

THE WEEK:

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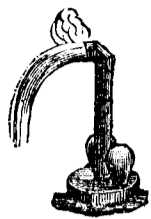
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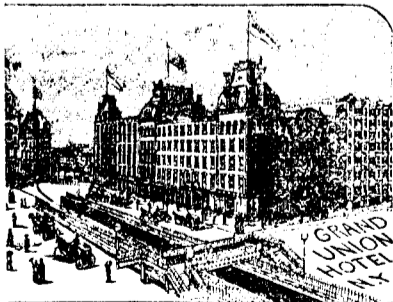
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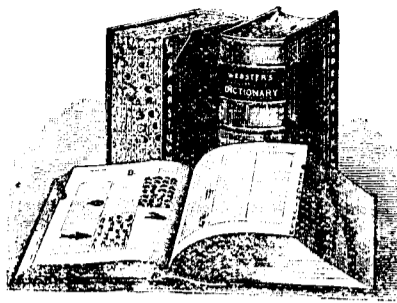


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II-III. **Virginia Local Institutions:—The Land System; Hundred; Parish; County; Town.** By Edward Ingle, A.B. (J.H.U.), Graduate Student (Baltimore). February and March, 1885. 75 cents.

IV. **American Socialism.** By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Associate in Political Economy, J.H.U. April, 1885. 75 cents.

The Land System of the New England Colonies. By Melville Eggleston, A.M. (Williams College).

City Government of Baltimore. By John C. Rose, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Maryland (School of Law). With an Introduction by Hon. George William Brown.

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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

| CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES— | PAGE |
|--|--------------------------|
| Commercial Union..... | Goldwin Smith 131 |
| The Latest Phase of State Interference..... | M. J. G. 132 |
| The Irish Question in Parliament..... | Goldwin Smith 132 |
| The Examiner..... | M. J. G. 133 |
| Party Government in the United States..... | B. 134 |
| The British Elections..... | 135 |
| SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1886 (<i>Poem</i>)..... | Charles Sheard, M.D. 135 |
| CORRESPONDENCE..... | 135 |
| TOPICS OF THE WEEK— | |
| The Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario..... | 136 |
| Socialism..... | 136 |
| The Proper Treatment of Indians..... | 136 |
| The Monroe Doctrine..... | 136 |
| French-Canadian Loyalty..... | 136 |
| The Fishery Question in the Senate..... | 136 |
| Possibility of New Markets for Nova Scotia Fish..... | 137 |
| Failure of the Scott Act in Iowa..... | 137 |
| The President and the Senate..... | 137 |
| NOTES..... | 137 |
| POETRY— | |
| To John Henry Cardinal Newman..... | F. W. G. F. 139 |
| Ludlow Chief's Death-Lament..... | W. Kay. 139 |
| MY CONTESTED ELECTION..... | 139 |
| DAWN OF CREATION AND WORSHIP..... | 140 |
| DAWINISM..... | 140 |
| MUSIC..... | 141 |
| PUBLIC OPINION..... | 141 |
| OUR LIBRARY TABLE..... | 142 |
| LITERARY GOSSIP..... | 142 |

COMMERCIAL UNION.

FROM party platforms, combinations, and intrigues, the only object of which is to lift one set of politicians or the other into power, it is a relief to turn to any question which really concerns the welfare of the people. Such a question is raised by a "Memorandum concerning Canada," drawn up by Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, which may safely be taken as indicative of the views entertained in one of the greatest centres of American commerce. The writer begins by remarking that with the Fisheries question is reopened the larger question of the commercial relations between Canada and the United States; that President Cleveland is in favour of a closer connection, and that there is a pressure in the same sense from New England and northern New York. He notes the imperfections and drawbacks of Reciprocity Treaties, which leave in existence the Custom House line with all its annoyances, and form the subject of constant jealousies and disputes between the parties, each side always fancying itself overreached by the other. He might add that such treaty arrangements are always unstable; that when one of the political parties in a country has made them, the other is always decrying them; and that upon the first interruption of good feeling between the nations they are overturned, as ours was, with all the industries that have been built upon them.

In place of a Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. Wharton Barker proposes the larger and more stable measure of Commercial Union on the footing of a common tariff for both countries, and the division of the receipts from customs on the basis of population, or any other basis that might be deemed equitable. Should the arrangement seem likely to be attended with loss of revenue to Canada, he would propose to guarantee to her a sum equal to her present receipts for a certain number of years. Entire freedom of trade with mutual services and benefits would then prevail through this northern continent. The Fisheries question, now the puzzle and the plague of diplomacy, would be at once and for ever solved. The admission of Canadian shipping to the American coasting trade would, as Mr. Barker suggests, naturally follow; and as the people of the Southern States do not take much to the sea, the Maritime Provinces of Canada would be likely to supply shipping both for the coasting trade and for that trade with the West Indies which is now largely transacted in European bottoms. To the special industry of the Maritime Provinces a great stimulus could not fail to be given.

Commercial union would, of course, involve equalization of tariffs; but in this there would be no great difficulty, the Canadian tariff being what it now is, and the disposition in the United States, as the necessity for revenue decreases with the national debt, being toward gradual reduction. It would also be necessary to equalize the excise; otherwise, the Custom House line being removed, there would be a contraband exportation from the country in which the excise was lower to the country in which it was higher. But the difference between the Canadian and American excise, again, is not so great as to present a serious obstacle to adjustment.

That it would be an immense benefit to the people of Canada to be freely admitted to the markets of their own continent, freely to share its

resources, to have its capital freely circulating among them, and freely to participate in its commercial life, will hardly be denied by anybody who has not some personal interest, real or fancied, in maintaining the contrary. Certainly it cannot be denied by any Canadian statesman who has had a hand in Reciprocity. In their present state of commercial isolation the people of Canada can never enjoy the fair earnings of their labour, any more than could the people of any other territory destined by nature to form part of an economical whole with the adjacent territory, if it were cut off by a Customs line from the rest. As a district of England or France, with a population of four millions and a half, would be if severed from the country to which it belongs, so is Canada commercially severed from her own continent. We have already a monetary union with the States: for every purpose except payments to Government the American currency passes here as freely as it does on the other side of the line. The image and superscription on the coin were appealed to as the test of political jurisdiction, and they are a proof not less conclusive of economical connection.

There are those who, not perhaps without a political bias, contend that our natural trade is with England; that its direction is "lateral," or along the parallels of latitude. Whether they are right or not will be seen when both courses are alike open. Freedom of trade with the United States will not prevent our exportation of grain and cattle to England. If the best price for the wheat of the North-West is to be got by sending it to England along the North Shore of Lake Superior, to England and along the North Shore of Lake Superior it will continue to be sent.

Between the different Provinces of the Dominion there is scarcely any natural trade. All hopes of commercial advantage to be derived from Confederation by the people of the Maritime Provinces have been disappointed. The attempt to force Ontario to burn Nova Scotian coal by laying a tax on her supply from the States has failed. Between Old Canada and the North-West such trade as exists is not natural, but forced by means of a tariff constructed like everything else connected with the administration of the North-West for a political purpose and not for the material benefit of the people; nor is this artificial arrangement likely to endure beyond the political nonage of the Provinces which are its victims. That political railroads, run through a line of territories which have no interest in common, fail to produce commercial unity, the Intercolonial road bears melancholy witness. Troops may be conveyed along such lines, or munitions may be forwarded for Imperial wars on the Pacific, but commerce takes little heed of their existence. Of the four entirely separate territories of which the Dominion is made up,—that is to say, the Maritime Provinces, Canada French and British, the North-West, and British Columbia,—each is commercially connected, not with its political partners, but with the adjoining States of the Union; and squander the earnings of the people in resisting Nature as you will, her ordinance will at last prevail.

It is unnecessary here to debate the question between Free Trade and Protection. There may be a rational difference of opinion as to the respective advantages of the two systems in the case of a country like the United States, which is in fact a continent, reaching from regions almost arctic to regions almost tropical, embracing in itself almost every variety of production, and inhabited by fifty or sixty millions. There can be no rational difference of opinion as to the inexpediency of applying Protection to a country situated entirely in a high latitude, with a very limited range of production, and a population under five millions. Forcing manufactures into existence in a district devoid of coal, within easy range of districts abounding in coal and provided with all industrial advantages, was a policy the results of which might have been easily foreseen. We know now that it was pressed upon the Government by the political influence of the manufacturing interest, rather than adopted on commercial grounds. The effect is manifest. Canada, instead of being a cheap, is fast becoming a dear, country to live in, and will presently be shunned by people of moderate means. That there is a perpetual exodus into the States is certain, whether the statistics have been accurately taken or not.

Some things there are, such as first-rate printing presses, which a country affording but a small market for very expensive articles is actually unable to produce for itself. It is, perhaps, not a matter of first-rate importance, but it is indicative of our false commercial position, that a good bookstore can with difficulty exist in this country, the bookseller

being unable himself to keep all the new books in stock, and being cut off by the Customs line from his natural centre of distribution at New York.

Unwise as many of us think was the policy of the Government in artificially stimulating the growth of manufactures here, the interest thus created by the act of the State has a title to equitable consideration. Behind a tariff adjusted to that of the United States, and supported by the cognate interest among the Americans, Canadian manufacturers would still be sheltered from European competition; and, considering the fatal hollowness of the ground on which they at present stand, and their liability to lose all by a sudden change in the balance of parties, they would surely be gainers by the arrangement. Protectionism, as I believe, is not destined anywhere to live for ever; it will be in great peril as soon as the workman clearly perceives that what he gains in the nominal rate of wages is more than lost in their purchasing power; but its longest respite from death seems likely to be under the tariff of the United States, because it is there that, from the vastness of the territory and the variety of its productions, the evils of the system are least felt.

The general benefits of Commercial Union to both countries, especially to ours, can hardly be called in question. What is there to be said on the other side? Nothing, except that Commercial Union might bring with it political annexation. I wish never to sail under false colours. I believe, and rejoice in the belief, that the schism between the two portions of the English-speaking population of this continent, which I regard as the greatest misfortune of our race, will some day be entirely healed, and they will again become one people, united in kindly feeling toward the historic parent of us all, who will herself, as I am firmly convinced, be a great gainer by exchanging the nominal possession of a distant dependency, which can give her no military help, and does not even afford her an open market, for a cordial alliance with the whole continent and the friendly vote of Canada in its councils. This I frankly avow, and my conviction is daily strengthened by what I see, on the one hand, of our increasing connection, social and commercial, with the United States and, on the other, of the difficulties of amalgamating French with British Canada and blending this straggling line of Provinces into a nation. But it has always appeared to me that the political and commercial questions were perfectly distinct, nor can I see why any change in political relations should necessarily follow from the mere abolition of the Customs line. A nationality would indeed be weak, and its life would be worth scarcely a twelve-month's purchase, if a Customs line were the sole security for its existence. Reciprocity did not weaken the political barrier; why then should Commercial Union, which is merely a complete measure of Reciprocity, break it down? If anything, Commercial Union, by removing the obstacles to material prosperity, and thus rendering the people content with the present political system, seems likely to diminish the temptation to change. Canada would remain absolutely mistress of her own political destinies. How can a nation, if it is true to itself, desire more?

The commercial relations of Canada with her continent, at all events, are the pressing subject of the hour. The politicians will probably hang back under the influence of a bias already indicated; but the people, especially along the borders, are ready for the question. It is time that commerce, through her leading men of business and her Boards of Trade, should make her opinion heard.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE LATEST PHASE OF STATE INTERFERENCE.

THE German Empire is the gymnotus of Europe. It continually administers shocks. First there was the Franco-German war, which overturned the French Empire and altered the map. Then there was the "Spirited Foreign Policy," which presented Germany as an aggressive colonizing Power. And the most recent English mails bring us protests from the English press against a gigantic plan by which the trade of China is to be drawn into the channels of German enterprise. This is a good deal of vigour to be exhibited by a nation ruled by a couple of octogenarians and composed of persons who wear spectacles and drink a great deal of beer.

The deep-laid scheme of the German syndicate is, in effect, that they shall lend £30,000,000 sterling to China, and that China shall spend the money in Germany, leaving some of it with harmless persons, who make articles of commerce, and a good deal of it with Krupp, who makes guns. Some of the money will be asked for in England, and the British capitalist, with that serene impartiality which distinguishes him, and which impels him to sell guns to savages to shoot British soldiers, will surely lend the money if the terms are good, even if British industry suffers in the long run from the enterprise.

