentleman, he is not in the least ashamed), he gets to the present time and tells me that he is going for a few days to Brighton, where Yates is to interview him for *The World*. "He asked me ten years ago, but I refused, and Yates says I and Trollope are the only two out of all the lot asked who said No. I've altered my mind now, because I am inconsistent, as every one is; though I don't see what the public have to do with me personally; they only should want to know about my pictures." Then I am shown a pile of congratulatory letters about the *Memoirs*, kindly words from all sorts of people, artistic, literary, and ordinary folk, to whom the book has been a pleasure; and I hear that Bentley is highly pleased at the manner in which the papers have praised it; and Frith finishes by declaring that the whole thing is such a surprise to him that he has to pinch himself sometimes to find out whether he is not dreaming. As I go down the stairs and pass beautiful mezzotints after Sir Joshua, and fine engravings from his own and brother artists' works, he has stories to tell about each one; and I watch his face, so full of acute expression, and listen to his characteristic tones as he repeats the *very words* people used to him years and years ago—a difficult task enough, when one remembers how hard it is to repeat anything correctly which one has only heard yesterday. Though from the North Country, he has no trace of accent. He possesses not a grain of conceit, for, with the clearest judgment, he knows exactly what his popularity is worth. To the kindest heart he adds the weakest will; and the happy-go-lucky carelessness of the Yorkshire lad who always fell on his feet is only veneered with the knowledge of the London man; scratch Frith, the popular painter, and you find Frith, the Tass student.

London.

W. POWELL.

## SOME OF MR. A. TROLLOPE'S REMINISCENCES.

THE Reminiscences of Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, just issued, are lively and entertaining, abounding with humour and anecdote, and interesting observations.

He recalls the striking changes that England has witnessed in sixty years. London was then cabless and omnibusless, movement was practically paralysed by the prohibitory fares of the miserable hackney coaches; the Haymarket was a literal market for hay, with a crush of carts and waggons unloading. In flourishing provincial cities like Exeter, everybody knew everybody else; and Dissenters were as much detested by Churchmen in the country parishes as centipedes, as he found out when he went to visit his clerical relations.

There is a most humorous account of a driving excursion through the southern counties in a gig with his father. The ardent little admirer of the Beautiful was revelling in the charms of nature—if he had had the innumerable eyes of Argus, there were sights to satisfy them all—when the paterfamilias produced a Delphin Virgil from under the driving seat, and recalling his son to the prosaic and to classical poetry, "intimated that our journey must by no means entail an entire interruption of my education, that our travelling was not at all incompatible with a little study, and that he was ready to hear me construe." Yet it did not need such severe and unreasonable discipline to prepare Adolphus for the entrance examinations at Winchester. The candidate for admission was summoned to the presence of six solemn electors, headed by the Bishop of Hereford, who was also Warden. "Then the examination began as follows: 'Well, boy, can you sing?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Let us hear you.' 'All people that on earth do dwell.' . . . 'Very well, boy; that will do,' returned the examiner. The examination was over." There were primitive customs, and what our radical reformers would call flagrant abuses, at the Winchester of those days. The "prefect of the tub" had a right, as his official perquisites, to the head, feet, and what the butchers call "the fifth quarter" of all the sheep. As may be supposed, he did not consume them himself, but contracted to dispose of them for £80 per annum. Only the prefects sitting in their places of dignity were served on plates; the simple schoolboys fed off "trenchers"—flat pieces of wood about nine inches square. Trenchers were in use for breakfast and tea down to quite a recent date, even if they do not still survive. Another venerable and more questionable institution was that of the "nipperkin" of ale carried every evening into each of the dormitories. It is significant either of the quantity or the quality that the "nipperkin" was never finished before morning. The beauty of that easy system of education seems to have been the inculcation of self-reliance, for there was really no sort of supervision, although Winchester was no worse



in that respect than Magdalen Hall at Oxford, at which Adolphus was subsequently entered.

Dr. Whately, afterwards Archbishop, but then Principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, may have been an excellent teacher, as his daughter asserts, but his teaching went over the heads of the undergraduates. By way of illustrating Miss Whately's praise of the delicacy of her father's "consideration for the feelings of others," Trollope relates an appropriate anecdote. When a party of undergraduates were dining with the Principal he overheard his wife ask one of the lads what was the general opinion in the Hall on the Reform-Question. Whately chimed in, shouting out from the bottom of the table, "Why don't you ask what his bedmakers think?" Possibly Mr. Trollope still resents having had to leave the Hall under circumstances that might have cast a cloud over his future. There was a characteristic quarrel between the Principal and his father, both of them "stiff in opinion," and what is popularly called wrongheaded. Whately's rules as to punctually returning to college were as uncompromising as the laws of the Medes and Persians. On one occasion Trollope returned a day late, and his father positively refused to pay the pecuniary penalty. Whately was firm, and Trollope had to take his name off the books, under pain of forfeiting two Winchester Exhibitions. Though Whately was then regarded in the University as a "phenomenon of Radicalism," the Radicals of to-day might possibly deem him something worse than unsound on the Irish question. He wrote, "To seek to pacify Ireland by compliance and favour shown to the disturbers would be even worse than the superstitious procedure of our forefathers with their weapon salves, who left the wound to itself and applied the unguents to the sword which had inflicted it." If Whately ruled Alban Hall with a rod of iron, there was liberty approaching licence at Magdalen Hall. Belated undergraduates might keep what hours they pleased; they had only to ring and be admitted. If Radicalism was in the ascendant at Alban Hall, Jacobitism and reverence for the doctrines of Divine right still survived at Magdalen Hall. Dr. Johnson, "a dear old man," tenaciously held to exploded opinions, and avowed his theoretical loyalty to the Stuarts. "Sometimes a knot of youngsters would cluster round him with, 'But now, Dr. Johnson, do you really and truly believe that the present Duke of Modena is your lawful sovereign?' 'Well, boy,' the Doctor would say, when thus pressed, 'after dinner, I do.'"

In France, Trollope found George Sand "decidedly attractive," and he relates a pleasant anecdote of her aggressive contempt for the conventionalities. She had gone with her friend De Lamennais for a trip in the provinces. The Abbé was then suspected by the Government and under the severe surveillance of the police. "All the watchers had to tell was that the Abbé and the lady his companion shared the same bed-chamber at the end of their first day's journey. Now, the Abbé was an old, little, wizened, dried-up, dirty—very dirty—priest. . . . I am still strongly convinced that the sole cause of it was to outrage the lady's (and the priest's) censors." He repeatedly met Guizot and Thiers. "Guizot might have been taken for a schoolmaster; Thiers might have been mistaken for a stockbroker." "Neither seemed to me to have entirely the manners and bearing of a gentleman; at least neither had anything of the *grand seigneur* air which distinguished Chateaubriand." Thiers had no dignity, but "from the bow with which he first received you to the latest word you heard he was all brightness." Madame Récamier had lost her beauty, but all the early grace remained. "That the perfection of art lies in the concealment of it was never more admirably evidenced than in her administration as a *reine de salon*."

Trollope accompanied his mother on a tour to South Germany, and there is a quaint account of their dropping down the Danube in a lumbering goods barge from Ratisbon to Vienna. Their barge stopped for the night at third-rate little inns on the banks, and all the natives were thoroughly mystified at the eccentricity of the English "milords" who were pleased to travel in such miserable fashion. It was a strange change from the rude accommodation of the river to the exalted society of exclusive Vienna—squabbling with the extortioners of a village *gasthaus* the one week, who presumed on the apparently humble condition of the travellers; talking politics with Metternich at the English Embassy the next. In those days, as Trollope reminds us, Metternich in European estimation almost filled the place of Bismarck. He repeatedly dined with the Chancellor, not only at his grand entertainments, but *en famille*. Never did the Prince avert anything himself except the brown loaf and butter which were placed at his elbow. He said that the difficulty of dealing with Napoleon lay in the fact that the Emperor "was no gentleman in any sense of the word, or anything like one." He told the story, which our readers must have heard before, of the cocked hat cast into a corner in a calculated fit of temper, which Metternich declined to pick up. But Trollope adds that, according to Metternich, the humiliating story must have been confided by Napoleon himself to Savary, since no one but the Austrian Ambassador had been present at the scene.

