

THE WEEK:

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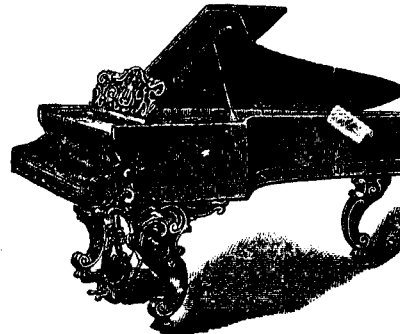
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THE WEEK.

Fourth Year.
Vol. IV., No. 42.

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THE DISALLOWANCE POLICY.

WITHOUT going into the history of Disallowance, or anticipating the probable results of the struggle which has now begun in dead earnest between Manitoba and the Dominion, it is interesting to discuss its value as a policy. That it is a policy merely, so far as old Manitoba is concerned, and not the result of any contractual obligation by which Canada is bound, is abundantly evident from the wording of the Act of Parliament which constitutes the agreement between the C.P.R. Company and the Dominion. Any doubts which may have been entertained upon this point were forever set at rest by the recent admission made by the Minister of Justice to the Manitoba delegates. The Hon. Mr. Thompson candidly acknowledged that this Province is right in her contention that the monopoly clause does not apply to Manitoba as it existed previous to the extension of the boundaries in March, 1881. Disallowance in old Manitoba, therefore, must stand or fall as a policy simply, and is entitled to be considered in no other way.

The first important aspect is the constitutional one. A policy of Disallowance cannot be exercised without violating the right which old Manitoba, in common with every other province, possesses of building as many railways as she may choose within her own boundaries, and a violation of the rights of a province under the Constitution is, *eo ipso*, a violation of the Constitution.

Not only is the policy unconstitutional, it is most unusual as well. In the other provinces there is not the same anxiety shown to prevent any Canadian road from connecting with the United States railway system. In the extreme east the Government has not only sanctioned but has even heavily subsidised the Short Line, which runs not only to but into and across American territory, traversing the State of Maine. Coming westward we find the C.P.R. throwing out a line at Brockville to connect with the New York system. At Prescott it makes a similar connection. It is projected to meet the Ogdensburg and Portland at the head of Lake Champlain. At Niagara Falls both the Great Western and the Canada Southern connect with the United States system, and the C.P.R. is making a similar connection; and so on. Numerous connections are formed at Detroit and Sarnia. There will shortly be a connection with the United States railways at Sault Ste. Marie, and we have heard no mention of an intention to disallow the Thunder Bay and Colonisation road, which is to run to the border from Port Arthur. It is only when we come as far west as old Manitoba that we find a new policy inaugurated.

The policy is unusual in another regard. In the eastern provinces railways are actually run with the public money, at an immense annual loss, for the express purpose of avoiding the evils of monopoly and keeping down rates. The cost of the Intercolonial, up to 30th June, 1886, was \$44,172,743.16. The excess of expenditure over earnings was \$106,042.84 for the year, and every year an equal or greater loss is experienced. Up to the same time the Prince Edward Island Railway had cost \$3,735,980.89, while the loss on running expenses for the year was \$61,159.98. Similarly the Eastern Extension, from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave, on the Strait

of Canso, cost, up to 30th June, 1886, \$1,284,495.76, while the loss for the same year was \$27,862.95. Here we have a total expenditure of \$49,193,219.81 and an annual loss of \$195,065.77 for the purpose of keeping up Government railways and avoiding the evils of monopoly. As the roads never pay running expenses, the \$49,193,219.81 must be regarded as loss. Add to this the annual loss of \$195,065.77, which capitalised would represent several more millions. All this expense continues to be incurred because the Government dare not hand the railways over to Mr. Kamper or any one else who might charge monopoly rates, and yet the same Government which maintains these roads at such a terrible cost to ensure cheap rates, not only permits monopoly and high rates in Manitoba, but declares that it will keep up the Disallowance policy at any cost.