The British journalist is in a state of excitement. He foresees a grave danger to public industry, and at once losing confidence in the benevolent

operation of the economic laws, he cries out for State interference. The German agents of State, we are told, are now acting as the commercial agents as well as the political agents of the Empire. The British consul, resident, or ambassador, we are told, is indifferent to commerce, and intent only on politics; and thus the German diplomatist often secures commercial "orders" as well as political ends, and pockets, perhaps, a "commission" as well as earns a decoration, and a call is made on the British diplomat to bestir himself, and on the Government to instruct the diplomatists in their duty.

The necessity for such an instruction does not seem to one to be very great. From the very earliest period the foreign policy of England has been based on commercial considerations. The Empire, so to speak, which used its utmost resources to monopolize the fish trade of the world for centuries; which fought for generations with Europe in order to keep open the routes of overland commerce; which fought with France in India and North America, and plundered Spain, for commercial ends; and which has been the head and front of commercial enterprise for centuries;—such an Empire has not lost the sense for commercial undertakings, nor have its agents lost the traditions of their office. The Tudors taught English kings, once for all, the duty of protecting English trade.

But the call for State interference shows how little real confidence is placed in economic laws. There are times when these laws fail to operate in the expected way; and then there is a universal call on "the Government" to do something. It is an instinctive recognition of the fact that the duty of a Government is to govern, of a ruler to rule. The functions of the State are not exhausted when it has enabled every man to sell in the dearest market; sometimes it has to provide him with any sort of a market in which to sell.

There are two objections to this proposal that British diplomatic agents should be trained to "point" for commercial advantages. The first is, the certain lowering of the tone of the British service. You cannot graft a Commercial Traveller on a "Resident" or Consul without spoiling both. If the object is, however clumsily, effected, the result will in the end be a crop of fine scandals. The private competition for the influence of the British Consul could hardly fail to bring about a lowering of his moral tone. In Russia the object has been accomplished with unspeakable results. The second objection is the certain increase in the causes of disturbed diplomacy. Granted a gang of squabbling diplomats, eager after "orders," backed up on each side by an immense mob of enterprising merchants having the aid of "a free press," and the peace of Europe would not be insurable for sixpence.

But all these discussions have their uses; and this one may result in a quickening of the intelligence of the Foreign Office on the subject of commercial enterprise abroad. And it may be as well to improve the occasion by pointing out to our own Government a field in which a little industry might be judiciously exhibited. It is not the first time that it has been suggested. The British blue books, and the American blue books, contain from time to time, very frequently indeed, considerable quantities of the most valuable information to men engaged in commerce and manufactures. If the materials scattered over half a hundred reports could be condensed and arranged, and distributed through the Boards of Trade to the mercantile community, a good practical work would be accomplished. Information concerning the course of trade would be disseminated promptly, and a valuable collection of statistical information would be accumulated for private and public use. Our foreign trade is considerable enough to justify this proceeding. In London and New York the press affords this information with some degree of promptitude; but the necessary limitations of the Canadian press prevent it from fulfilling a duty too expensive for its resources, and somewhat apart from its stereotyped traditions.

M. J. G.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

No excuse is needed for recurring to the Irish question. If Great Britain suffers the disaster and humiliation with which she is threatened, every man of British blood, wherever he may dwell, will feel the blow. The situation is still one of extreme peril, yet in one most important respect it appears to be changed for the better. At last, if we may trust the Press, there has been a strong manifestation of national feeling against Dismemberment. Apathy was the great danger. The moral sinew of England has been unstrung by wealth, by the passion for pleasure, and, above all, by the general unsettlement of opinion on all subjects, including those religious beliefs upon which hitherto character has been based. Especially is this the case among the governing and intellectual classes. Cricket, boating, and athletics may breed muscle; that they do not breed character, the

scene before us is a melancholy proof. The artisans too, of whom there are now such masses in the city constituencies, are apt to think more of their trade union than of their country. But the prospect of immediate disruption revealed by Mr. Gladstone's proposal of surrender has caused the nation to start back, and the effect of its recoil is seen in the changed attitude of political intriguers. Good was perhaps involuntarily done by the Nationalist who gave improvident utterance to his rapture at the thought of seeing the legislation of American Fenians enforced by the Queen's troops on the loyal Protestants of Ulster.

Mr. Gladstone, though compelled to draw back, is still evidently bent on climbing into power by the help of the Parnellite Vote, for which he angles with the rhetorical skill of which he is only too great a master. Under cover of a historical allusion he even once more intimated his readiness to concede an Irish Parliament, thus holding out, for an unavowed purpose, a flag which he dares not hoist; a proceeding which his unflinching casuistry would no doubt be able to reconcile with his duty to his party and with political honour. But at this writing the Tories remain in office: in power, with a party numbering barely two-fifths of the House, they cannot be said to be. This, as was said before, was the best thing that could happen; it may lead to another dissolution of Parliament, and thus give the nation a chance at all events of pronouncing on its own fate, and determining, with eyes open, whether it will descend from the first place in Europe to the rank of a second-rate power. Of a permanent Tory reaction no Liberal need be afraid. Aristocracy is ruined in its base; its territorial wealth is departing; its political command of the counties has departed. Reforms of the House of Lords and of the Church are important, and they must come; but they may wait till the unity of the nation has been saved. If the present Government should fall, the next hope is a Moderate Coalition; but this, in face of Mr. Gladstone's manoeuvres, it will be very difficult to form.

"Cowardly" the London *Times* calls the conduct of both parties on the Irish question. Weak enough the attitude of the Government certainly is. What does it matter whether murder or boycotting is at present the chosen engine of Terrorism? Terrorism reigns in Ireland, and it is the first duty of a Government to restore to law-abiding citizens the protection of the law. But the Irish Protestants are "obstacles" to Lord Randolph Churchill in his intrigues with the Parnellites, and the caprice of destiny permits this political gamester to play not with the common stakes of the political gambling table, but with the unity of the nation, and with the lives, fortunes, and liberties of all the loyal citizens of Ireland.

The Press teems with projects for the settlement of the Irish question. It is useless to discuss them. All are plans more or less weak and tortuous for surrendering the Legislative Union and leaving Irish loyalty at the mercy of Rebellion. An Irish Legislature, under whatever name, would, as everybody must see, and as all outspoken Nationalists boast, become at once, in the hands into which it would fall, an engine of Separation. The contrivers of these schemes of Home Rule fail to see that the temper of the people to whom new powers are to be given makes all the difference. The avowed aim of the Irish leader is the destruction of the British Empire. A full measure of Local Government for Ireland, as well as for England and Scotland, had been promised before the rebellion broke out, but the knowledge that it was coming did not prevent the rebellion. There are only two practicable courses: to restore the supremacy of the National Government in Ireland, which may be done with ease if the House of Commons will for a moment lay aside its factions; and to let Ireland go, thus setting England free to deal with her as a foreign power, and to protect the Protestants of Ulster with the cannon.

Once more let it be noted that Mr. Parnell and his associates, while they complain that England will not attend to the claims of Ireland, have put forward no claim whatever. They have made no motion or proposal of any kind. They have only tried by obstruction and terrorism to bully Parliament and the nation. They hope in this way to extort instalments of Home Rule which they will at last improve into Separation.

The Roman Catholic bishops and priests seem to be now throwing their weight decidedly on the side of Dismemberment, though but the other day the Pope was thanking the Queen for the liberty and protection enjoyed by his Church in her dominions. It is some satisfaction to know that a Revolutionary Government in Ireland, like Revolutionary Governments elsewhere, will not be long in showing what is its natural relation to the Priest. Between Revolution, Romanism, and Protestantism, the Hibernian Republic, founded on a soil already teeming with conspiracy, terrorism, murder, and agrarian rapine, will be born under a happy star.

Mr. Gladstone claims and receives credit for his soothing tone. To soothe an angry but placable friend is right and wise: there is not much use in soothing a sworn and implacable enemy. The actual result of

Mr. Gladstone's language and bearing has been the constant growth of the rebellion in strength, malignity, and insolence, while personally he has reaped his reward in the overthrow of his Government, the ejection of his friends from their seats in Parliament, and perpetual threats against his own life. The practical effect could hardly have been worse if he had firmly declared from the outset that he would never suffer treason to lay its hand upon the Union, that he would uphold law at any cost, and that nothing should induce him to desert the Loyalists of Ireland. To his accomplishments and virtues everybody pays homage; but a brave and honest Sergeant of the Guards, with England and duty in his heart, would be a better leader for the nation. Whether he is Master of the Liberal Party, and able to use it for his designs, will presently be seen. My information differs from that of some journals which, in the conscientious performance of their party duties, cultivate the Irish vote.

The political rebellion, however, is not the worst part of the matter. It does not show its head in the field, and would collapse at once, and without resistance, before the resolute attitude of a united and patriotic Parliament. More dangerous is the agrarian revolt, from which alone the political revolution derives its strength. This, stimulated instead of being allayed by Mr. Gladstone's legislation, appears to be on the point of breaking out once anew. Property in land is held by as good a right as property in goods or stocks, and is just as much entitled to the protection of the Government. Nor is there any real force in the plea that the Irish tenant represents tribal right: if he does, he must represent also tribal liabilities to coyne and livery, bonaght, soroken, coshery, cuddies, and other customary exactions of the Chiefs. But this Celtic clansman has often a Saxon name, and often he has come in by the eviction of a previous holder. Still, wholesale ejection is desperate work for a Government. The State is bound to defend property, but owners are bound to make their property defensible. This Irish absentee landlords have hardly done. To buy them out, however, at the expense of the thrifty people of England and Scotland, would be most unjust, and the Irish farms would be scarcely out of the hands of the landlord before they were in those of the money lender.

Worse than either political rebellion or agrarian revolt, and the real root of all the danger and mischief, is the absence of anything worthy to be called a Government. There is no authority now in Great Britain but that which is vested in an assembly elected by masses of ignorance and passion, full of demagogism instead of patriotic duty, and split into at least four factions, not one of which is strong enough to support a Ministry; while public character has so utterly broken down, that men of great estate, high rank, and illustrious name are found manoeuvring against each other for the support of a rebel vote. Who can predict the end?

GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE EXAMINER.

THERE is a class of gentlemen, usually old and invariably moral, sometimes severe and generally fluent, who, after prolonged travels in other lands, or even flying visits to foreign cities, return with the fullest "experiences" of the immoralities of foreigners. In letters, articles, lectures, and endless conversations, they pour out volubly their pious horror at the degraded condition of those who inhabit "the slums" of London, Edinburgh, or Paris. There are few temptations so strong as that which seizes one at times to stop one of these godly men in the midst of some fervent lament, and solemnly and significantly *wink*. What was it brought you to the slums, my dear sir? Was it not, in fact, sheer curiosity, with perhaps just a hint of some more cunning device of "the enemy" concealed under the curiosity? We will not investigate too closely. But there remains always the temptation to wink. I have been led into these remarks by the hasty perusal of a little volume that might have been interesting and is only amusing, but amusing in a way that the author did not intend, and that suggested the remarks with which I commenced. The volume is entitled "An Account of the Establishment of the British Protectorate over the Southern Shores of New Guinea," and it is written by Mr. Charles Lyne, who was with the British force as a correspondent. One opens the book with some pleasurable anticipations; one closes it with the recollection only of "the British flag" and the petticoats of the native women! The flag was a matter of course; it was to fly it the expedition was sent; but the resources of the British Navy were not exerted to discover new varieties of petticoats. This fascinating but fatal garment exerted on Mr. Lyne a malign influence. He has one eye occasionally on the scenery and "the flag," but both eyes are mainly occupied, in a way that would delight the soul of the writer of "The Development of Dress," with the native petticoats—which indeed are not large enough to occupy so much attention. At Port Moresby he tells us

that "the women and girls wear a petticoat made of pandanus fibre which descends from the waist almost to the knees," and in this way interest in the subject is excited. At the public school the school girls "wore fibre petticoats." The New Guinea women again "wags her petticoat with as much style and effect as her sex in any more civilized place," a fact of tremendous importance in ethnological science. At Hall Sound "the women wore the grass petticoat or skirt, though it was not long enough to reach their knees"; a subject on which, of course, a man with a fine flow of words might dwell with immense moral effect. At Yule Island "the petticoats were of the same material" as at Port Moresby, that being, naturally, the centre of fashion. The Queen of, or at, Cape Suckling "was attired in a grass petticoat" and a string of beads, which shows that it only required a little development to enable her to reach the point of artistic perfection at which, like Lord Beaconsfield, she would want "ropes of pearls." When the Queen was photographed "her grass petticoat was arranged as gracefully as possible," with results not as satisfactory as any photographer with a conscience for art would desire. At Motu Motu things are getting worse, style is vanishing and propriety is disappearing; "the women and girls were scantily attired, though most of them wore a kind of grass or fibre petticoat." The petticoat is not only the principal object of Mr. Lyne's attention, but it appears also to be a considerable article of commerce. "They had nothing to sell" at one place "but petticoats"; leading one to the inevitable conclusion that one of the first things a moral nation like England is bound to do is to purchase all the garments in the market and—present them to the natives. In such case future travellers will be spared the astonishment that Mr. Lyne experienced, and that left him in a mental condition so feminine that he could write of nothing, or next to nothing, but petticoats. It will be a subject for regret if the "spirited foreign policy" of the Empire should result in the annexation of a country in which the natives make and sell "nothing but petticoats," because there is no demand for them, of that material and length, in the Mother Country—unless, indeed, the managers of theatres should see their way clear to a cheap and virtuous decoration of their ballet troupes.