On his second visit to Paris he made the acquaintance of two remarkable men of widely different origin and breeding—one was the polished and brilliant Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling; the other Baron Ward, who had risen from stud groom to Premier in the service of the Duke of Lucca. Trollope remembers one of Ward's remarks on his master. "Ah! yes, he was a grand favourite with the women, but I have had the grooming of him, and it was a wuss job than even grooming his horses was." Rachel and Ristori were then the twin stars of the Parisian stage. It struck him that Rachel, though a thrilling incarnation of the sterner passions, failed in the expression of the tender emotions. With Ristori it was the reverse, and her acting in love scenes was so intensely sympathetic as to be painful. He chronicles a happy *mot* of Mohl's, whom he met one evening at Madame Récamier's. Trollope had said of Cousin's philosophy that it had been short-

lived. "How can anything last long in France?" answered Mohl. "Reputations are made and pass away. The friction is prodigious."

At Florence he and his mother saw a great deal of Lady Bulwer Lytton. "She was brilliant, witty, generous, kind, joyous, good-natured, and very handsome. But she was wholly governed by impulse and unreasoning prejudice; though good-natured was not always good-humoured; was totally devoid of prudence and judgment, and absolutely incapable of estimating men aright. She used to think me, for instance, little short of an admirable Crichton." Trollope recalls an anecdote which throws light on the troubles and quarrels of her life. He had given her his arm to climb the steep slopes of the Boboli Gardens, when she suddenly flung herself down among the shrubs in an uncontrollable passion of weeping. At last she calmed down sufficiently to ejaculate, "It is too hot. It is cruel to bring me here." And the heat was the sole cause of the spasm. Lord and Lady Holland were then doing the honours of the Embassy. They kept open house, but there was great jealousy between those invited to the larger and smaller receptions. A *mot* was made which had much success—"Lady Holland receives *en ménage* and *en ménagerie*." The Tuscan Court was then very free and easy. Mr. Hamilton, who succeeded Lord Holland, was at first strict as to his presentations, until he heard that the Grand Duke was grumbling at the sifting of the strangers. "Oh!" said Hamilton, "that's what he wants! *à la bonne heure!* He shall have them all—tag, rag, and bobtail;" and thenceforth the Duke had no cause of complaint.

It was at Florence that Trollope met Charles Dickens. From their first interview he came under the charm of a manner of which "I despair of giving any idea." "He was perhaps the largest-hearted man I ever knew." The regard was mutual, and Trollope prints with some pride a note in which is the following passage: "Montalembert, in his suppressed treatise, asks 'What wrong has Pope Pius IX. done?' Don't you think you can very pointedly answer that question in these pages (*Household Words*)? If you cannot, nobody in Europe can."

One morning Trollope was awakened by his servants at six o'clock to receive "the General," who had paid him a visit. "The General" was Garibaldi, unassuming as always, though crowned with his southern laurels, and in the height of his popularity. Trollope was struck by the steadfast, far-away look in the clear blue eyes, and by the remarkable compass and sweetness of the manly voice, suggesting strange reserves of stored-up power. They got on the burning subject of the clergy, when the Dictator protested that the priests should be promptly exterminated. "Rather a strong measure," I ventured to suggest. "Not a bit too strong; not a bit! Do we not put assassins to death? And is not the man who murders your soul worse than the man who only kills the body?"

#### MONTREAL LETTER.

HAVE you ever remarked what an eminently respectable appearance winter clothes give people? Walking through our streets to-day, who would ever imagine there was amongst us a need of Dorcas Societies and Heaven knows how many other institutions that give an aim and end to the existence of Montreal matrons and young women? I assure you, when we contemplate the flourishing "gigmanity," especially remarkable in the first cold months, rolling through street and avenue, our bosom swells with pride at the thought that we belong to a bourg capable of producing so comfortable-looking a portion of humanity. But the dear city seems to me always not unlike some good-natured, slipshod woman, proud that her children should be admired, yet sadly neglectful of her own personal appearance. The proverb says, "Providence helps those who help themselves." It is to be hoped an exception will be made in our case, and that, notwithstanding persistent inactivity when our safety and welfare are concerned, we may enjoy the all-the-more needed supervision of Heaven.

MR. JEHIN PRUME's playing is as suave and captivating, as technically perfect, as ever. At his concert we had also the pleasure of hearing Miss Marguerite Sym, lately returned from Paris, and one of our bright and shining lights. In Miss Lawrence's singing we discovered what local teaching can accomplish—a discovery not altogether satisfactory. Unfortunately it would take too much space to write the why and wherefore of such an opinion. The young *débutante* has a very pleasing presence, and a more than pleasing voice. Let us hope hers may be a happier fate than that of many of the young artists here, for whom to pass the Rubicon of their lives seems an utter impossibility. Again at St. John's Church this trio appeared last Tuesday evening, when, in honor of St. Cecilia, Spohr's beautiful *Hymn to St. Cecilia* and Gounod's *Ode* were given. The performance was extremely enjoyable, though some of the more conventional sort may have objected to the lending of a church for what was virtually a concert, notwithstanding its being interspersed with prayers. However, owing doubtless to the excellent injunction given before the music began, which was to the effect that it was hoped the congregation in general and those who did not belong to the Church of England in particular, would remember where they were and behave themselves, we managed to restrain our applause, demand no encores, and to avoid the (under other circumstances inevitable) metronomic foot rapping.

Though the architecture of St. John's has nothing to do with music, let me say a word about the interior aspect of this charming and very popular little ritualistic church. At first, the unplastered walls, common chairs, and pictures, roughly framed in wood, that hang in the choir, impress the observer accustomed to crimson-cushioned pews, showily-tinted walls, and all the tawdry decorations in which our modern churches glory, as cold and early Christian; but ere long his innate taste (if he has any) will surely make him believe that plain brick and stone, even the cold

gray stone of Montreal, are preferable, for an ecclesiastical edifice, to the concert room and opera house embellishments with which some ironical artists have disfigured one or two of our churches.

WE are looking forward to the St. Andrew's Society ball, which promises to be one of the great events of the season. Yesterday a very interesting, very complimentary, highly satisfactory sermon was delivered before the Society by the Rev. Mr. Dewey. The officers, among whom are Sir Donald A. Smith (Vice-President) and Mr. R. B. Angus (President), appeared in regalia. Have you ever remarked what a delicious opportunity such occasions always afford for self-complacent pluming? As may be imagined, the reverend preacher was by no means reticent on Scotch industry, Scotch intellect, Scotch generosity, and Scotch religiosity. In fine, the discourse was a very pleasing one, as gratifying to deliver doubtless as it was to receive.

QUITE an original affair proved the Welsh concert, the first, I believe, ever given in Canada. If you have ever spent any time in Wales you will know what such an entertainment means. Furbelowed dames and gloved youths are not alone expected to compose the audience, but old men, babies, grandmothers, and small boys are all invited to pay the modest entrance fee. The performance of last Friday began with—tea and cake in a back room, an innovation, you will admit, yet I cannot help thinking it might prove a more tempting bait at some of our classical concerts than even the first audition of many a work. After the said tea the entertainment—an interminable one—commenced. We had duets, and solos, and quartettes without end, interspersed with more or less "funny" readings and recitations. One of the former, "*Gwnewch bob peth yn Gymraeg*" was peculiarly interesting, for in it Mr. Jones gave us a sample of what I believe is called Lenillon singing. (I don't vouchsafe for the orthography of this name.) Instead of reading his piece he calmly said he would sing it, whereupon a young lady played a few bars of jig-like music, which, I presume, Mr. Jones had never before heard, and to this melody he adapted his verses without the slightest difficulty. But the *clou* of the *fête* was the appearance of four dames in Welsh costume. The dress is more curious than pretty. It consists of a conical shaped "stove-pipe" looking hat, plain, short skirt, blue and white checked apron, and antiquated little shawl.

The concert closed with a song, "*Hob y deri dando*," composed and sung by Mr. Jabez Jones, the President of the "Montreal Welsh Union."

Montreal.

LOUIS LLOYD.

#### LITERARY ATTORNEYS.

THE polite subterfuge so familiar in England, which ostensibly relieves the professional services of the barrister from all semblance to a commercial character by delegating the pecuniary part of the transaction to an attorney, has much to recommend it to the literary man. Theoretically, the barrister is a magnanimous gentleman who works for nothing—an angel of the law, desirous only that its majesty shall be maintained and that justice shall not miscarry. Practically, he is as watchful of his own interests as of his clients', and there is nothing disinterested about him. I suspect that authors also like to take an edifying view of themselves—such, for instance, as that spoken by Edward Everett Hale: "*Noblesse oblige*; our privilege compels us; we professional men must serve the world, not like the handicraftsman, for a price accurately representing the work done, but as those who deal with infinite values and confer benefits as freely and as nobly as Nature."

They dislike the methods of the tradesman; they shrink with artistic revulsion from the appearance of bargaining, though, scorn the drossy profits as they may, they never refuse them. Now and then one is found who declares that he intends to look upon his work simply as an article of commerce, but he never does. No matter how reasonable he may be—no matter how deferential to the judgment of others, the rejection of his essay or his poem wounds him as no shoemaker or tailor was ever wounded by the return of an ill-fitting garment. He cannot help feeling that he is personally discredited; he thinks that had he been a handicraftsman, he could have taken back his work without a murmur of protest, but this—this sonnet, supple in its movement as a bough in the wind, Gothic in its strength, or this essay interblending gaiety and philosophy—something has gone into it which makes its rejection seem like a slight put upon a favourite child, and the irritation, though it may be borne in secret, cannot be reasoned away.

Even authors of established fame have to bear the chagrin of rejection now and then, however, and though a market may be open for them elsewhere, their sense of dignity never passes through this experience without a wound. Why should they not depute their business arrangements to an agent, as so many prosperous English authors do? I know of such a person in London, who has for clients a number of eminent novelists; he blows the trumpet and beats the drum for them, and "negotiates" their productions with the publishers of periodicals. When we have finished our novel, and it is ready to be disposed of, how much there is that we should like to say about it! How much we should like to point out the certainty of its success, to let the editor and publisher understand the magnetic attraction of our reputation! This gentleman will relieve our modesty of the strain and set forth our merits in their full dimensions, leaving nothing unsaid that we would say ourselves—if we only had the courage of our opinions. He says the same things of all of his clients: each is the most popular of living authors, each commands the largest prices, each has the largest circulation. The author himself does not appear in any business transaction; and if his work is not accepted

(the publisher being stone-blind to merit), he is spared the mortification of seeing the bundle of rejected MS. deposited at his own door. He has never offered it to that short-sighted individual; he persuades himself that he could never have condescended to do such a thing; all the odium of rejection is borne vicariously by the agent. The agent, on his part, receives ten per cent. of all the royalties he collects, and I know of one instance where his commission on a single novel was \$750; which proves that it may be more profitable to be a broker of English novels than an author of American novels. The commission of \$750 represented \$7,500, which was the amount paid for my friend's work.

How much better off the English novelist is than the American! The former may lose what he is entitled to in the United States through the absence of copyright restrictions, but he has all our native market to reap a profit from; and the native market is much wider than England itself. A good novel first appears in a periodical; then in three volumes for the circulating libraries; then in a five-shilling or a six-shilling edition; and, finally, in picture-boards, at two shillings or half a crown. From each of these editions the author receives a royalty, if he retains his copyright; and still his harvest is incomplete, for additional tribute comes in welcome ten-pound notes from all the colonies and dependencies which are large enough to have a newspaper. The American novelist has only the home market to depend upon, and in that he is placed in competition with pirated editions of foreign authors.—*William H. Rideing*, in the *Critic*.

#### MY LADY.

My lady glides adown the stair.  
Her lissome form enshrouded  
In midnight velvet folds, her fair  
Face shines above unclouded;  
I, gazing on her, all the world forgetting,  
See one pure pearl within an onyx setting.

—*Maude Annet Andrews*.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—The Joint Commission now sitting at Washington is of more than ordinary interest to the world in general and Canada in particular. To the world, because the result will be a guide in the future dealings of great nations, and to Canada, because one of her greatest interests, her fisheries, is the point in dispute.

If Canadian sentiment from the Atlantic to the Pacific strongly supports the country's maritime rights, and if Britain accepts those rights as her own, a thoroughly united Canada and a practically federated empire will be the result. But if it becomes apparent that any one province is prepared to sacrifice the interests of another to its own advantage, or Britain to sacrifice the interests of the whole for any cause, a very large step will have been taken towards the destruction of Confederation or the dismemberment of the Empire as far as Canada in whole or in part is concerned. Many of those who have dealt with this subject seem to believe that Canada must make concessions. That there should be a revision of present arrangements in the interests of all three parties to the negotiation is quite possible; but why there should or must be concession on the part of one alone, and that one Canada, it is not easy to see. As far as can be gathered, the present arrangement under the Treaty of 1818 is generally satisfactory to Canada. That treaty was made at the conclusion, and as a result, of a war in which her existence was threatened by her more powerful neighbour. Why should she give up in 1887 what she was able to hold with Britain's help in 1818? If the Canadians of to-day are not as brave and as patriotic as their grandfathers were, if the power of Britain is on the decline, concession should be the word; but if not, let Canada hold to the Treaty of 1818 in its most minute particular until a more favourable arrangement is offered.

As a pronounced Imperialist the British Commissioner is not likely to sacrifice the interests of an important portion of the Empire, and risk dismemberment, on account of the demands or threats of a foreign Power, if he is shown clearly in what direction these interests lie. But if the people take no stand, express no opinion, and no voice is heard except of those who desire to concede commercial annexation as well as the fisheries, he will naturally conclude that it would be unkind on his part to interfere in any arrangement the United States might desire to make with a people so friendly to them and so unfriendly to Britain. If ever British connection is of any advantage to Canada it is at such a time as this, when her interests are threatened by an unscrupulous neighbour of overwhelming strength. There is every reason to believe that if Canadians show themselves united and firmly determined to maintain their rights they will have the good will and power of Britain to back them in doing so; that if from ignorance, indifference, local prejudice, fear of hampering the "party," or any other cause they do not define their rights and demand that they be maintained, Britain can scarcely be expected to do otherwise than use the negotiations to advance her more immediate interests.

If Canada does not state her case Britain cannot support her in it, but if a united Canada takes a definite position on this fisheries question Britain dare not refuse to support her in that position to the last extremity.

FRANK OLIVER.



## The Week,

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

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It requires no great power of insight to guess that the Fisheries Commission will not commit the egregious folly of reducing Canada to the condition of an outlying province of the United States in order to induce the Americans to take full possession of the Canadian fisheries. That is in sum what the proposal of the Commercial Unionists means; and when the Hon. Mr. Longley states that Mr. Chamberlain has deliberately determined to arrange the Fishery Question according to British rather than Canadian interests he means that Mr. Chamberlain, uninfluenced by the clamour of an insignificant but noisy minority in Canada with a hobby, will agree only to some common-sense arrangement that will commend itself to the Mother Country as well as her colony. Happily, to paraphrase Mr. Longley's plaint, Canada is *not* at this moment represented at Washington by men ready to meet the demand of some half dozen organisers of farmers' picnics for unrestricted trade with the States; and therefore the present fine opportunity for securing this boon [at the expense of everything that ought to be held sacred by the nation],—the finest opportunity that has ever occurred, or is ever likely to occur in our history—will be *passed over*. It may be as Mr. Longley seems to anticipate, that a great struggle is impending in Canada—a struggle with the Commercial Union Club—but “every man who values the interests of his country” will not be exactly “face to face with the problem, whether we are to be a free, self-governed and prosperous community or simply a plaything for British diplomatists and manufacturers,” but rather with the problem whether this hobby is to continue to be treated seriously, and its propaganda met by argument, or laughed out of existence.

THE Commercial Union Club seems disposed to play the part of a Canadian Cobden Club. But if the Cobden Club had done, at starting, what the Commercial Unionists are now doing, it would have been so exceedingly short-lived that no one would ever dream of imitating it. Unlike the Commercial Union Club, it did not propose that England should go into partnership with a highly-protected country against the rest of the world and call that Free Trade; nor, we think, would it have proposed that England should surrender all control over its own tariff, allowing a foreign power to make it, for the sake of securing this commercial partnership. The arguments of the Commercial Unionists are sound as arguments for Free Trade with all the world; but to restrict this Free Trade to one country, as they are doing, is to deprive themselves of all title to respect as economists, and to lay themselves open to the suspicion of intending to use Commercial Union as a means of bringing about political union with the States. That Commercial Union with one country exclusively would ordinarily tend to political fusion with that country, no one that has given the subject a moment's thought can doubt; and in the case of Canada this tendency would be immensely accelerated by the preponderating mass of the States, by the present feebleness of Canadian national sentiment, by the habit we should acquire of looking to Washington for changes in the tariff, and of regarding England as a foreign State, outside, having no part in our commercial intercourse with our partner. But any such considerations as these the Commercial Unionists utterly ignore, wisely for their own purposes, having regard to the capacity of their usual audiences, confining themselves to the reiteration of general statements about the advantages of Free Trade, which, if applicable to trade relations with the States, a highly protected country, is surely much more applicable to trade relations with Great Britain and an open world.