The good effect of purely feminine criticism on law and literature and art and domestic architecture is admitted with decent gratitude by us all. There is still a field in which feminine effort may effect wholesome reforms. It is the field of travel. Given a woman traveller with a bright wit, a sharp pen, and a taste for writing, and the good she might do is incalculable. Railway conductors might be made civil. Steamboat servants, even on Lake Ontario, might be made less indecently offensive. Hotel clerks might be made to wince even in their most stolid moods. And some decent regard for comfort and for the delicacies of life might be made to supplant the garish glitter and barbarous discomfort of our railways and river steamers. Two little volumes have recently appeared which in some degree fulfil a small part of the desired object. Mrs. Howard Vincent has published "Forty Thousand Miles Over Land and Water," and the well-known Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer has given us "Flying Leaves," a journal of travel from East to West. The books are not works of genius at all, but they are bright and womanly and clever; and they have a freshness that makes them easy reading. To Mrs. Howard Vincent one desires to pay instant homage, for in her third chapter she startles us agreeably by saying of Canada "it may have been prejudice, but we thought that the country bore signs of greater prosperity than over the American border." Prejudice—not at all, it is a delightful compliment from a charming writer, and is conveyed to us in that delightfully ungrammatical style of which women alone are graceful professors. Most travellers say just the opposite about the relative appearance of the two countries; but then most travellers are stupid, whereas Mrs. Vincent is a truly observing woman, and is much more accurate than most travellers. Hamilton, she tells us, is "a prosperous town"—which some natives have indeed denied, but only for a purpose; and Toronto pleased her greatly. A slip of the pen makes her say that "the comfortable wooden houses of the upper and middle orders (this is very felicitous) convey an idea of prosperity." Mrs. Vincent acknowledges with thanks the kindness of Mr. Hodgins, Q.C., who introduced Mr. Vincent to "some of the chief political men," *i.e.*, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Ross, which shows a somewhat one-sided view of the situation, and obviously deprived the Tories of a very charming opportunity and acquaintance. Mrs. Vincent, in spite of the introduction to Hon. Mr. Ross, declares that the Provincial Assembly structure "is a dingy building," and if that does not set the project of a new building booming nothing will. Mrs. Pfeiffer is a little more discursive and also a little more daring than Mrs. Vincent, being more used to the sight of herself in print. She records her cabman's veracious history of the not undistinguished French-Canadian "who with two successive wives" (it is always well to

be accurate, and "successive" is accurate and moral,) "had distinguished himself by being the father of twenty-two children," and who, as our informant declared, was "as fine a Frenchman as ever stepped, and weighed two hundred pounds"—to all of which there are some who can testify. Mrs. Pfeiffer talks of the "ill-paved, ill-lighted streets" of Ottawa. That was the case a year ago, even less than a year ago; but thanks to the Mayor's energy, the reproach is no longer deserved, and Ottawa streets, next summer when the snow goes, will be the best in Canada. Mrs. Pfeiffer is not satisfied with the régime of the Princess Louise, is very sharp in her attack on the National Gallery of paintings; but is "delighted with the aspect of Toronto," though she has a fierce and feminine attack on the accommodations and food of the river and lake mail-boats. A complaint that Rideau House (meaning, I suppose, Rideau Hall,) was not occupied in order that a letter from the Foreign Office might be presented, strikes one as being a trifle unreasonable. The Foreign Office is not, by the practice of public life or by the Canadian Constitution, at liberty to send out people to stay at Rideau Hall. One of the few privileges which a Governor-General should possess is certainly that of choosing his own guests and fixing his own hours of being at home. But travellers, male and female, are apt to be hasty at times.

M. J. G.

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1886.

GOVERNMENT by Party is the dominant fact in the political system of the United States, as of many other countries. The Federal Constitution takes no account of this fact, and makes no conscious provision for its operation. Hence, the theory and practice of government are out of harmony, and thereby results great friction, non-action, and dislocation in the working of the machinery of administration.

It is so difficult to bring about the slightest change in our Constitution, by reason of the complex procedure of amendment, that any defect or omission in it, resulting in weak or misdirected play of its functions, is especially serious. Those who made it were not strangers to the phenomena of Party organization and government (although in their day Party had not received anything like its present development); but their judgments happened to be limited and their wills controlled by the two overshadowing necessities that had brought them together. The young Republic was going to pieces internally, and this danger threatened the ultimate independence of the whole family. To restore the several States of the Confederacy to mutual harmony, and to organize the common strength as a barrier against foreign aggression, were the tasks that our Constitution makers set themselves to do. This could not be done without a strong and single Executive, and yet, if made too strong, it might absorb all the powers of government. To guard against this, they separated the legislative power utterly from the executive power, even to the extent of providing that no person holding an office under the United States should be a member of the Legislature, and they conferred upon the Senate a negative upon the appointment of all public officers. Having thus fenced the President about with safeguards against despotism, they proceeded to make him independent within his sphere, by protecting his official salary against reduction and reserving to him the power of laying before the Legislature projects of legislation.

In a recent commentary on the message of President Cleveland to the Congress lately assembled at Washington, I pointed out one result of the exclusion of the President from the business of legislation, in the feeble, incomplete, and even inaccurate grasp which he had acquired of the state and the needs of the law in respect of important matters of government. He had found in the course of administration that things were going badly in certain directions, and he advised Congress to find out if anything was wrong with the laws governing such matters, and, if there was, to devise a remedy. This double-headed injunction was addressed to two debating bodies, one consisting of seventy-eight and the other of three hundred and twenty-five members, all of them excluded from participation in the practical work of government, and who are dispersed and attending to their personal business for nearly two-thirds of their term of office. Let one fancy the Queen's Speech telling "My Lords and Gentlemen" that life and property were insecure, and peace and prosperity prostrate, in Ireland, and that they had better see if the laws were defective and devise amendments of them—fancy this, and then the whole body of cabinet and departmental officers betaking themselves off, leaving the House of Commons to do the work of scrutiny and invention, and to regulate the conduct of business, without aid and direction from the Executive, and one has a fair picture of the actual relations between the President and the Congress of the United States. Is it any wonder that Congress has become a mob, legislation a football, and the sessions almost sterile of any result but disturbance to business and industry?

Take the Silver question, which the President's Message presents as one of extreme and urgent importance to the public, and which is equally important to the fortunes of his own political party. Although the nominal head of his party, there is no authorized way in which he can impose his leadership upon that party, or relieve himself of his formal responsibility should the party refuse to follow his lead. He has said openly that he will not use the public patronage to bribe Democratic members of Congress into support of his leadership, and the party is tearing itself to pieces on

that and every other question of prime importance. Three years hence we shall perhaps be re-electing Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency on the unfruitful issue of his being, personally, a good man, but the party to which he nominally belongs will have done nothing to justify its installation to power, and many of its members now in Congress will be thrown out, as the majority of them richly deserve. In sober fact, there has been no Democratic Party for this past seven or eight years, except on the single question of ousting the so-called Republicans from the spoils of Government; and now that they have got into power, and find the spoils in large part inaccessible, the party is rapidly going to pieces, which is the one redeeming feature of the situation. The Republican Party will hold together a while longer, because it is better disciplined and has more intelligence, and its leaders are able to join hands about the question of regaining such of the public plunder as it lost by the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Since the institution of the present Union, the United States have rarely been without great political issues to engage the attention of the people, and to afford opportunity for able men to come to the front and lead the masses to a definite settlement of them. But all this time the science and art of administration have been neglected, and now that good administration has become so essential to the well-being of our complex social organization, we find not only a lack of experience and training for its application, but a divergence between our constitutional and party systems of government that threatens to keep our administrative faculties paralyzed for an indefinite time ahead. B.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Our English correspondent writes respecting the influences which turned the scales in the elections:--

The boroughs declared with no uncertain voice against disestablishment of the Church, against a wavering foreign, or rather against a wavering Egyptian, policy, and last, but not least, against commercial depression. But in the counties, where Hodge now reigns supreme, other influences were evidently at work. Let us enquire what these influences were. I happened during the period of the elections to pass some days in Wiltshire, and as it is in this county that squirearchy, landlordism, and all that is understood by the "big houses" influence received the severest blow, I took some little pains to find out what was passing in the minds of the "sons of the soil." The conviction I arrived at was this, that Wiltshire Hodge has little love for his landlord, less for his parson, and least of all for his immediate suzerain, the farmer. Did he not, therefore, display an eminently human, if not a very Christian, instinct in voting diametrically opposite to the expressed wishes and predilections of squire, parson, and farmer? It is the fashion to say that Hodge really believed in the Liberal promise of three acres and a cow, and it is even alleged that one voter brought a halter with him to the polling booth.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1886.

How the whistling wind drives sleet and snow
O'er each cave and each ledge, o'er each fence and each bough;
O'er tracks on earth's surface, o'er man's footsteps of sin,
The angel of God scatters purity in,
Reminding proud Mammon through each cycle of time
How the Heavens are pure and the Earth full of crime;
How his carvings and workings in iron and clay
Are hidden and covered by God in a day:
Where Man rears his mounds for the proud or the just
They are levelled and equalled by Nature's white dust.
It falls upon king and pauper alike,
Regardless of station, of wealth, or of might;
The white cloaks of courtiers it contrasts to shame;
To the blush of the cheek it adds freshness and flame;
To the festive in age or the sportive in youth
Earth's wintery garlands are atoms of mirth.
Then, welcome the snow, though heavy the fall,
God's emblem of purity, power o'er all.

Toronto.

CHARLES SHEARD, M.D.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.
Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—“A.” presents one view of “Christianity and Total Abstinence.” You will kindly allow me to present another in a few words, mostly quotations from an undoubted authority on both sides.

Our Saviour, who made wine from water at the marriage feast in Cana, said on another occasion: “It is impossible but that offences will come; but woe to him through whom they come. It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones.” On the principle of avoiding giving offence to “little ones,” or those who are weak in any respect, the Apostle Paul says: “All things indeed are pure, but it is evil for that man

who eateth with offence. It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.” And again: “Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak. For if any man see thee which hast knowledge sit at meat in the idol's temple, shall not the conscience of him which is weak be emboldened to eat those things which are offered to idols; and through thy knowledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ died! But when ye sin so against the brethren, and wound their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. Wherefore, if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.”

Application.—Would He who denounced with such woes the laying of stumbling blocks in the path of those who are mentally, morally, or physically weak, Himself provide, in large quantities, to a convivial gathering of people who had already “well drunk” (“drunk freely,” R. V.), a wine which is causing thousands of our strongest men to stumble every year? Is our generation weaker than that in the days of our Saviour, or is our wine stronger? Could He, whose example was always safe to the weakest, leading all upward only, and who, instead of causing offence by selfish indulgence, denied Himself to death in order to save others—could He possibly furnish, in our day, a marriage party with fifteen “firkins” of our wine, when the party had already drunk “to the full”? And would this manifest forth His glory? I fear that the man who would furnish even “blue ribbon beer” in such circumstances would bring rather more shame on his head than glory; but what of One from whom so much more would be expected than of any mere man?