THE London *Spectator*, remarking on the Interprovincial Conference resolution relating to Commercial Union, says: “The Premiers profess unabated loyalty to the Queen, and say that it will be increased by the proposed change; but they are not, we presume, blind to the fact that, the moment it is effected, the control of the tariff virtually passes to Washington. Congress cannot tax, say, tea, at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and leave the Dominion to admit it at, say, 10 per cent. The measure must, in the end, increase the disposition of Canadians towards fusion—though Free Trade does not necessarily bind people together, as witness North

and South, England and Ireland.” Very true; but what prevented the fusion of North and South, and now prevents the fusion of England and Ireland, were social and racial antipathies that have no existence in the case of the States and Canada. So that the parallel does not apply; or if it does, it enforces the likelihood of fusion where such antipathetical obstacles are absent.

THE Government of Newfoundland is preparing to enforce the Bait Act recently assented to by the Crown. Entirely forbidding the sale of bait to foreigners, it is aimed chiefly at the French fishermen, who, while claiming a right to buy bait and fish off-shore all around the Newfoundland coast, exclude all others from the fisheries along what is known as the French shore. Besides this, they receive heavy bounties from the French Government; and their advantages altogether have been so great that it has been found impossible to compete with them. Hence the determination of the Newfoundlanders to protect themselves, if the French would not fish fair. The future of the island depends so much on the well-being of the fishermen, that to protect them from unfair competition is a manifest duty of Government.

WHAT a tale is revealed by the consternation of Messrs. Parnell and T. P. O'Connor at being subpoenaed as witnesses in the O'Donnell libel suit against the *Times*! Mr. O'Donnell, charged by the *Times* with being connected with the Phoenix Park murders, naturally calls upon Thomas Power O'Connor to produce the minute-books and ledgers of the Home Rule Federation and National League, where it is apparently taken as a matter of course some record or hint of an order to murder Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, or of payment made to the murderers, may be found. And Mr. Parnell, accused by the *Times* of complicity with the murderers, instead of answering this charge as a guiltless man must have done, had three months ago resolved to cross the sea in order to avoid being placed in a witness box in this case—or any case whatever. It is not surprising that Mr. Parnell has been ill and lost, ever since the revelation was made of the Parnell letter.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR M. P., one of the Irish cable correspondents in whom the *Globe* delights, whose cablegrams “do scant justice to the Irish cause and deal too favourably with Tory policy and practice,” in 1880 took the oaths as member for Galway. In 1881 he helped to organise and conduct the first Chicago Convention. He attended a preliminary meeting in the *Irish World* office with his colleague Mr. T. M. Healy, then member for Wexford, the notorious Father Sheehy, Patrick Ford, the apostle of murder, and John Finerty, the dynamiter. The “Irish Republic” was freely mentioned in the Convention, and Mr. O'Connor observed, amid applause, that “the Irish people had no army as yet.” Steps were taken to remedy this deficiency, and subscriptions were openly received to levy war upon the Crown, to which Mr. O'Connor had sworn allegiance “So help him, God!” a few months before. He is now *Fidus Achates* to the whole Gladstonian party, and it seems Book Concealer to the Finance Department of the Murder League.

IF it is true as stated by the London *Chronicle's* Rome correspondent that Mgr. Persico, in his report of his mission, declares that Ireland is not ripe for Home Rule, a most important point is gained. We have the testimony of a high authority of the Church to a fact which is matter of common observation, but which the Irish agitators and their deluded victims everywhere insist is otherwise. The Irish of course will say that Mgr. Persico has mistaken; but so they would say the Archangel Gabriel had mistaken if he came from Heaven and told them they were not fit for Home Rule. No doubt, as the Papal Envoy is reported to say further, there exists in Ireland a universal aspiration for progressive emancipation which the English Government would do well to reckon with; and the English Government will reckon with it so soon as Ireland is freed from the cruel tyranny of the conspirators who call themselves the National League.

THE dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church must have many searchings of heart about Ireland. Long ago the country passed virtually beyond the control of the priests—into that of the Jacobins; and worse reflection, the whirlwind was sown as much in Roman Catholic seminaries as any where else. Was sown; and is sown still, strange to say. Here is what the special correspondent of the Radical Manchester *Guardian* relates of a visit to the great convent school at Listowel. “We went into the big schoolroom, and there . . . we heard the girls read, and I must say that for justness of intonation and clearness of expression I have never heard such good reading in any English school. They read out of Gold-

smith's *Deserted Village* and I noticed that the girl who was reading substituted 'Ireland' for 'England' in the lines—

'A time there was, ere England's griefs began,  
When every rood of ground maintained its man,'

[Imagine the moral state that would justify the falsification of poetry, as it does history, for such purposes.] Lastly we had recitations and singing. A row of girls recited some patriotic lines, waving the while a green flag. Their glowing eyes and their excited gestures showed how much they felt their words. After they had sung to us we asked if they could sing 'God save Ireland.' There was no doubt as to the response. The sister in charge of the music instantly sat down to the piano and struck into the melody, and the girls sang as if they wanted to lift themselves off the ground. When they had finished, and were all aglow with excitement, we asked for one verse of 'God save the Queen.' Nobody knew it, and it was plain that nobody cared to sing it. 'They will sing it at some future time,' gently said the Mother Superior."

WE are unable to perceive much point in Mr. Gladstone's first attempt at epigram. To tell Mr. Balfour that he is not the Duke of Wellington is little different from telling him that he is not Oliver Cromwell; Mr. Balfour of course knows he is neither; he is Mr. Balfour. And to create rhetorical antithesis to this plain statement by alleging that the Duke of Wellington could not have attained what Mr. Balfour has in view, namely the restoration of order and respect for law in Ireland, is simply to malign the Duke of Wellington, who certainly came out victorious from many harder fights than even this Parnellite-Gladstonian one with the Law.

IN the course of the important address delivered last week to the National Union of Conservatives at Oxford, Lord Salisbury again assured the country that drastic reforms in the procedure of Parliament would be proposed by the Government at the opening of the coming session, in order to thwart the assaults of the party of disorder, and restore the character and usefulness of the House. A Local Government Bill would be introduced that would deal with some of the pressing wants of England; but it would not apply to Ireland until the government of that part of the Queen's dominions had been completely wrested from the hands of the League. This is quite right; the smallest measure of local government would be used by the League—just as Home Rule would be used—to terrorise the minority, and bring about Separation. The League must be utterly crushed before local government of any sort can be granted to Ireland; and the present Home Rule agitation only delays the Home Rule cause. Referring to the riots recently threatened in London, Lord Salisbury pointed out that they were the natural results of Mr. Gladstone's incitements to rebellion in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone could not preach to the Irish mob to defy the law without having his advice applied in England as well. But he did not fear that the attacks of the Liberal leaders on recognised principles of order would confuse the moral sense of the English nation. On the contrary, the substantial effect would be to convince the public mind in favour of a policy which vindicated law and order throughout the kingdom. No doubt Mr. Gladstone and his followers will always be applauded by the *claqueurs* who flourish wherever assertion can be made to do duty for reason—be it at a Gladstonian or a Commercial Union picnic—but the great silent body of voters in England or in Canada are taking note of the folly, and their voice will be heard when the time comes to speak—much to the surprise of some.

THE new Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, secretly concluded last spring, is primarily defensive, and aims at maintaining the peace of Europe on the basis of existing treaties; but if the peace should be broken by any aggressive act of one Power alone, or one with allies on the European Continent or in the Mediterranean, the alliance would become offensive. In that case the three allied Powers would take combined military and naval action. The term "aggressive act" is defined as meaning any act whereby one Power, singly or with allies, should attempt a forcible disturbance of the existing distribution of power in Europe or the Mediterranean. One of the clauses stipulates the territorial modifications that would have to be made in Europe before the three allied Powers consented to sign peace. It is important to note that the Mediterranean is included in the area which the new Triple Alliance intends to defend with its combined might. This, as we have remarked before, is a warning to both Russia and France,—to Russia, that she shall not be allowed to go to Constantinople and shake hands with France by sea; to France, that she shall not disturb the balance of power in the Mediterranean by increasing her territory in North Africa; and the Mediter-

anean is not to become either a Russian or a French or a Russo-French lake.

M. GREVY has been dragged from the Presidential chair by his son-in-law. This is a sad ending to an official career which, if not brilliant, was at least respectable; but the proved disgrace of M. Wilson and the unwise though vain attempt of the President to shield him, rendered the President's retirement inevitable. This lamentable affair, which may easily become the mother of revolution, had, it will be remembered, a curiously paltry origin. A chief detective in trouble about a freak—covering some article with the murderer Pranzini's skin—which threatened to bring on himself a prosecution, enters several houses, makes searches, seizes papers—by which the Caffarel affair is divulged, and it is seen that M. Wilson is implicated. But the Caffarel case was drawing to an end, the Public Prosecutor was about to sum up, M. Wilson's name had been excluded from the discussion, and the indictment had completely exculpated him. All at once the defence summoned a witness, the stationer who supplies the Chamber of Deputies. Among the Wilson letters seized at Mme. Limousin's house there were two which she declared were not the ones received by her, and which must have been fabricated since the seizure. The gravity of this allegation was obvious. Letters seized at her domicile, included in the brief, and placed under seal, yet tampered with—this seemed incredible and impossible to prove. But the stationer examined the two letters, and stated that they were antedated. They were dated 1884, but were written on paper not supplied to the Chamber till 1885, and he showed the judge the water-mark clearly proving this. Doubt was no longer possible. Two letters had been extracted from a bundle seized by the police and handed under seal to the magistrates, and two others had been substituted. The natural inference was that for two serious and compromising letters two trivial ones had been substituted. M. Wilson has, to say the least, failed to purge himself from the suspicion that he had been guilty of this fraud; and hence the outcry against him, and against M. Grevy for shielding him with the presidential mantle.

If President Grevy had been younger, he doubtless would have met the clamour of the Chambers by an emphatic assertion of his independence of the Legislative branch of Government. He was elected only two years ago as President for a further term of seven years; and the agitation to bring about his resignation is clearly unconstitutional. He has committed no fault, and the factious action of the parliamentary leaders, taken to render the position impossible for him, is little less than a conspiracy against the Republic. If all the responsible parliamentary leaders hold aloof, refusing to undertake the formation of a Government under M. Grevy, when called upon, what is that but coercion of the Executive? Clearly the form of Government in France needs remodelling; the hands of the Executive must be strengthened or the President formally reduced to the position of a mere nominee of a parliamentary majority, removable at pleasure.

It looks as if Prince Ferdinand by a bold stroke has really secured to himself the Bulgarian throne. He has not been recognised by any of the Powers, it is true; but none—not even Russia perhaps—are decidedly opposed to him. Count Andrassy, speaking the other day in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, said: "It is of the utmost importance to us that the Prince should be recognised, and that we should persuade the other Powers to recognise him. Austria-Hungary should take the lead in this respect." While no Power would fight to keep him in Bulgaria, it is certain that in the present state of European politics no Power will fight to get him out. So there he may remain while the Triple Alliance lasts, unless some unforeseen event should give Russia a chance to step in and turn him out without offending the rest of Europe.

THE speech of Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Chancellor, on the same occasion, gives almost positive assurance that peace will not be disturbed at present. He stated his belief that all danger of foreign interference had been warded off from Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand had been legitimately elected, but he could only be recognised as *de facto* ruler until he had received the approbation of the Great Powers. He could not admit, however, that a collective approval by those Powers was necessary—a sentence which means that in case Russia and France—the only two Powers that object to the Prince—persist in objecting, the decision of the majority may be binding without them. The Prince is lucky in being a Saxe-Cobourg; he belongs to the Royal caste, which Prince Alexander did not; hence the ease with which he has apparently succeeded in laying the foundations of a dynasty.

## VITA NUOVA.

HAST read how Harold, last great Saxon King,  
As the use was, had pricked above his heart  
*Edith*, his lady's name, to brood and sing  
Thereon forever, steadfast, unapart?

Then how, since fate had sundered her from him,  
When up the coast a cloud of war was blown  
Whose Norman arrow-flight his day made dim,  
Above the first name glorious *England* shone?

So thou—if death should pass to-morrow dawn  
Thy open door, and take thy friend in fee,—  
Thy one sure wealth by pitiless hands withdrawn,—  
Rending the beauty of thy life from thee;

Though sad and late, would not a wider love  
Drift through the days thy sweet north summer yields,  
To warm the lone blue river-hills above  
These brown farm-roads and slow Canadian fields?

BLISS CARMAN.

## PROMINENT CANADIANS.—VI.

SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.

"THE only means of amusement I have had here," says Sir William Logan in a letter from Nova Scotia, dated October 31st, 1843, "has been in a few hours spent with my friend, young Mr. Dawson, a very excellent geologist, who has paid attention to the structure of this part of Nova Scotia. He was out with Lyell when he was here, and visited the Shubenacadie with him. He is to make a collection of the fossils of the Silurian rocks in this neighbourhood. I will send him some of our Lower Silurian from Montreal."

Something gave Canadian science a geological bent from the outset. The early and successful establishment of the geological survey under Sir William Logan added to the tendency. Sir William Logan attracted to his side men of remarkable ability who found in one or another branch of geology their life study. These men have transmitted their enthusiasm to a younger generation, while broad foundations for the study of the science have been laid at McGill. This latter circumstance is largely due to the untiring labours of the subject of our sketch. In his endeavours to make McGill a practical and representative university of the Dominion, Sir William Dawson has not neglected other branches of science, but he has made the study of geology and its allied subjects a distinguishing feature. Towards this end he was greatly assisted and encouraged by Sir William Logan, whose friendship he made early in life. These two scientists have conferred distinction on the name of Canada wherever the spirit of modern science has penetrated. Our present task is not so much to estimate the value of Sir William Dawson's work in science as to give an account, however imperfect, of his great services to Canadian education.

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on October 13th, 1820. His parents had come from Scotland several years before, and if the Biblical knowledge of their son is any criterion, they were doubtless good examples of that high piety and religious education which distinguishes the Scottish people. Young Dawson seems to have shown an early interest in natural history and geology, and the opportunity for an intellectual career was placed within his reach. He attended the school and college at Pictou, and was then sent to Edinburgh University, where he took the degree of M.A. at the age of twenty-two. Natural history and practical chemistry occupied his attention chiefly at Edinburgh; and it may be supposed that he listened with deep interest to the fading echoes which would be heard then regarding the respective claims of the Wernerian and the Huttonian hypotheses in geology. Here he made his first attempts at authorship, which were published in Edinburgh newspapers. He returned to Canada in 1842, and accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in his geological exploration of Nova Scotia. He entered into the work with characteristic enthusiasm, and the valuable assistance which he was able to render to the great English geologist was not unrecognised. Sir Charles Lyell has paid many tributes to the abilities of Sir William Dawson as a geologist. He was then appointed to the direction of a geological survey of the coal fields in that province, and his report to the Government proved a very valuable one. In 1850 his attention was taken, so far as the business of his life was concerned, from geology to education. He was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. It was a reforming period in educational matters in that Province, and the new Superintendent was entrusted with the work of putting a new School Act into operation. His interest in education, to judge from the articles which he published at that date, was not less pronounced than his interest in science. The work was, therefore, congenial, and the experience afforded in the task of administering the affairs of the Nova Scotia schools doubtless proved valuable to the future Principal of McGill.

His appointment to the Principalship of McGill in 1855 marks the beginning of an epoch in Canada's intellectual development. It is not a matter of ordinary course that McGill should be the university she is to-day, or that she should wield the influence that she does. It is a matter of surprise. The conditions which fifty and a hundred years ago favoured the advancement of great institutions of learn-

ing in the American Republic have ever been absent from Canada. The wealth which poured into the treasuries of American colleges has only been represented in Canada by dribbling subscriptions and small legacies. Our colleges have struggled up with the aid of trusty and generous, but seldom very wealthy friends. The fortunes of McGill were at a low ebb in 1855, and Principal Dawson had an extensive work before him. The work of a college Principal and President is supposed to be limited to the duties of administration, but the financial condition of McGill at that time made it necessary for the new Principal to undertake several laborious professorships as well. His influence, however, soon began to make itself felt throughout the country, and the fortunes of the university steadily advanced. Its stability is now assured, and from being a matter of anxiety to Montrealers it has become an object of pride. That the result is largely due to the vast energy and administrative abilities of the Principal there can be no question; and it is a significant fact that when the university came in sight of the horizon of prosperity he annually contributed to its resources by still retaining arduous and unpaid work which he had taken upon his shoulders at the outset.