But let the wine be what it may, “circumstances alter cases.” Meat is both harmless and wholesome in ordinary circumstances, argues the Apostle Paul; but there were circumstances in which it would be a stumbling block to weak brethren; and in such circumstances, the Apostle would be a total abstainer from it if he should live as long as the world would stand. Would “A.’s” example in drinking our mildest wine be as safe to his children as his example of abstinence? Of course, he must bear his own burden of responsibility; but it is neither wise nor kind of any one to stigmatize as “clerical purists” those whom, certainly, neither the Master nor His Apostle would condemn for their self-denial in either meat or drink, “lest they should make their brother to offend.” B.

JAPAN.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—I am glad to see in your “Topics” of January 14 some references to Japanese matters in refreshing contrast to a great deal that appears in Western papers about that interesting country, the most of which is very misleading; and yet, amid the general accuracy of the articles in THE WEEK, a few errors have crept in that you will allow me to correct:

1. Instead of Japan having “long recognized the desirability of a closer alliance with England,” she has become more firmly convinced that her safety lies in not allying herself more than absolutely necessary with any Western power. She is not likely to desire any alliance with England or any other Western power until they treat her fairly, and remove the incubus which they hold upon her development, and in consequence of which she is compelled to forego the advantages of opening up her territory to foreign intercourse.

2. Compulsory education is not one of “their latest steps in the path of civilization.” That has been a fact in Japan for a number of years. The chief change of late has been to enforce a fee in certain circumstances where formerly education was free.

3. In the matter of introducing Roman letters in place of Chinese ideographs and Japanese *Kana*, it was not members of the *Kana* Society who inaugurated the campaign in favour of the more radical change, but the professors and most prominent officials in connection with the Imperial Tokio University. Nor was the method of writing in Roman letters a discovery of this later movement, for the committee appointed to fix on an authoritative system of transliteration—of which I was a member—simply took and slightly modified a system already in use for over twenty years: that introduced by Dr. Hepburn, a medical missionary from the United States, and in which his great dictionary is published. Foreigners had already published quite a large amount of transliterated literature before the Japanese themselves took it up, and it has yet to fight its way to recognition and success. The society now numbers 6,079 members, of whom 314 are foreigners.

4. English is not yet taught in the primary schools throughout the country by decree of State; it is permitted and encouraged—but the lack of teachers confines the actual teaching to a comparatively small number. In spite of that, however, it is true that an immense and increasing impetus has been given to the spread of the English language and the influence of English literature.

5. I think it hardly fair to leave the impression that Christian missionaries spend their strength to any great extent in combating Confucianism, Buddhism, or Shinto—“slaying the slain.” They are engaged a hundredfold more largely in lifting up the Christ of the Gospels, and meeting every phase of unbelief as it appears in living reality. As you say, “Western philosophy is indeed largely destructive.” Japan is finding that it is not only destructive of old fogyism but of all moral sanctions as well, and the Christian missionary is trying to replace the destroyed moral sanctions of the past with the better and more enduring ones of Jesus Christ. Allow me the honour of handing you a book of lectures and a pamphlet or two, which will indicate some of the lines along which we move. Yours truly,

C. S. EBY (Nine years missionary in Japan).

Cobourg, Ont., January 15, 1886.

The Week,

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

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THE Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario is in the gift of the Prime Minister, but it is not his personal property, to be dealt with as he pleases. It is his duty when the term has expired to fill up the appointment. If he thinks fit to reappoint, well and good: nobody could object, we believe, and most people would be pleased, if he decided to give Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson a second term. But he has no right for his personal convenience to leave the occupants of Government House in a state of uncertainty as to their tenure, and the Province in doubt who is to be its head. Whether the office is of any use at all, or a mere waste of public money, is a moot question which need not be discussed here. Its functions, if it has any, are social, and it is impossible that they can be discharged by a gentleman and lady who are mere tenants on sufferance, and are expecting every day to quit their mansion.

WE sincerely trust our esteemed *Globe* is not about to commit the Liberal Party, or itself, to Socialism. In its issue on Friday, in an article on "The Latest British Revolution," it says:—

Everywhere the working people are demanding a larger share of the product and determined to have it. They have given the world every improvement it possesses, every building, railway, ship, machine; every atom of permanent plant; they clothe, warm, and feed the world, and they are now bent on acquiring a due share in its comforts and enjoyments.

And it declares that Radicalism proposes never to falter in the pursuit of the desired end—the fair distribution of wealth. Now, if we look about us in Canada we shall see that hardly one man in a thousand that are well off has acquired wealth by other means than hard work—almost universally if workmen could go back to the beginning of the prosperity of their employers they would see that the foundation was laid by sheer hard work, and the after-structure was built up by the same means. Yet these are to be made share their wealth—earned by life-long hand or brain work—with a mass who either have hardly begun their work, have misused their opportunities, or have—as many unfortunately must do—failed. And when the distribution is made—when all is reduced to a dead level of poverty and mediocrity—no one being allowed to emerge from it, who, will the *Globe* please inform us, is to do the thinking and planning for the workers? How could workmen do their work without men of leisure to invent for and guide them? How could they get to work at all without men of capital to gather the material for work? If there were no division of labour—for this is what such crude projects mean—and each man had to grow and manufacture his food and clothing and the thousand and one articles in daily use, who would have had time to invent the steam-engine, the telegraph, and the many other labour-saving machines and improvements in machinery which have given the workingman of to-day better and greater diversity of comforts than kings enjoyed a few centuries ago? The *Globe* is talking pure Socialism, which, if adopted, would dissolve society into barbarism, and reduce the workingman to the level of a beast of burden.

WHILE the unauthorized and most unfortunate attack was being made upon Poundmaker at Cut Knife, a very different course was pursued, with the best and most instructive results, in dealing with some Indians of another tribe. The File Hill Indians had been alarmed by the movements of a party of troops sent to look after carts, and their alarm, as is surmised, had been increased by information of the attack upon Poundmaker. In a panic, they left their Reserve, took up a position in a *coulée*, and began there to fortify themselves with rifle-pits, and at the same time to steal the horses of the neighbouring settlers. Colonel William O'Brien was at this time in command of troops at Qu'Appelle. Divining the real state of the case, and wishing not to "distinguish himself" but to do his duty to the country, he, instead of attacking the Indians, and converting their groundless fear into actual hostility, paid them a friendly visit in company with the Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian Agent of the district, leaving even his sword and revolver behind him, that there might be no doubt as to his pacific intentions. He met the chiefs at the house of a Half-breed near the *coulée*, and had a long interview with them.

He found, as he had expected, that they were simply frightened and had no evil intentions whatever. They were completely pacified by his assurances, left the *coulée*, and went back to their Reserve. Thus bloodshed, with its train of evil consequences, was averted; and thus, perhaps, it may be averted again if Indians, when they begin to show signs of disturbance, are handled with the same temper and wisdom.

COMMENTING on Sir John A. Macdonald's speech at a house dinner of the St. George's Club on January 4th, the *Paris Journal des Débats*—which seems to have taken offence at Sir John's statement that "the French population of Canada had no sympathy with the infidelity, the rabid democracy, of modern France" (which is true enough)—says:—

Sir John predicted what the United States would do in case of an invasion of Canada by France, but he did not think proper to predict what England would do. He also abstained from explaining why the Monroe doctrine would apply to France, if it occupied Canada, while it does not apply to England now occupying it. The Monroe doctrine resolves itself, as everybody knows, into these few words: America for the Americans. Supposing the United States were disposed to invoke it against the French, would not the logic of public law lead them to invoke it against the English and to invite England to evacuate the Dominion of Canada?

But there is this vital difference between the application of the Monroe doctrine to France and to England: English power is already established here, and the Americans themselves, being of English kin, do not desire to oppose the expansion of English ideas; while Latin ideas, being alien, will not be permitted to interfere with the homogeneous development of this northern continent. The United States would, if they had the power, be more likely to invite the French-Canadians to leave the Province of Quebec than the English the Dominion of Canada. Surely the *Débats* must remember the result of the French attempt to establish a Latin empire in Mexico.

IN the course of the same speech, Sir John, referring to some question as to the future of the Dominion, and the loyalty of the French-Canadians, said:—

He had great pleasure in stating that if there was a loyal body within the bounds of the English Empire that body would be found amongst the French-Canadians. Much had been said about Imperial Federation. Speaking for the Dominion of Canada, they were ready to accept the increased responsibility entailed by federation; ready to enter into an offensive and defensive league with the Mother Country; and to sacrifice their last man and their last shilling in defence of the empire.

This deliverance, which sounds suspiciously like an echo of Sir George E. Cartier's "last gun," must have greatly surprised some among Sir John's hearers. These cannot but have remembered that when England was plunged in difficulties for want of troops, while New South Wales equipped and sent a contingent to the Soudan, paying their expenses, Canada sent not even a good wish. It is true a few individual volunteers offered to go, on being well paid for the service; but such help as this England could get from any foreign country. And as to French-Canadian loyalty to England, the simple and very evident truth is they have no regard whatever for England. Their loyalty is confined strictly to the Province of Quebec: they have not yet risen to the conception of citizenship in the Dominion; much less have they any regard for the British Empire, of which it forms a part. The fact is patent to all in Quebec that the French-Canadian's only aim is to preserve his language, his laws, his religion—to found a New France, alien to the surrounding Saxondom: how dangerous then is it to mislead English statesmen with the expectation that in case of need they may rely upon assistance from a united Canada. Jean Baptiste will fight to defend his home, and the institutions that are dear to him; not otherwise. The British Empire, though it protects him in the enjoyment of these as no other Government would, is not one of these institutions; and when Sir John stated the contrary he sowed the seed of much possible mischief. Unless removed by contradiction, the impression that England may rely on Canada for help in case of need may very dangerously come to be regarded as a fact, instead of being, what it is, a mere postprandial imagination.

UNLESS the Western and Southern States bestir themselves, there is little likelihood of a renewal of the Fishery Treaty between the States and Canada. The debate in the Senate the other day revealed a strong feeling on the part of New England against any treaty whatever: both the New England and the Lake fishermen want protection, and their intention is, if possible, to defeat the treaty negotiations. Senator Frye's inconsequent preamble and resolution, on which the debate arose, argued that because under the old treaty the United States paid five and a half million dollars to Canada, and the Canadian fishery fleet increased, therefore no new treaty of any sort ought to be made. The West and South were not heard;

but the incontinent reference of the question, without further debate, to the Committee on Foreign Relations seems to indicate that the design to tax the consumers of fish throughout the whole country for the benefit of a few fishermen may succeed. For in the similar discussion by the House Committee the same feeling of opposition became apparent. The consideration of the Fisheries question was there linked with that of Reciprocity;—which means that the United States want our lumber but do not want our fish.

PERHAPS the lapse of the late Fishery Treaty may do good—if it teach the Maritime Provinces greater self-reliance. They have been so long reliant on the United States markets that they have not kept pace in enterprise with their neighbours of Newfoundland. These, by properly curing their fish, have been able to open ready markets in Spain and Portugal, Gibraltar, Sicily and Italy, Brazil and South America; while the Nova Scotians, relying on always finding a market close at hand, have got into the habit of so slightly curing their fish that it is unfit for the more distant markets. A small quantity has, indeed, been regularly sent to the West Indies; but a depression exists in that market, and it cannot in any case take much. Yet this year a quantity of the larger fish, formerly sold green in the United States, has been cured and thrown on that market—a sacrifice which need not have been made if it were in use to cure the fish dry and hard for distant markets. If more pains were taken in curing Nova Scotia fish—curing it less, giving it a few days more sun, and making it harder—it would be so nearly equal to Newfoundland fish that it could compete anywhere with the latter. The size of the Bank fish is quite suitable to the Portuguese and the Mediterranean markets; but soft cured, it suits only the American market. Hard cured, however—as may be quite easily done—it will find a ready sale in the enormous markets of Europe and South America; and Nova Scotia may dispense with the markets of the United States—if they still remain closed. And as to inter-provincial trade—which has been cut off by the lower rates and better facilities for carrying fresh fish furnished by the United States railways—the Canadian railways ought to be at once furnished with refrigerator cars, and the fish dealers should be encouraged by low rates to send fish to remote points west, just as western millers are encouraged to send cheap flour to the seaboard.