Leisure might seem to be an unknown experience in the midst of labours indicated by the foregoing, but in addition to many pamphlets on educational matters, and some excellent text-books on geology and zoology, Sir William Dawson has published the following volumes: *Archæia*, (1860); *Air-Breathers of the Coal Period* (1863); *The Origin of the World* (1869); *The Story of the Earth and Man* (1873); *Fossil Men and Their Modern Representatives* (1880). As indicated by their titles, the three latter volumes deal more particularly with the vexed questions concerning the nature of man's first appearance upon the earth, and the apparent conflict between Biblical history and the result of modern scientific research. If his treatment of the subject is not in all respects satisfactory to the present schools of scientific thought, it is at least independent and earnest. Whether his interpretations of the archæological facts bearing upon prehistoric man will stand the test of time or not, time only can show. At present he stands alone with regard to that subject, as far as his scientific peers are concerned.

The fact, however, has not prevented the scientific worlds of England and America from recognising and honouring him for his many and valuable contributions to the science of the day. These have comprised an extensive amount of original research in biology, chemistry, mineralogy, and microscopy, which has been distinguished not only for its high scientific merits, but for the attractive literary form in which it has been presented to the world. For many years he has been an active and esteemed member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and was elected President of that learned body for 1886. It was also through his instrumentality that the British Association met in Montreal in the summer of 1884, and it was at the opening meeting in the Queen's Hall that Lord Lansdowne announced the honour of the knighthood. The American Association testified to its appreciation of his scientific labours by electing him to the Presidency in 1883.

The recognition which Sir William Dawson's scientific attainments have received abroad, however, should not withdraw attention from the valuable services he has rendered, and is rendering, to Canada's intellectual development. With this every Canadian is more or less practically concerned. The fact that a united nationality can never be built up in this Dominion without an educational foundation has been recognised by a good many of our public men, but by none more earnestly than by Sir William Dawson. He early took a broad view of the duties and privileges of a university as an intellectual centre. Besides taking an active part in scientific and other societies in Montreal, he has paid close attention to the interests of struggling schools and colleges in the Province, and for many years has been perhaps the most active worker in connection with elementary education. This latter subject has all the importance, in this Province especially, which he attaches to it, and his efforts should be more generally seconded. Like Principal Grant, he is also a strong advocate for the higher education of women, who are now admitted to McGill, thanks to the generosity of Sir Donald A. Smith.

This sketch would be incomplete without a reference to the annual excursions of the Montreal Natural History Society. It is on occasions like these that Sir William Dawson's qualities as a teacher are well displayed. The members go by rail to some point likely to be interesting to varied scientific tastes, and then disperse for the purpose of collecting whatever specimens, mineralogical, geological, or botanical, the district will afford. A few hours generally suffice to bring in a large heap of "booty," which is placed before the President, usually Sir William Dawson, who explains the nature of the specimens in clear and simple language. These excursions have been the means of awakening an interest in natural science in the minds of many who have been inclined to think that "the long learned names of agaric, moss, and fern" were invented chiefly as a form of modern torture.

Sir William Dawson is a pleasing speaker, and it is a tribute to the real taste of the day to say that he is always listened to with interest in spite of the fact that he does not indulge in the cheap fireworks of oratory. The charm of his address lies in this, that he conveys clear and definite ideas in clear and definite language. His pronouncements at Convocation are always awaited with interest, and seldom fail to have a weighty effect upon the deliberations of the governing board of the University, or upon educational matters of the Province when these are touched upon. His university lecture, the other day, on the question of examinations for the learned professions, was awaited by the friends of Protestant education in the Province of Quebec with as much interest as English politicians await a Premier's speech at the Mansion House banquet. This question, which

affects not only the interests of the Protestant universities of the Province, but the rights of the English minority, is doubtless familiar now to all the readers of THE WEEK. The action of the Council of the Bar of Quebec bears with great severity upon McGill, and the Council is supported by the immense power of the Catholic majority; but Sir William Dawson has opened the battle for the Protestant universities in such a manner that there can be no question about the ultimate removal of the disabilities. He is relying upon a determined use of the weapons of irrefragable logic and appeal to the highest courts of the Empire for victory. The battle will be a severe one, and it will result not only in winning security for the universities, but in establishing the principle that the rights of the minority in Quebec must be recognised. At such a crisis in the history of Quebec education, it is a matter for the deepest congratulation that such a man as Sir William Dawson should be leading the fight of liberty and justice.

Canada, indeed, is fortunate in having able, broad-minded, and progressive men at the head of her principal universities. No other circumstance can tell so strongly in the future for the building up of all that is best and lasting in the nation. Like all growth, the effect of educational work is imperceptible to the observer watching its progress, but the growth and effect are there. When the historian in the next century takes account of the elements concerned in the development of Canada during this century he will not neglect to mark the broad and solid lines of our educational progress attributable to Sir William Dawson.

Richmond, Que.

J. C. SUTHERLAND.

### DARWIN'S LIFE AND WORK.\*—I.

THE long-expected Life of Darwin by his son, which at last appears, is not only an interesting contribution to biographical history, but a welcome and not unimportant addition to the already extensive literature of Evolution. If the biography adds little to the results of the life-work of the eminent naturalist and biologist, who, it may be said, has revolutionised the theological as well as the scientific thought of the time, it tells us how that work was wrought out, and, during a lengthened period of gestation and experiment, how it became the conviction of its author's mind, and with what agencies and expenditure of effort the marvellous work was accomplished. In the annals of discovery it would be difficult to find a more striking example of devotion to a theory which a single individual has spent a lifetime in illustrating and enforcing, than is furnished by Charles Darwin, the illustrious founder of modern evolutionary biology.

Without considering for the moment the value and drift of Darwin's labours, the array of facts is marvellous which he amassed and investigated, and not less amazing is the sublime patience, self-denial, and disinterestedness with which he gathered and tested his facts—only making sure that they were facts, whatever support they brought or failed to bring to his startling and disturbing theory. That his theory was not a cherished one, or that he was indifferent to what the facts, when fully weighed, might prove, we of course by no means say. But while facts that made for his hypothesis were dear to him, truth and the well-ascertained testimony of facts, whatever language they spoke, were more dear. To facts, in truth, he was ever and only loyal, and, at whatever risk to himself, he was resolute, though always extremely modest, in expressing his views on their import and bearing. In the enunciation of these views, to what obloquy and derision he for a time exposed himself, the world only too well knows. Only a strong man, conscious of his fidelity to truth and of the single-mindedness with which he pursued his investigations and put them to long, repeated, and severe tests, could have had the courage not only to give the results of these investigations to the world, but, in the face of what seemed overwhelming hostility, to remain firm and unwavering in upholding them. Much of this hostility, as we now see, was unfair as well as futile. Much of the opposition of theologians and contemporary defenders of the Faith was also unfair, and not a little of their uneasy apprehensions was needless and gratuitous. It is of course easy to say this to-day, when we have seen how little that is essential to Christianity has suffered from the enunciation and propagation of the new doctrine, and when we know how ineffective, so far as religion is concerned, has been the destructive criticism to which it has given rise. However disturbing has been the era, and whatever motives have been at work, Heaven has at least watched over its own, and the fearful and doubting have had a lesson in faith. But the controversy has taught us more than this: it has taught us more than ever to welcome Science as an ally, to distrust, if not discard, cast-iron dogmas, and not to put too literal an interpretation on what most of us reverently treat, in common with Nature, as a Divine, and in the main, to-be-spiritually apprehended revelation.

Charles Darwin, who came of a highly cultivated and scientific family, was born at Shrewsbury, England, in 1809. His grandfather was Erasmus Darwin, author of a notable treatise on animal life, called *Zoonomia*, in which the naturalist Buffon's theory of the rise of species from one another by modification of ancestral forms was embraced and somewhat developed. His father was a Shrewsbury physician, of whom the son tells us that he was incomparably the most acute observer he ever knew. His mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the famous potter, and who no doubt transmitted to her distinguished son the special strain of genius which manifested itself in the maternal branch of the family. And, referring here to the transmission of genius by descent, it is not a little curious to note that a cousin of Charles Darwin is Francis Galton, author of the

well-known treatise on *Hereditary Genius*—a work which in its inspiration and method is a distinct product of what we have become accustomed to speak of, as Darwinism.

Darwin's mother died in 1817, when he was barely nine years old. In that year he was sent to a day school in Shrewsbury, where, as we are told in the autobiographical portion of these volumes, he developed the habits and tastes of a collector. His passion for collecting was at first very general, his boy cabinet embracing shells, minerals, coins, seals, and "franks"—the rudimentary germs of that much abused system of postal privilege known to our later day parliamentarians and officers and employes of government. Later on he spent seven not over-profitable years at the late Bishop of Lichfield's School in Shrewsbury, and after a term or two at the University of Edinburgh, he proceeded to Cambridge. At Edinburgh he seems to have been interested in geology and chemistry, and at Cambridge in botany. The latter subject he studied under Prof. Henslow, who became a life-long friend and an enthusiast in the great naturalist's work, though he was ever opposed to his anti-theistic views. At no period of his school or college course does he seem to have given promise of making a name for himself in after-life. On the contrary he himself tells us, that he was considered both by his masters and by his father a very ordinary boy, rather below than up to or above the common standard of intellect. So correct, apparently, was this judgment that he became an anxiety to his father, who was in despair as to the profession young Darwin should follow, when the offer was luckily made him to go out, in an unattached and unpaid capacity, as a naturalist in *The Beagle*, on a Government Surveying Expedition to South America, the Pacific archipelagoes, and the Southern Seas. This expedition on which young Darwin set forth, as its results proved, formed an epoch in his life. The cruise, which covered a voyage round the world, extended from 1831 to the close of 1836—a period most fruitful to Science, as the marvellous collections of the young naturalist prove, in that rich treasury of the biologist and observer of nature, the luxuriant field of the tropics. The immediate results of the expedition Darwin gave to the world, in 1839, in the narrative of *A Naturalist's Voyage in H.M.S. Beagle*. The mature results followed long after, and in various forms: at one time in a monograph on the *Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs*, in another, in *Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands*; while the sum of many years' experiment and deep cogitation upon the problems to which his mind had been turned during his five years' cruise, appeared in his monumental works, *The Origin of Species* and *The Descent of Man*.

When Darwin returned to England after his long voyage he was twenty-eight years old; when the *Origin of Species* appeared, in 1859, he was over fifty. In 1839 he married his cousin, Emma Wedgwood, and some three years afterwards he settled at Down, in Kent. Here a private fortune left him free to pursue his scientific investigations till Death, in 1882, closed his labours and Fame opened wide for him the gates of England's great Abbey. At Down, Darwin early began to ruminate over his rich experiences when circumnavigating the globe, to marshal and arrange the vast accumulation of illustrative facts, the results of his voyage, and practically to put these facts to the test of a laborious and prolonged experiment. One of these experiments is so remarkable, as illustrating the patient method of Darwin's genius, that, familiar as it may be, we must here refer to it. We allude to his notable experiment with earthworms, that lowly species in the realm of nature which is associated in the popular view with the food of birds or the bait of the angler, but which the mind of the great biologist saw to be the main promoters of vegetation in the formation of mould, the humble decker of our lawns and pleasure-grounds, and the friend alike of man and of agriculture. Darwin first began his experiment with some tame earthworms in flowerpots, with the design of trying issues on their senses, instincts, and intelligence, and of putting to a practical test their agricultural habits and engineering methods. Interested in his work, he, in 1842, enlarged his tests by spreading broken chalk on one of his fields at Down, and thirty years afterwards he dug a trench in the field to test the results. He found that on an average over 50,000 worms inhabit an acre of garden land, that ten tons of soil per acre pass annually through their bodies, and that mould is thrown up by them at an average rate of fully twenty inches in a century! Space would fail us to refer to the other wonderful biological experiments which engaged Darwin's active mind for nearly forty years—experiments which supplied him with the facts upon which he based his great evolutionary principle, and which, however it may be viewed, threw a world of light upon the habits of animals and plants in relation to their surrounding conditions, whether artificial or natural.

The results of these and like experiments of Darwin, with the patient thought he gave to them, together with light from other scientists similarly occupied, had in the course of time their effect on the eminent naturalist's mind, and led to the fashioning, and the ultimate enunciation of, the great development theory. The air was surcharged with new and bold views of the origin of life, and every department of scientific thought was astir in the effort to find a new working theory of the universe. Erasmus Darwin, Lamarck, Buffon, and the author of the *Vestiges of Creation* had all fumbled with the lock which was to open the door upon the rise of species by modification, and recast the sciences of geology, astronomy, and philosophy; but, if for the moment we overlook Russel Wallace, Charles Darwin alone held the key. To pursue our figure, it may be said that Darwin had the key long in his hand before he could bring himself to use it. There is sufficient evidence in the volumes before us that he knew to what results his conclusions were likely to lead; and this, we judge, explains his laudable reticence in regard to the theological issues involved in extending the development theory to man's origin, and its effect on the religious beliefs of the race. On this point the reader of Darwin's life

\* *The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, including an autobiographical chapter, edited by his son, Francis Darwin, F.R.S., 2 vols. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company. 1887.



will find not a little to interest him in the references, both in the correspondence and in the autobiography, to the gradual surrender of faith on the part of the illustrious scientist; though Darwin's scepticism is never aggressive, nor indeed does he permit himself to do more than to look at the scientific, and not at the spiritual side of human life. But we shall return to this subject when, in another paper, we shall have dealt with the remaining facts in Darwin's career and with what further is to be said in a record of his work.  
G. MERCER ADAM.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE MISSING SENSE, AND THE HIDDEN THINGS WHICH IT MIGHT REVEAL: SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY TREATED ON A RATIONAL BASIS. By C. W. Woolridge, B.S., M.D. New York: Funk and Wagnalls.

The missing sense is that which, if it existed, would look into the unseen spiritual world. We might take exception to the style of the writer, and we would recommend to him the cultivation of greater clearness, precision, and elegance of expression; but we are fairly in agreement with him in his arguments, and in the conclusions at which he arrives. We are not quite so sure as he seems to be that animals are immortal, but we are not at all disposed to be alarmed at such an opinion, which did not seem to disturb Bishop Butler. On the whole, we should be inclined to agree with Delitzsch and others, who hold that the species persists while the individual perishes. There are some excellent remarks on the growth of character in Chapter III., and the line of thought respecting the connection of the present with the future, carried out in that and the two following chapters, is undoubtedly the true one. We quite agree with his statement that truth which is accepted simply on authority profits little; but he has certainly not attached sufficient importance to the influence of authority as a fact, and as a necessary fact. Read with some amount of discrimination, this little volume may help towards a thoughtful appreciation of spiritual things.

THE FLAG ON THE MILL. By Mary B. Sleight. Illustrated. New York: Funk and Wagnalls.

An exceedingly well designed and executed novel. The heroine—for the almost obliterated heroine re-appears in these pages—is a poor New England girl, with a heavenly voice. A most unusual kind of musical professor takes her up, and gives her lessons. She goes to Boston and becomes a success, and is on the eve of departure for Europe, when duty appears in the shape of home-trouble, and she gives up her music and returns to the dingy premises known as the "Cove Farm." Her mother dying, she again goes to Boston, leaving in the desolate old house two old men to take care of themselves, her father, a listless, shiftless, lazy Spanish-American, and her uncle, Philando Hedges. Her studies go on till a second interruption occurs, and she learns that her right place is at home, since her father has taken to spend his evening in the "saloon," with "Uncle Phi" wandering all over the place after him. The struggle in poor Barbara Raynor's heart is a sad and common one, and well depicted. An early lover disappoints her in the gradual evolution of character, and just as her troubles seem to be accumulating with dramatic force, we descry another lover on the scene, a stalwart sea-captain, to whom she does eventually give her hand, and for whom she sings. The story is human, and the characters, most of them New England ones, are capitally drawn. But there is nothing about the book to make it stand out from many others just as good, and we seem to have met all the people before, and know from the first page everything they are likely to do. This perhaps is only owing to the conscientiousness and care of the author, and is quite distinct from plagiarism.

PINE AND PALM. A Novel. By Moncure D. Conway. New York: Henry Holt and Company. Leisure Hour Series.

A gentleman of Mr. Conway's wide reputation, extending over two and perhaps more continents, and of his undoubted literary ability could hardly fail to write an entertaining novel. The scene is laid in Virginia, and Southern predilections and characteristics are very faithfully adhered to, occasional paragraphs display much grace of diction, and the ideal of the story is undoubtedly a high one. But we cannot help thinking that there is a lack of literary experience in the writing of fiction apparent on every page. A great deal of pruning, of concentration, and of refining might have been expended with wise and happy results on many of the chapters, some of which have a distinctly journalistic flavour. The dialogue is stilted in places, yet that may be excused on the ground that in "old Virginia" stilted were no uncommon means of locomotion. Yet the novel as a whole is a healthy and genuine American production, and contains isolated passages of considerable strength, tenderness, and beauty.