THE *Christian Union* has been gathering information with respect to the working of High License in Illinois and Prohibition in Iowa; and publishes reports from eighty or ninety correspondents in each State. Among these are eminent business men, prominent lawyers, judges, clergymen, and members of the Y. M. C. A., selected without reference to any inclination to either side they may have. In summing up the evidence the *Union* says:—

A careful comparison of these reports, we think, makes tolerably clear three conclusions:

First. In a large number of the smaller villages the public saloons have been closed neither by High License nor by State Prohibition, but by local sentiment under local-option law.

Second. In the rural districts Prohibition and High License operate about equally effectively. The number of small villages from which the saloon has been driven out by High License and the local option combined is apparently about as great in Illinois as the number from which it has been driven out by Prohibition in Iowa.

Third. On the other hand, High License has operated to reduce the number of saloons and the amount of drunkenness and disorder (whether the amount of drinking or not it is not so certain) in the larger cities of Illinois, while the number of saloons and the amount of drunkenness and disorder have sensibly increased in the larger cities under Prohibition in Iowa. Thus the substantially unanimous testimony is to the effect that in Chicago the saloons have been reduced in number by several hundreds, that the lowest saloons are the ones that have been closed, and that drunkenness and disorder have been greatly decreased, while from Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Keokuk, Sioux City, in Iowa, the testimony is substantially unanimous that there has been a marked increase in the number of saloons and in the drunkenness and disorder which they have produced.

Thus it appears that in the smaller villages Local Option (by which we understand a right given to each village separately, independently of its neighbours, to close public saloons within its precincts) is most effective; in rural districts High License and Local Option are as efficient as Prohibition; in large cities High License has sensibly diminished the number of saloons and the amount of drunkenness and disorder, while Prohibition has sensibly increased both! To the promoters of the Scott Act movement in Toronto we earnestly commend a consideration of this last-mentioned point: the result of the whole inquiry, whose reliability, we suppose, no one will doubt, is most instructive, and may serve as a useful warning to Scott Act advocates everywhere.

A CONFLICT is arising between the President and the Senate over the presidential removals from civil offices. Before taking office the President extensively published that he would not remove any one from office, save for offensive partisanship, unfitness, or maladministration of trust; and now that over two thousand nominations to various offices come before the Senate for their assent, they ask the President to furnish his reasons for dismissing the former incumbents. If the removals had been made under the old "party spoils" system nothing would be said, for the Republican Senate agree with that system; but, as it is, the President has in effect declared that all the removals are for cause—for one or the other causes above mentioned—and accordingly the persons dismissed, to clear their characters, or to enable them to answer any charge, desire to be informed of the reasons for dismissal; which seems only reasonable: under no Civil Service should a citizen be sent out of office with an undeserved suspicion on him. The Senate are using this point as a weapon against the Executive. The President however has authority for refusing to furnish the Senate with his reasons for making removals. It is true the Tenure of Office Bill, passed in the time of Andrew Johnson, required such information from the President; but that bill was passed solely for the purpose of thwarting Johnson—of no President was such information ever required except him. This bill is probably unconstitutional; and when Johnson's term expired the provision requiring the Executive to give reasons for suspensions from office was repealed at the instance of President Grant, who protested that it interfered with the proper exercise of the executive functions. Moreover, the question was really settled in the First Congress under Washington. Within a few weeks of Washington's inauguration a similar dispute arose as to the President's power of removal, which ended in a full recognition of that right. It is plain that the President, whose constitutional duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, must have the power to remove those for whose acts he is responsible—or he cannot secure obedience to his orders. But a larger question—which is now to be determined—is whether the Executive shall remain an independent co-ordinate branch of Government, or whether its power shall be absorbed by the Legislature. And if a just balance is to be maintained between these branches of the United States Government, the present demand of the Senate must, we think, be denied.

ONE signing himself "A Roman Catholic" sends to the *London Times* two anecdotes illustrative of Irish feeling. The first refers to the attempted change of the name of Sackville Street by the Dublin Corporation, which was forbidden by the Court of Queen's Bench, but is now adopted by a firm that puts "O'Connell Street Upper" on all its books and advertisements. The second anecdote we give in the words of the writer:

"The oldest and most popular prayer book used by Roman Catholics is the well-known 'Garden of the Soul.' In all old editions of this book there was a prayer for the Queen and the Royal Family, used generally on Sundays at the chief mass of the day. For this reason it was given in Latin and in English, having a versicle and response and collect mentioning the Queen by name. Not long ago I bought from a London Catholic publisher a 'Garden of the Soul,' a comparatively new edition, published in Dublin, which in general get-up leaves nothing to be desired except a little better English here and there. But on looking for the prayer for the Queen—well, the prayer remains as before, at the end of the mass; but the Queen has gone. 'Our rulers' have taken the place of the Queen; 'Our rulers who . . . have undertaken the government of these realms.'"

This, of course, refers to Parnell, O'Donovan Rossa, and Company. But they undertook too big a job when they proposed to govern England; and the prayers have not helped them much.

On the 4th January Lord Dufferin, speaking in the Legislative Council at Calcutta, referred to the new position of India with relation to the European political world. The area of our political influence and responsibilities had now brought India, he said, into direct contact with one of the greatest military Powers. He had confidence in the wisdom and pacific intentions of the Czar and his Government. He also believed that the Ameer desired to act fairly with us. But we had entered into engagements with the Ameer, which, while he acted faithfully, would compel us to resent any infringement of his territory. Collisions between nations depended upon accident as well as upon fixed policy. The presence of the Ameer in the Viceroy's camp at Rawul Pindiee had alone prevented the Penjdeh incident from giving rise to the risk of a great war. The Viceroy added: "We should be neglecting the teachings of the past, and be traitors to our obvious duty in the present, if we did not put the frontier in an adequate state of defence. We must bar the doors against all comers and all danger of intrusion from without." The precautionary measures, pro-

ceeded Lord Dufferin, consisted, first, in frontier and strategic railways; secondly, in frontier fortresses and strong places; thirdly, in additions to the British and native forces—the additions sanctioned by the Indian Government being fewer than those urged by the late Commander-in-Chief.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes: "Lord Dufferin and the Indian military authorities are said to be contemplating an important step with regard to the armies of the native Indian Princes. These are at present in a very disorganized condition, and are in most cases a mere rabble; but it is difficult to interfere with them without touching the susceptibilities of our feudatories. The main points of the new plan are—first, to make the number of men proportionate to the population and revenue of each State; secondly, to put these armies in the Indian Army List on the nominal footing of Imperial troops, a step which it is expected will gratify the Princes; and, finally, to place a certain number of British officers in command. The reform is a very delicate measure, and requires careful handling; but it is anticipated that by judicious diplomacy, and especially by putting the regiments on the nominal strength of the Indian army, it can be carried out to the satisfaction of the feudatories."

A FRIEND, says the *Critic*, who has followed the course of Arctic events pretty closely sends me a few lines that contain a good deal of truth, if not the whole of it: "In Arctic matters, success amounts to nothing. Public interest and praise are the reward of *suffering*. De Long did nothing but suffer. He was the great hero until Greely did—what? Nothing but suffer, and—like De Long—lose nearly all his men. Sir Allen Young went out and in one summer's cruise rescued a party of shipwrecked explorers and brought them to England without losing a man. His skill and judgment took him right to the spot where he expected to find them, on Nova Zembla, and there they were. His achievement was lost sight of. But if he had lost his ship, and his own crew had perished as well as that which he went to rescue, he would have become a famous hero. I believe one gets more credit for failing than for succeeding in the Arctic."

THE new repeating-rifle with which the Austro-Hungarian infantry is to be armed has, the *Standard's* correspondent at Pesth says, been tested during the past three months by five battalions, and found to be excellent in every way, and altogether superior to the French repeating-rifle. The correspondent had an opportunity of handling one of these weapons recently, and says the chief point seems to be the wonderfully simple manner in which, by means of spiral springs, the cartridges are pushed forward and the empty cases thrown out. One pressure on the crank places five cartridges ready for firing, and another turn ejects five empty cartridge cases, five fresh cartridges being simultaneously placed in the magazine. So far, it is clear that the problem has been solved, and that we have a serviceable weapon by which the men can fire with marvellous rapidity.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Berlin has given an account of a visit he paid the other day to the historian Von Ranke. The old scholar does his eight hours' daily work in two "shifts," as the miners say, of four hours each—the first from ten to two, and the second from nine in the evening till about one a.m. In the afternoon he has his two hours' walk (like many active-minded men he finds driving "a bore"); and to his capacity for open-air exercise he attributes his power of work. He is no smoker, but (as Lord Bramwell will be pleased to hear) he "can always enjoy a glass of good wine," and sleeps soundly after his labours. In these he is aided by two secretaries, who read, look up authorities, make excerpts from the 30,000 books of the library, and write down the substance of them as condensed by Von Ranke in the successive volumes of the "Weltgeschichte"—"rather a stiff bit of work," as the old man admits; "but with God's gracious help we shall do it—we shall do it." Of England, as befits a great historian, her expansion and world-embracing power, he speaks with enthusiasm; and "as an historian, not as a politician," he is convinced that "the course of history and the development of events all point to the absolute necessity of the English converting Egypt into another link in the chain which binds England to India."

DR. CANTANI, an Italian *savant*, has applied the doctrine of the survival of the fittest in combating zymotic diseases; that is, he is endeavouring to destroy pathogenic microbes by means of microbes which are harmless under the given conditions. He claims to have obtained remarkably favourable results by administering *Bacterium termo* (the agent of putrefaction) in cases of tuberculosis. The organism in question, he maintains, is innocuous to the patient, but it destroys the tubercle bacillus.

THE richest woman in the world lives in Chili. She is known by the sobriquet of the Countess of Monte Christo (her name is Cousino), and no one—not even herself—knows the exact number of her millions. Her ancestry can be traced to the days of the conquest. The ancestors of her late husband, too, shared in the spoils of the conquest. The estates, on both sides, were continually increased by the addition of those of less thrifty proprietors, until they became the largest and most valuable of all the haciendas of Chili. Both estates were united twenty-four years ago by the marriage of the late Don and his surviving widow. While he lived he was the richest man in Chili, and she the richest woman, for their property was kept separate, both managing their own estates. The husband, at his death, willed all his property to his wife, so that now she has millions of acres of land, millions of money, hundreds of thousands of flocks and herds, coal, copper, and silver mines, acres of real estate in Santiago and Valparaiso, a fleet of iron steamships, smelting works, a railroad, and other productive property, yielding her an income of millions a year.

THE other day, at a place called Prickwillow, a man was driving some cows from one farm to the other, and one of the cows bolted and climbed a bank. Against this bank, and built with a sloping roof below it, is a blacksmith's shop. At the moment that the cow got on to the bank a Conservative politician was in the shop haranguing the blacksmith—a Radical—on what he was pleased to term "Radical lies and false promises." "You've returned a Radical for the county," said the Tory, and "now where's your cow and your three acres? I suppose you expected 'em to fall through the roof!" At this moment there was a crash, and through the roof there fell, right at the feet of the Tory disbeliever, a real live cow. He—the politician, not the cow—gave a wild yell of terror and fled. He was afraid the three acres would follow and crush him. This story is absolutely true. It occurred at Prickwillow; the cow belonged to Mr. Joseph Scaber; and the blacksmith's name was Stanley. The story was wired to Mr. Chamberlain at once, and he sent it on to Mr. Gladstone as a birthday present.

To speak of Her Majesty's household. An American lady's ignorance of its fearful and wonderful constitution led to an amusing incident the other evening at a West-end reception. "Who's that well-dressed woman with the diamonds in her hair?" asked the new arrival. "Do you mean the lady in pale blue plush and cream coloured lace?" "Yes." "Oh, that's one of the Queen's Bedchamber Women." "Who?" almost screamed the fair Bostonian as if she could scarcely believe her ears. Her companion repeated his words. "Well," cried the lady, disgustingly, gathering up her skirts; "whether she belongs to the Queen or any one else makes no difference. I didn't come to Europe to hobnob with chambermaids. Give me your arm. I'll thank you to call my carriage." To attempt to explain was useless. She refused to listen, and drove off boiling over with rage at the contamination to which she believed she had been subjected.

"DOES Prohibition prohibit?" asks the *Nation*, and adds: "Let Maine answer. The total number of persons committed to jail in that State during 1885 was 3,395, of whom 188 were sentenced for selling liquors (an increase of thirty-eight over 1884), and 1,761 for drunkenness (an increase of 441 over 1884)."

NOTES FROM THE ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.

WHAT in the United States is called "the perennial row about the American Minister's clothes" seems to have come to the surface again. The sixty millions of people call it "base flunkeydom" if he ventures to wear a Court dress, and they say nasty things of him in Congress. On the other hand, the Minister feels some hesitation in presenting himself at some Court ceremonial attired in what is called "the simple garb of an American citizen." In fact, he is very awkwardly circumstanced with regard to his garments. However, he would no doubt cheerfully submit to the inevitable if the authorities at Washington would allow him to exercise his discretion in some other matters. Speaking of "the passion which travelling Americans have for being presented" at the Courts of European monarchs, the *New York Nation* tells the following significant anecdote, though there is no mention of the capital at which it occurred. An American Minister, it is said, was recently compelled by positive instructions from the State department to present at Court "a woman of notoriously bad character, the reputed wife of a shady stockbroker"; though it should be added that neither the Minister nor his superiors were aware of her dubious position. The presentation took place; she was promptly found out, and the unfortunate diplomatist had to publicly cancel his own action. For these and

other reasons the *Nation* is very anxious to get rid of "the whole diplomatic service" of the United States, though it is satisfactory to note that an exception is made on behalf of the Minister at the Court of St. James's.

PARLIAMENT will not have met for more than a few days before it becomes quite plain that the question of the hour is the designation of members. This will have to take precedence even of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. The most courteous member of the House would grow irritable if he was unable to refer to Mr. Smith, M.P., except by his full designation of "the honourable gentleman the member for the Long Eaton District of the South-West Division of Blankshire," and even where courtesy triumphed it would be at the expense of valuable time. The full titles of brother members would become a powerful weapon in the hands of the "obstructionists." Sticklers for etiquette will not, perhaps, allow such a miserable shirking of a difficulty as "the honourable gentleman who has preceded me in this debate" to pass unchallenged; and it is to be feared that the numbering of members—1, 2, 3, and so on—would not be thought dignified. "I must express regret that No. 247 should have used such language in this House" hardly sounds right. A suggestion worth considering is that honourable gentlemen should be designated by their registered and telegraphic addresses; Sir Charles Dilke, for instance, being simply called "Kensal-town," and the member for Midlothian "Home Rule."

A VERY great honour has been accorded to a gentleman of Italian extraction now resident in Dublin. He is said to be still alive and slowly recovering. The Irish capital is overrun with organ-grinders, who, on New Year's morning, wished to do this countryman of theirs especial honour; and the way they did it was to assemble round his house in their hundreds and grind away together. They played different tunes, and those of them who did not have organs tried their lungs on trumpets or anything else that was warranted to make a noise. The Dublin organ-grinders mostly live in one street in their patron's vicinity; and when the thoroughfare became crowded with hurdy-gurdies and sightseers who had heard what was to take place and did not have the prudence to fly the country, the "female following" of the musicians opened their windows and shouted and sang to whichever tune they liked best. This takes place in Dublin every New Year; but the police have never yet had the heart to follow the advice of the gentleman who proposed that Italian organ-grinders should be tempted with poisoned macaroni cunningly exposed on door-steps.

FEW men have left more substantial traces of their existence than Christopher Columbus; yet it is not known for certain where he was born, nor even where he was buried, for both San Domingo and Havana claim the possession of his bones. The Abbé Casanova has, however, made out a very strong case in favour of the right of Calvi, in Corsica, to be regarded as the natal place of the great discoverer; and the people of Calvi are accordingly making arrangements to celebrate the fourth centenary of their illustrious townsman on a grand scale. The United States will be worthily represented on the occasion; and it is said that President Cleveland intends paying the Corsicans the compliment of conferring the privileges of American citizenship on the whole population of the island by special decree.

TO JOHN HENRY CARDINAL NEWMAN.

I NE'ER may see thy gentle face on earth,
Nor hear the music of thy living voice;
Yet shall they in my heart dwell and be found
To cast, in spirit thence, their influence 'round
My path in these and after years.
I ne'er may beg for blessing at thy feet,
Nor raise my eyes in reverence to thine;
Yet shall thy words breathe benedictions sweet,
And seem the echo of a voice divine.
So that, if to my soul come gloom, despair,
I'll think me of thy sad, thy simple prayer,
And cry, like thee, in spiritual night,
"Let me, O God, not sin against the Light."

Toronto.

F. W. G. F.

It is said that Archdeacon Farrar and the Rev. Mr. Haweis are preparing to lecture in England on what they saw in the United States, but that Bram Stoker, Mr. Irving's right-hand man on his two visits here, has got ahead of them, and, in the relation of his reminiscences, has paid a glowing tribute to American women and the manner in which they are treated by American men. The best page of some old work on chivalry seems to Mr. Stoker to have been taken by the gentlemen of New York "as the text of their social law in this matter."

INDIAN CHIEF'S DEATH-LAMENT.

(FROM SCHILLER.)

[NOTE.—The title which Schiller gives his beautiful poem (a favourite with Goethe) is *Nadowessiers Todtentied*, but a careful search through a standard work on the Indians of America has failed to reveal such a name. Can any reader of THE WEEK tell whence the poet derived the word *Nadowessier*? In the present translation this poem is probably presented for the first time to the English reader in the exact form of the original, as translators almost invariably neglect hypermetrical syllables at the end of lines.—THE TRANSLATOR.]

SEE our chief there, sullen sitting,
Upright on his mat—
Just his posture—what more fitting?
Always so he sat.

Ah! but where's his right arm's prowess—
Where's his breath, to raise
Pipe-fumes sweet to Manito, as
Duly in other days.

Where the eyes—like eyes of falcon—
Reindeers' tracks to view
In the waves of grass they walk on,
Ere yet dries the dew?

Those the legs that often bounded
Nimble through the snow,
Like full antler'd stag unwounded,
Or like mountain roe?

Those the arms the bow that bended,
Whence the death-shaft sprang?
See! for them all toil is ended;
Look, how limp they hang!

Happy he! gone where no snow is
Covering up the ways;
Where the land all bright aglow is
With the self-sown maize.

Gone, where game in myriads flocking,
Roam through wood and field;
And where fish the rivers stocking
Sport eternal yield.

He now feasts with happy spirits,
Freed from toil and care;
Leaving us to extol his merits,
And his grave prepare.

As we to the tomb confide him,
Chant his obsequies!
While his gifts we'll lay beside him,
All that yet may please.

Place his hatchet also near him,
Which he stoutly swung;
With the bear's fat haunch to cheer him,
For the way is long;

And his knife, well sharpen'd over,
That from hostile brave
Dexterously the scalp could sever—
Cuts but three he gave.

Dyes, too, ochre, blue, and ruddy,
Put within his hand,
Brightly to adorn his body
In the better land.

Toronto.

W. KAY.

MY CONTESTED ELECTION.

How miserable I felt when the members of the deputation, with many profuse expressions of confidence in the result, with many remarks as to my writing M.P. after my name within a year, and after pouring out several libations of sherry, bowed themselves out of the room, and how very disagreeable it was to break the news to my wife, I need not tell. She took it better than could have been expected; said that if it must be done the only thing that remained was to be sure to win, and concluded by remarking, with a confidence which I did not altogether share, "and whatever you seriously take in hand you always accomplish." Under her influence my spirits gradually recovered, and I actually began sometimes to hope that I might be successful. I had stipulated with the deputation that I was to stand as an Independent, and if returned that I was to vote according to my own conscience and not at the bidding of the whip of either party. I thought that possibly some of the Conservatives with whom Mr. Quick was not in high favour might fairly support me, and I was determined only to advocate views in which I myself honestly and conscientiously shared. A mysterious announcement appeared within a few days in the local Liberal newspaper to the effect that a very strong and certainly very popular gentleman had agreed to come forward in opposition to Mr. Quick as candidate, and that the name would be disclosed in a few days. This veiled mystery was, I found afterwards, astutely devised to

stimulate curiosity and excite attention. Mr. Cheer and other supporters were now constantly at my house at all times and hours, and in a few days I was told that it was high time that I should prepare and issue my address, and appoint an election agent. I was in hopes that time might still be granted to me, for it was not yet the beginning of July, and the election was not considered possible till October, but my supporters were inexorable, and so an address had to be framed. This I wrote myself with a good deal of care. It was a clear statement of my views and opinions, and it was not without a certain feeling of conscious pride that I called together a few of my most important supporters to submit it to them. But they looked at it in a very different light to that in which I, its author, regarded it. All read it in solemn silence, then frowned, shook their heads, and looked at me with an air of sorrow and reproach as if I had betrayed my country or committed some other terrible fault. As the silence became almost painful I ventured, in a faltering tone, "Well, gentlemen, do you think any improvement could be introduced?" Then every one pointed out faults and showed how almost every line should be altered, and at least every alternate paragraph eliminated. I soon found that I was expected to issue as my own convictions not my own opinions, but a kind of *olla podrida* of those who would support me. This was not my idea. So after hearing all that they had to say, I gently closed the conference, wrote again my address according to my own lights and sent it to the local papers. This raised a storm. Each of my supporters whose special fad had been ignored felt aggrieved, and spoke to me afterwards only with a cold and distant air. The publication of the address avowed me as a declared candidate, and all parties began to prepare for an exciting contest. Meetings were arranged, committees were appointed, letters came to me in scores telling me what I must say and do, many who had formerly touched their hats to me and called me "sir" now grasped me cordially by the hand and called me their "worthy friend." Every post brought an appeal for a subscription to aid some object or some scheme which was threatened with extinction through want of funds to complete it. I was pathetically implored to remember that a few pounds now would complete some great and beneficent work, which, if those funds were denied, must perforce be abandoned and perish for ever. Bazaars, bicycle clubs, tricycle clubs, boating clubs, skating clubs, football clubs, cricket clubs, and many other similar associations adjured me to become their patron and aid them with some slight pecuniary consideration. Wherever I turned it seemed that teetotal festivals were organized for my special delight which I was required to foster and attend. Friendly societies in scores showed an eager desire to record my honoured name upon their lists. Secretaries of chapel and school building funds poured exhortations upon me to bear in mind that the fund they administered was intended to fulfil the requirements of a small and outlying branch of a very large and influential body within the borough. So urgent and so minatory were some of these appeals that they looked to me to be almost a modern adaptation of the old system of blackmail; but when I mentioned this view to my agent, he merely remarked that when a man agreed to come forward for Parliament he must expect to have to put up with many disagreeable things. Every day I found more and more that every one who took, or was supposed to take, any interest in the "cause," was allowed to interfere, to advise, to suggest, and, indeed, to order, while the candidate was permitted little freedom of action, except in the way of paying any amount of subscriptions.—A DEFEATED CANDIDATE, in the January *Fortnightly Review*.

DAWN OF CREATION AND WORSHIP.

THE real "dawn of creation" is that traced through three different lines of scientific research:—

First, that of astronomy, showing the progressive condensation of nebulae, nebulous stars, and suns in various stages of their life history.

Secondly, that of geology, commencing with the earliest known fossil, the Eozoon Canadiense of the Laurentian, and continued in a chain, every link of which is firmly welded, through the Silurian, with its abundance of molluscous, crustacean, and vermiform life, and first indication of fishes; the Devonian, with its predominance of fish and first appearance of reptiles; the Mesozoic, with its batrachians; the Secondary formations, in which reptiles of the sea, land, and air preponderated, and the first humble forms of vertebrate land animals began to appear; and finally the Tertiary, in which mammalian life has become abundant, and type succeeding to type and species to species, are gradually differentiated and specialized, through the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene periods, until we arrive at the Glacial and Pre-historic periods, and at positive proof of the existence of man.

Thirdly, the line of embryology, or development of every individual life, from the primitive speck of protoplasm, and the nucleated cell in which all life originates, passing, as in the parallel case of types and species, through progressive stages of specialization from the lowest, the amoeba, to the highest, man—who, like all other animals, originates in a cell, and is developed through stages undistinguishable from those of fish, reptile, and mammal, until the cell finally attains the highly specialized development of the quadrumanous, and, last of all, of the human type.