HISTORIC GIRLS. By E. S. Brooks. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

These vivid and delightful sketches, which are simply holiday excursions in the realm of history, are familiar to many readers as having primarily appeared in *St. Nicholas*. No recent reprint will afford more pleasure to all classes of readers than this collection of graphic little tales, in which are described *en passant* the dress, manners, and conversation of Sweden, Burgundy, England, Venice, and Constantinople. The illustrations are conceived and executed in first-class style, those of the Lord of Misrule and the *Bucentaur*, or State Barge of Venice, being in our opinion especially pleasing. Mr. Brooks has also published a companion work, *Historic Boys*, and the two volumes cannot be surpassed as books for the holiday or gift season.

MORAL CONDUCT.

SOME SEARCHING QUESTIONS AND CONCLUSIVE ANSWERS.

How does physical welfare affect moral conduct?  
This question is agitating the minds of the best men of our country. Judges, scientists, legislators are discussing it in private, as well as the workmen, the bankers, and the clergy.

Our country, like the rest of the world, is fast filling up with men having anarchical ideas, and with other social and political extremists.

May not our morbid tendencies come from disease of the mind, caused by disease of the body? Are they not due to some deranged organ, which, in its enfeebled state, diffuses poison through the system, thus affecting the brain?

It is a long established fact that bodily disease causes most cases of insanity and "softening of the brain." The medical profession claims that the kidneys are the principal health-insuring organs of the body. If they are diseased they do not perform their proper functions and expel the poisonous matters. If these are retained and recirculated through the system they produce most of our common derangements.

We have published in our columns, from time to time, remarkable accounts of restoration to health from all manner of disease (even of insanity, caused as above stated) by the use of Warner's safe cure. There is no doubt that this is the most popular remedy offered for sale, and from the very best information we can obtain, the sale of it continues to increase.

Why is this?

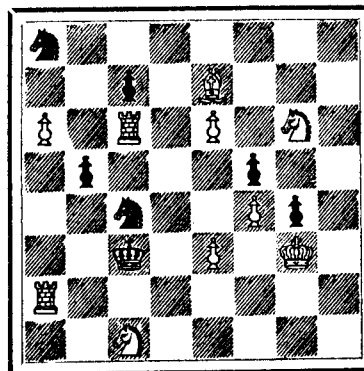
Public sentiment, as a rule, is a fair and just criterion. We find this safe cure in the largest cities, and in the most remote parts of the world. Its merits are proclaimed by the consumers as well as the vendors. Miss Carrie L. Wallis, of Beverly, Mass., is reported to have been desperately ill from general female derangements for years, and to have been restored to, and kept in, excellent health by this wonderfully popular remedy, and Miss Lillie Stephens, of 1223 Third Street, Louisville, Ky., was raised by it from her death-bed when her physicians said she was incurable.

A prominent gentleman, high in official position, said to us the other day that if he was governor, and a petition for pardon was presented to him, he would require a thorough investigation as to the physical health of the criminal at the time the crime was committed. In view of such facts, the recommendations of such a remedy are well worth consideration.

The solution of the relation of moral conduct to physical health ought to be well established in the minds of all, and our statesmen should be prepared to meet the issues growing out of it when they appear.

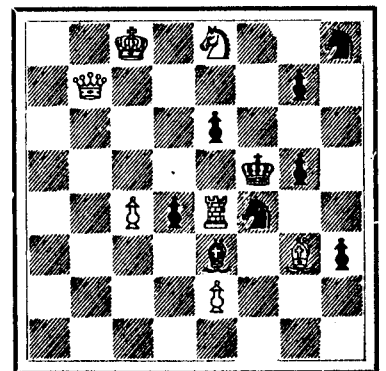
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 209.



White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 210.



White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution of Problem No. 205—Key R—R 2, and S B or Q mates. No. 206—Key Q—R 8 (S—R 2) S—B 6 ch (P x S) Q—S 8 ch 4 B or Q mates.  
Lord Tennyson is president of the British Chess Club Cincinnati will probably have a chess congress in 1888.

Ninth game in the "Gunsberg-Blackburne" match:—

Gunsberg.	Blackburne.	Gunsberg.	Blackburne.
1. P—K 4	P—K 3	9. P—R 3	S—K 2
2. P—Q 4	P—Q 4	10. S—Q 5	S—S 3
3. S—Q B 3	S—K B 3	11. S x B	Q x S
4. P x P	P x P	12. P—B 3	Q R—K 1
5. B—Q 3	B—Q 3	13. B x S	B P x B
6. S—B 3	Castles	14. S—K 5	S—Q 2
7. Castles	S—B 3	15. P—K B 4 (12 min)	S x S (30 min)
8. P—K R 3 (5 min)	B—K 3 (8 min)	16. Drawn.	Drawn.

An invitation is extended to chess players who wish to participate with compositions and exchanges. Address the CHESS EDITOR. Solutions next week.

THE WHITE SLAVE.—Beginning Monday, December 5, Bartley Campbell's greatest success, "The White Slave," will hold the boards at Jacobs and Shaw's Opera House. From the large number of favourable press notices the following is selected:

"Rags are royal raiment when worn for virtue's sake."—*White Slave*.  
"Bartley Campbell has touched the most delicate and responsive chord in human nature in 'The White Slave'—namely sympathy, as a dramatic and literary work—is worth all the 'Uncle Tom's,' 'Kit's,' and 'Octoroon's' that ever were written or ever will be written. It is a towering monument of dramatic art. Mr. Campbell could not have gone over the old ground without chipping off the old edges, but he has cut the diamond like a true lapidary, and it now blazes with the effulgence of a star. There are a few sensational flames in it, but the stone is one of the most valuable in the dramatic cabinet. The play could not be wrought without certain sensational effects; but even with these it is one of the noblest efforts in our time in the direction of lifting the stage out of the slough of inanity and demoralisation. The sentiment is studded all over with diamond-tinted thought and pearly wisdom; the diction is pure and simple, and the climaxes are wrought with supreme dramatic effect. The scene is very beautiful; the tropical picture of 'Red Devil's Island' is a faithful rendition of the spot, and awakens much enthusiasm. The cast is first-class in every respect. All the parts were well sustained. Mr. Campbell has won another triumph."—*New York Sunday Democrat*, April 9.



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Though Wiman and Smith have determined to destroy Canada's identity as a unit in the family of nations, true Britons will find an Israelite in whom there is no guile when investing at the corner of Gould and Yonge Streets.

STEWART.

Asia's wealth imparted sovereignty to Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Venice, Portugal, Holland, Britain. In the race comes Canada next for the goal of empire. Contradiction challenged and sustained by every patron at the corner of Gould and Yonge Streets.

STEWART.

Fie on you, Canadians, for permitting even the attempted conversion of this fair land of ours into an American back yard, is the scorn with which all of a different opinion are met and sustained by the patrons at the corner of Gould and Yonge Streets.

STEWART.

Nature's wealth, down by our ancient shores, besides that of field, forest and mine, not forgetting the happy homes begotten of the buzz of commerce, are all being sacrificed by our social and political leaders' silence and apathy before the apostles of Iscariotism, is the apprehension of more than the patrons of the corner of Gould and Yonge Streets.

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Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

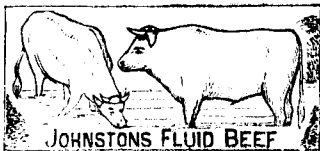
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Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

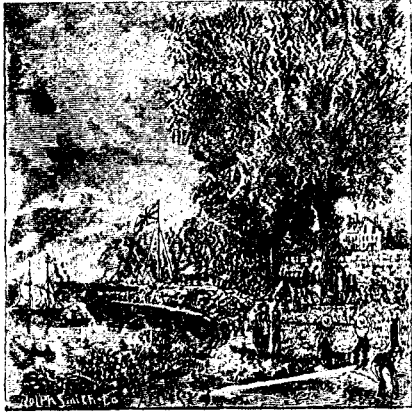
"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

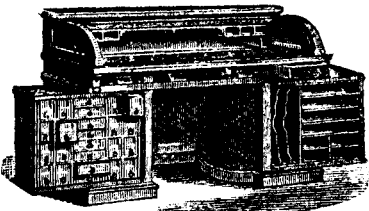
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Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties.

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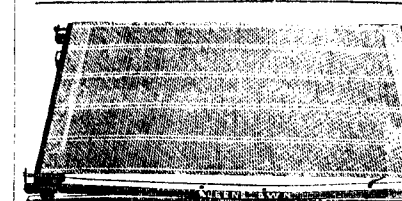
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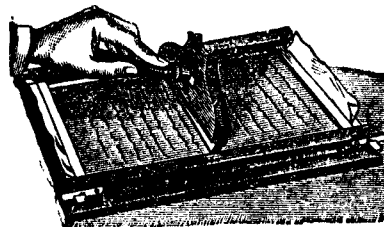
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