In like manner the "dawn of worship" is to be found in the flint hatchets and other rude implements deposited with the dead, as by modern savages, testifying to some sort of belief in spirits and in a future existence. This clearly prevailed in the Neolithic, and possibly in the immensely older Palæolithic period, though the evidence for the latter is at present very weak, and the first object which can be affirmed with any certainty to be an idol or attempt to represent a deity, dates only from the Neolithic period, as do the cannibal feasts, which can be proved to have not infrequently accomplished the interment of important chiefs. For anything beyond

this we have to descend to the historical period, and turn to early monuments, myths, and sacred books. The earliest records by far are those of the Egyptian tombs of the first four dynasties, and they tell us little more than this, that with a highly developed civilization, the idea of a future life was very much that of a continuance of the present life, in a tomb which was made to resemble the deceased's actual house, and with surroundings which repeated his actual belongings; while the whole complicated Egyptian mythology, of symbolized gods and deified animals, was of later origin. If we turn to the earliest mythologies of the Aryan and of the mixed Semitic and races of Western Asia, we find them plainly originating, to a great extent, in the personification of natural force, mainly of the sun, on which are engrafted ideas of family, tribal, and national gods, and of deified heroes. Sometimes, as the original meaning of the names and attributes of these gods came to be forgotten, the mythologies branched out into innumerable fables; at other times, among more simple and severe races, or with more philosophic minds in the inner circle of a hereditary priesthood, the fables of polytheism were rejected, and the idea prevailed, either of a unity of nature implying a single author, or of such a preponderance of the national god over all others as led by a different path to the same result of monotheism. The real merit of the Jewish race and of the Hebrew scriptures is to have conceived this idea earlier, and retained it more firmly, than any of the less philosophical and more immoral religions of the ancient world; and this is a merit of which they can never be deprived, however much the literal accuracy, and consequently the inspiration and miraculous attributes, of these venerable books may be disproved and disappear.—S. LAING, on *Mr. Gladstone as a Theologian*, in the January *Fortnightly Review*.

DARWINISM.

THOSE "beautiful contrivances" which Mr. Darwin so well describes in his book on the "Fertilization of Orchids" surely indicate objective purpose, design. The doctrine of final causes alone offers a rational interpretation of them. I do not speak of final causes as Dr. Pangloss expounds them. I speak of what Professor Huxley happily calls "that wider teleology, which is not touched by the doctrine of evolution, but is actually based upon its fundamental proposition." Again, what I read in the same fascinating volume of the "marvellous adjustments" between the plants and their environment, speaks to me plainly of a cause inherent in them which is one of the attributes of life itself. Nor, when I rise from its perusal, is there room left in me for doubt of the intelligence of these wonderful plant-organisms, of their consciousness, however dim, of their surroundings, of their possession, in their measure, of the self-same endowment which in man we call mind. Mr. Darwin's facts point as clearly to a psychic basis of life as to Directive Intelligence. And so they lend themselves to the deepest spiritual teaching, and receive from it their only legitimate explanation. They lead us on to think, with Wordsworth, of "life and soul to every mode of being inseparably linked"; to conceive of matter, not as the base thing of the sensualistic philosophy, but as substance in its dynamic condition, pregnant with the potentiality of personality; to regard its laws as modes of the divine agency, its properties as effects of the divine indwelling. And surely thus the whole universe is transfigured before us, and we catch, as "in high dream and solemn vision," some glimpse of its real meaning. The supreme law which rules throughout it is a law of tendency upward, of striving after perfection. This is the true law of evolution. Not only in man, but in the non-human animal, in the plant, and everywhere throughout the one great family of organic life, down to the furthest limits of consciousness, of existence—the two words denote one thing, "cogito, ergo sum"—this great law rules supreme. What a flood of light is hereby thrown upon that deep saying that "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together," waiting for the deliverance! "In pain"—pain everywhere; pain throughout the boundless battlefield, the illimitable sepulchre of creation; but everywhere the necessary instrument of advance, not fruitless; even as He, in whom the eternally ideal became the historically real, was made perfect through suffering, in this, as in all else, "the first-born of every creature." The highest and noblest of our race, in all ages and in all creeds, bear witness that to them pain was no real evil, but a supremely beneficent discipline. With one voice they proclaim that there is only one evil in the world: deflection from its divinely appointed law. And herewith accords the testimony of the moral sense, even in the lowest and least noble; for it speaks no word of "happiness, our being's end and aim"; it witnesses only of justice. Happiness! If that be the end and aim, the martyrs, the saints, the heroes, in every generation—who "suffered countless things, who battled for the true, the just"—were indeed fools and blind; and the voice of conscience is a lie. But to tell me that is as much a contradiction of a fact as would be the denial of my sense perception. As much, or, rather, far more. For the fact thus gainsaid is witnessed for by my highest faculty, and is far more certain to me than anything in the phenomenal sphere. And this transcendent faculty supplements the testimony of physical science, and lightens, as nothing else can, "the burden and the mystery of all this unintelligible world." Darwinism tells me of law reigning throughout this universe of pain and death. Conscience replies, "Yes; supremely just law. And that is enough for thee to know. Cease thy foolish pratings of happiness and unhappiness. Cease thy blind guessings at insoluble enigmas. 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' although 'His way is in the sea, and His paths in the great waters, and His footsteps are not known.'"—W. S. LILLY, in the January *Fortnightly Review*.

LOUIS DE BUADE.

THE most conspicuous figure in the early history of French colonization in America is, beyond any doubt, Louis de Buade, Count of Palluau and Frontenac. He was twice governor of New France, and his administration covers two of the most romantic periods in the progress and career of the country. His mastery over the Indian nature has never been excelled. He understood the character of the savage well, and ruled him with the rod of iron, or the blandishments of the courtier, as occasion suited. Frontenac first came to Quebec, after a brilliant military experience in Europe, in 1672,—a matured man of fifty-two years of age, full of energy, zeal, and enterprise. He continued in office from that date until 1682, when, owing to his quarrels with the clergy and his Intendant, and certain trading operations forbidden by the court reaching the ear of the king, he was recalled to France, and Le Fevre de La Barre, a soldier of note, was appointed in his stead. De La Barre, however, did not reign long. His career proved disastrous in the extreme, and the miserable policy he pursued crippled the resources of the little colony and lowered the prestige of France in the eyes of the Indians. The king recalled him in the third year of his governorship, and sent in his place the Marquis de Denonville, a pious colonel of dragons, who arrived in Quebec in the autumn of 1685. De Denonville proved even a more incapable ruler than his predecessor, and he was not long in the country before he had brought it down to the very brink of ruin. One disaster followed quickly on another, and the Massacre of La Chine, in 1689, was the culminating blot on the troublous administration of the weak and impotent marquis. It was then that all eyes again turned to Frontenac, now in his seventieth year. The old warrior was forgiven his past follies by Louis, and once more took up the governorship of the struggling settlement of La Nouvelle France. He reached Quebec in the autumn of 1689, and was received with fireworks and jubiliations. He asserted his old power over the Indians, and soon had them under subjection. His memorable defeat of Phips, and numerous small victories over other enemies of his country, together with his general conduct of affairs, lent lustre to his somewhat eventful reign. He died at Quebec in 1698, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, sincerely mourned by all New France.—*From a paper on the Sources of Early Canadian History. By George Stewart, Jun. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.)*

MUSIC.

THE MUSIN CONCERTS.

THE celebrated Belgian violin virtuoso, M. Ovide Musin, visited Toronto last week, and gave a couple of concerts on the 19th and 20th in the Pavilion Music Hall. He was assisted by Miss Minnie Ewan, soprano; Mr. Henry Dunman, tenor; and Mr. Leopold Godowsky, pianist. The concerts were but poorly patronized, a result owing partly to rival attractions and unfavourable weather, but mainly to the fact that M. Musin was unknown here, except to a few who take care to read the musical notes in the city press. M. Musin created an extraordinary sensation by his playing. He possesses a magnetic power that at once places his audiences under the influence of his music. The characteristics of his style are a round, sonorous tone, a romantic and free method of interpretation, an astonishing control of the bow which enables him to produce the most varied dynamical effects, and a finely developed left-hand technique. Add to this the nervous strength which controls the whole, and his unvaried successes with mixed audiences are easy to explain. His individuality is too strongly marked for him to excel in the interpretation of classical music, but in the style suited to his genius, such as fantasias, *genre* pieces, elegies, etc., he creates an irresistible impression. While M. Musin was the central attraction of these concerts, it must not be supposed that the other members of the company were but third-rate artists. Mr. Godowsky, the solo pianist, is a phenomenally gifted young musician of about seventeen years of age, who has exceptional executive ability, and the interpretative instinct of a thorough artist. He gave a very felicitous rendering of his Chopin numbers, while exhibiting brilliancy of technique in the Liszt arrangements. Miss Ewan proved herself to be an attractive vocalist, and gave several difficult numbers in the *bravura* style. Her voice is of a light *timbre*, well suited to the execution of display pieces. Mr. Dunman, a sweet-toned tenor, sang his numbers very smoothly.

In order to give a larger representation of our lovers of music an opportunity of hearing M. Musin, the directors of the Monday Popular Concerts have offered to engage the whole company for their final concert on the 5th of April.—*Clef.*

TORONTO MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

THE principal instrumental novelties at the Seventh Monday Popular Concert in the Pavilion Music Hall last Monday evening were Bach's double concerto for two violins, with quartette accompaniment, an "Intermezzo," by Gurlitt, composed for the Toronto Quartette Club, and the Hummel trio in E flat for piano, violin, and violincello. The *vivace* from the Bach concerto was undoubtedly the most prominent feature of the instrumental programme. The solo parts were taken by Messrs. Jacobsen and Bayley, and the quartette accompaniment by Messrs. Torrington, Napolitano, Fisher, and Corell. The concerto is a difficult piece to render effectively, and for a first performance it was played remarkably well. It might be suggested that it would be well to repeat the work before the close of the season. The Gurlitt "Intermezzo" is a short and unpretentious fugitive *morceau*, with an attractive and well-defined melody very happily worked out in its treatment. The Club have

yet to improve on their *ensemble*; the accompaniments are much too loud at times when the first violin has strictly solo passages of delicacy. The Hummel trio, as played by Messrs. Martins, Bayley, and Corell, proved a charming composition both for the tunefulness of its strong parts and the brilliancy of the piano part. It was warmly applauded, and was evidently appreciated. The vocalist was Mme. Zeiss, dramatic contralto. The lady proved herself to be a genuine artist. She has a sonorous rich contralto voice, and surprising agility of vocalization. In the upper register the notes sounded perhaps a little worn, but we overlook that fact in consideration of the excellence of her singing generally. Although the lady is from Belgium, she gave a most finished and expressive rendering of an English song, Sullivan's "Lost Chord." Her principal effort, in which she displayed her dramatic powers, was of course the grand *scena*, "Prêtres de Baal," from "Le Prophète."

The next concert will be given on the 8th of February.—*Clef.*

HAMILTON.

ON Thursday last, at Wesley Church, the Hamilton Philharmonic Society, F. H. Torrington, Conductor, gave the first concert of the season, the work performed being A. C. Mackenzie's dramatic oratorio, "The Rose of Sharon." The audience was very large, representative of the culture and fashion of the city, and apparently liked the oratorio and enjoyed the performance. The vocal forces engaged included an ill-balanced chorus of about one hundred voices, in which the tenor was lamentably weak in number and the bass in power. This is the more remarkable from the fact that at previous concerts the bass has been prominent and efficient. The quality and volume of both soprano and alto was excellent. The orchestra numbered about forty, but lacked many of the instruments indicated in the score, and the effort to supply the deficiency with piano and organ did not contribute to the artistic excellence of the performance. On more than one occasion the signs of a break in the work of both orchestra and chorus were ominous, but the conductor had nerve and a firm hand, and managed to bring his forces together and avoid the threatened disaster. The impressions produced by the concert were that the oratorio is prolific of pleasing contrasts produced by alternate numbers for female, male, and mixed choruses, as well as solos, duets, and quartettes. Many of the choruses, written in triple time or its multiples, have a taking "swing" about them, while others are full of strength and dramatic intensity. The oratorio is elaborately scored for orchestra, and the instrumental work, after the modern German style, is not subordinated to the vocal, but is often made to express themes and motives which are at other times given to the voices. Many of the solo numbers are, doubtless, unmelodious without, though exceedingly beautiful with, the orchestral accompaniments. To the orchestra, also, is entrusted much "descriptive" music, as in the "Intermezzo," "Spring Morning on Lebanon," and the introduction to Part III, entitled "Sleep," following which dreamy phrases the Beloved (tenor) in an exquisite musical passage entreats the Sulamite to give him entrance. It is obvious, then, that the oratorio, on account of its dramatic character and variety in structure, presents many great difficulties for both singers and players, and truth compels the statement that both forces were several times seriously at fault. If, however, the difficulties of the oratorio be taken into consideration, as well as the lack of sufficient orchestral material and rehearsal, which was very apparent, then it must be said that the Society did itself credit. But the question with musicians—and one which it would be well for the members of the Society and the conductor to consider, having other concerts in view—is whether it is wise to appear before the public under such circumstances; and if not, to delay a public performance till defects, such as have been pointed out, can be removed. Hamiltonians are properly proud of their Philharmonic Society. Co-operation in a financial way with its managers will doubtless enable further progress to be made. The Society cannot afford to give so crude a performance again. The soloists were: soprano, Mrs. Gertrude Luther, of Buffalo; contralto, Mrs. McCulloch, Hamilton; tenor, Fred. Jenkins, Cleveland; baritone, F. W. Wodell; basses, J. H. Stuart and David Steele, all of Hamilton. Mrs. Luther is a brilliant singer, and Mr. Jenkins did his work well.—*C Major.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

IF the people of any community think life worth living under a reign of espionage—under a dynasty of informers—it is none of our business; but if the Act cannot be enforced, as all experience indicates that it cannot be, an honest attempt to accomplish the impossible will turn public attention to more practical methods.—*The World.*

THERE was a loss in the running of the Intercolonial Railway during the last fiscal year of about \$75,000, and to bring the revenue up to the expenditure the Government have dismissed about one hundred men from their workshops in midwinter, and will probably dismiss others. There is, of course, considerable discontent manifested at this action of the Government, and it illustrates the difficulty in a Government's running such a concern on a purely business basis.—*Sherbrooke Examiner.*

HOWEVER much Canadians may be inclined to believe the schemes of Imperial Federationists to be the mere dreams of enthusiastic visionaries, there can be no doubt that the Federationists are doing all they can to

work up their ideas and make them popular. Even though the projects of the Imperial Federation League should fail in their ultimate aims, much advantage must result to the colonies from the interest in their concerns which has been aroused, and from the discussions on the subject which must make their greatness and importance better known.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

WHILE Canada, with a population of 5,000,000, is groaning under a public debt of less than \$50 per head, for which she possesses valuable assets, the Australian colonies manage to exist under much heavier indebtedness. The debt, per capita, of New Zealand is nearly \$300; of Victoria and New South Wales about \$150, and of the neighbouring colonies about the same, and for these heavy burdens they have few public improvements, such as Canada possesses, to show. In comparison with the other colonies of the Empire, the Dominion occupies a favourable position, and our future is full of hope.—*Evening Journal, Ottawa*.

ONE of the greatest barriers which impede the work of political emancipation in Ireland is the incendiary vapourings of some of its politicians. A specimen of these is Redmond, now M.P. for North Fermanagh. This bellicose orator finds cause for rejoicing in the silly belief that England has enemies everywhere who are ready to pounce upon her, and able to demolish the kingdom at will. He sees in mixed metaphor that "a first blow once struck would fire the train which will lead to a successful Indian mutiny and light the Russians into London, where they will stable their horses in the House of Commons." Many who read such silly bluster will wonder whether the chamber of Parliament is not quite as much polluted by the presence of one who can utter such sentiments as it would be if his predictions were fulfilled. It is men of such a stamp and their unguarded and treasonable acts that can make doubly hard the task of the real friends of Ireland when they seek to make right the wrongs under which that unfortunate country has so long existed.—*Daily Telegraph, St. John's*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

AN interesting literary relic is furnished by Mr. Augustin Daly in connection with his notable revival of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in New York. It is a fac-simile in photo-lithography of the First Quarto (1602), together with a reprint of the prompt copy of the comedy as used by Mr. Daly's players. The fac-simile is one of a number that was made in England under the supervision of Mr. Furnivall, a name familiar to all Shakespearean students, and is the work of W. Griggs, an excellent worker in photo-lithography. From William Winter's introduction to the volume we learn that it is taken, for the most part, from a copy of the original in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, but a few imperfections in that copy were repaired from another print owned by Mr. Alfred H. Huth. The acting edition (or prompt book) was prepared by Mr. Daly himself, and has been modified in suitable deference to refined taste. He has also constructed, out of the various speeches which are set down for Falstaff in the "Second Part of Henry IV.," an epilogue to be spoken by that merry knight. It is as follows:

Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me. The brain of this foolish, confounded clay, man, is not able to invent anything that leads to laughter, more than I invent, or is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. Yet it was always a trick of our nation if they have a good thing to make it too common. But enough. I will imitate the honourable Romans in brevity. I commend me to thee, I commend thee, and I leave thee. Thine, by yea and no (which is as much as to say as thou usest him), Jack Falstaff with my familiars; John, with my brothers and sisters; and Sir John, with all the world.

Mr. Daly's little book will be prized, not alone as a literary curiosity, but as a souvenir of a delightful comedy interpreted in a delightful way by an intelligent body of players.

MY RELIGION. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated from the French. New York: T. Y. Crowell and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

The writer of whose religious development this book is a relation is the author of an historical novel long regarded as one of the finest productions of Russian literature. In the present book, which has passed through several editions in France and Germany, he makes an eloquent and impressive plea for a direct application of the literal teachings of Jesus as expressed in the Sermon on the Mount. This is placing the Christian religion on a sound basis: the Sermon on the Mount contains every essential principle of Christianity. But the author, we think, interprets many of the precepts of Jesus with a literalness that we can hardly agree with. Still the book is worthy of deep study: it is highly suggestive, at any rate.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. V. Bicheno—Bottisham, pp. 448. New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

The new instalment of this admirable dictionary maintains the high character of the work. The list of contributors number some ninety names of the highest in every department treated of in the biographies, and these are as full and accurate as may be.

WE have received also the following publications:—

CANADIAN RECORD OF SCIENCE. Montreal: Natural History Society.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY. February. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.
LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. January 23. Boston: Littell and Company.
UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE. January. New York: J. H. S. Hamersley.
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. February. New York: E. R. Pelton.
ELECTRA. January. Louisville, Ky.: Miss J. M. Leyburn.
ST. NICHOLAS. February. New York: The Century Company.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MR. WHITTIER contributes a poem, "The Homestead," to the forthcoming *Atlantic*. ROBERTS BROS. are the American publishers of Prof. Seeley's "Short History of Napoleon I."

THOMAS WHITTAKER has nearly ready "Authorship of the Four Gospels," as viewed by Judge William Marvin from a lawyer's standpoint.

D. APPLETON AND Co. publish the third and concluding volume of A. S. Bolles's "Financial History of the United States," covering the period from 1861 to 1885.

PROF. RUDOLPH GNEIST'S "History of the English Constitution," translated by Philip A. Ashworth, will be shortly published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in two volumes.

THE January number of the *Century* is out of print and a new edition of 5,000 copies is on the press. The publishers have had to increase the edition of the February *Century*, since it has been printing, on account of the extra demand for this "Midwinter" number.

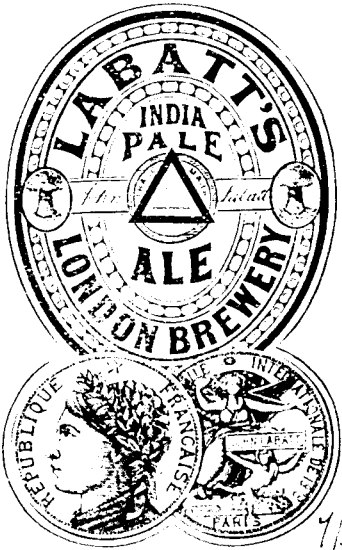
THE authorship of "The Buntling Ball" and "The New King Arthur" has been attributed to over two hundred (in all to date two hundred and twenty-seven) different authors. It is manifest that critics, no matter how expert, cannot tell by "internal evidence" who the author of a book is. There is no unanimity whatever in the present case, although the author is one of the best known of living writers.

CASSELL AND Co. will publish at once, in their "Rainbow Series" of new and original novels by popular American and foreign authors, the initial volumes—"A Crimson Stain," by Annie Bradshaw, and "Morgan's Horror," by George Manville Fenn. These stories are not of the penny-dreadful order, though they are sensational, if by sensational is meant strong plot, vivid description, and dramatic situation. Mr. Fenn is an old favourite, but Annie Bradshaw is a new writer to the most of us. These volumes are well printed, and bound in rainbow-hued paper—hence the name—and sold for twenty-five cents.

THE numbers of the *Living Age* for January 16th and 23rd contain Poetry, Politics and Conservatism, *National Review*; The Story of the Bab, and Disestablishment and Disendowment, *Contemporary*; Old Florence and Modern Tuscany, and the Poetic Imagination, *Macmillan*; Reminiscences of an Attache, *Blackwood*; Frogs, *Gentleman*; Similes, *Temple Bar*; Germany's Industrial Progress, *Saturday Review*; Ordeals and Oaths, *Antiquary*; with instalments of "Fortune's Wheel," "Dr. Barrere," "Oh—Madame!" "A Strange Temptation," and poetry. A new volume of the *Living Age* began with the year.

THE bright and attractive February *Magazine of American History* is filled with timely articles of fresh and absorbing interest. The whole number is a continual feast. The Portrait of James II., for whom Albany was named, forms an appropriate frontispiece. The third contribution is one of present moment, one that will command the widest re-education of Canada, and the theme is one that speaks for itself. J. Macdonald Oxley, LL.B., B.A., of Ottawa, writes an able article of romantic interest on the "Historic Aspects of Sable Island."

WHAT, then, is style?—the style, that is, which makes literature? He has it not who writes grammatically, for is it not one of the marks of the stylist that he can on occasion rise superior to grammar? Nor will mere logic serve his turn, though this seems to be the opinion of Mr. Herbert Spencer. A fact or a reflection may be presented to the reader so that each concept shall enter his mind in its natural order, so that there shall be no friction, no waste, no needless mental wear and tear, and yet we shall say to the writer, "He is a good craftsman, but no artist." Here we are approaching the secret. Literary style is an added grace, a super-erogatory strength over and above what is demanded by the mere logic of expression. It is the result of the writer's individual sense of beauty and power in the collection of words; and so far, so far only, was Buffon right in saying, "Le style est l'homme même." Careful training may enable any man to express himself as clearly as Mr. Herbert Spencer on any subject on which he is capable of thinking clearly; but no amount of training will teach him to give a sentence an epigrammatic barb, or a musical cadence. The stylist often attains his effects by purposely disregarding that economy of the reader's attention which Mr. Spencer quite justly asserts to be the cardinal law of composition. *Quam multa! quam pauca!* is indeed the description of a good expository style, but in pure literature we often find beauty in redundancy, strength in pleonasm, charm in garrulity. When a writer has the art of keeping our attention delightfully on the strain, we do not ask him to spare it. Which of Mr. Spencer's canons has not Charles Lamb, for instance, honoured in the breach rather than in the observance? Yet in naming Charles Lamb have we not named a master of literary, as opposed to expository or scientific, style?—WILLIAM ARCHER, in *Time*.



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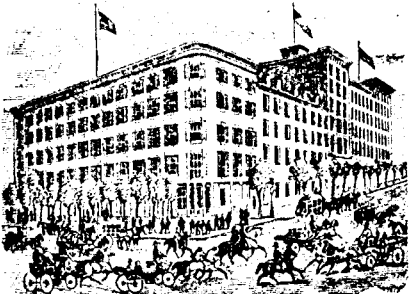
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WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15. Catarrh is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

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

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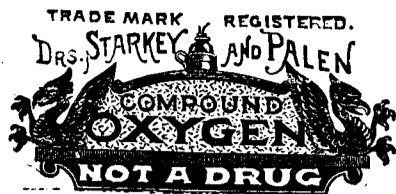
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