Strangely enough, when it is pointed out to citizens of Ontario or Quebec that the Disallowance policy is unconstitutional, and a violation of our rights, without attempting to deny the fact they content themselves with saying that Rupert's Land was bought, the C.P.R. was constructed, and great expenses were incurred on immigration, all for the sake of Manitoba, and that therefore we should not complain. This statement will not bear examination, and the inference drawn from it must fail. In the first place old Manitoba is but a very small fraction of the area of Rupert's Land, so that in any case she could be debited with but a small fraction of the £300,000 paid to the Hudson's Bay Company for that territory. The claim that the Canadian Pacific was built for us is of course absurd. From the western boundary of the old Province to Vancouver the railway unfolds its length for 1,399 miles. No one will say that a mile of that road to the west of us was built for old Manitoba. Nor can it be said that the C.P.R., between our eastern boundary and the Atlantic, was constructed on our behalf. Previous to its construction we had direct connection with the United States railway system, over which we were able to ship anything and everything to the eastern provinces in bond. If we preferred the lake route we were able, from 1878 forward, to ship anything by way of Duluth. Is it not false, then, to say that a transcontinental railway, which has cost the people of Canada \$35,000,000 in works and surveys, \$25,000,000 in cash subsidy, \$10,000,000 in cash lent the Company and abandoned on the resumption of lands, besides other large amounts, was built for old Manitoba, a little province a few thousand square miles in extent? If we are debited at all it can only be with the insignificant mileage of the railway within our Province. In the General Report of the Minister of Public Works, from 30th June, 1867, to 1st July, 1882, that plan is pursued with the result that Manitoba—not merely old Manitoba, but the Province as it has since been extended,—is debited with only \$5,641,181.85, while Ontario is debited with \$13,116,950.42. As the C.P.R. was completed and operated in Manitoba at that time, her share in the cost may be set down at less than six millions, while that of the other provinces would have to be estimated as the difference between six millions and the total cost of the road to the people of Canada, which Mr. Blake places at about \$112,000,000. The cost of the road in Manitoba, therefore, as compared to the cost in the other provinces, would be as \$6,000,000 is to \$106,000,000. But even if we were responsible for much more it must not be forgotten that the money was borrowed, and that we are paying our share of the interest upon the whole amount, and will continue to do so to the end. We are doing more even than that. The gross debt of the Dominion, on the 30th of June last, was \$270,200,373.60, and it is made up of millions of dollars of debts incurred by the other provinces years ago and assumed by the Dominion at Confederation—millions expended upon Government buildings and public works, lighthouses, and navigation, upon the Intercolonial, the Eastern Extension, the Prince Edward Island, and the Short Line railways; upon the Lachine, Tay, Murray, Welland, Ottawa, St. Peter's, St. Lawrence, and other canals; upon the improvement of the St. Lawrence, the Esquimaux graving dock, the Quebec and Cape Tormentine harbours, and ten thousand other important public works built for the other provinces during the last fifty years. Upon all this vast Dominion debt, incurred for objects in most of which we have not one whit of interest as provincialists merely, we have paid interest since our entry into Confederation, and will probably continue to do so forever. Indeed we pay far more than our share of interest into the Dominion exchequer, as any one who takes the trouble to compare the amount contributed by Manitoba in customs and excise with the amounts

paid by the other provinces in proportion to population will readily see. Let the other provinces remember also that while they have taken our lands, timber, and minerals away from us, and thereby deprived us of a great source of revenue, no one of them is placed in a similarly awkward and unfavourable position. Considering, therefore, that we have received but few advantages from Confederation as compared with the other provinces, that our land, timber, and minerals have been taken from us and devoted as much to their use as our own, that we entered the Union without debt, while the other provinces had debts amounting up to a good deal more than a score of millions which the Dominion was forced to assume; that we pay more than our share on what we have cost Confederation, and more per head than any other province in interest upon millions of dollars of debts which they contracted long before we began to exist, and upon which they themselves have never paid anything but interest, and upon the cost of railways and public works incurred by them at a tremendous expense, is it not untrue to say that so much has been done for us that we have no right to protest, and ungracious in the extreme to forbid us building a railway upon which no one outside of Manitoba will be asked to spend one penny?

We are now in a position to ask what object the Government can have in view in maintaining a Disallowance policy. Why is it that monopoly is not insisted upon east of Manitoba, while it is persisted in so determinedly as soon as this province is reached? We are told that if we were allowed to build our railways to the boundary we should take our trade away from Ontario and give it to the United States. If this argument applies to Manitoba it ought to apply with equal force to the other provinces, every one of which has water communication as well as railway connection with the United States, but we hear nothing of it in their case. More than that, if we should not trade with the United States, why is the Canadian Pacific allowed two lines of railway from Winnipeg to the international boundary line, one meeting it at Grenna and the other at Emerson? As a matter of fact it would be no new thing for us to trade with the United States, as we have been doing that for years through the medium of the Canadian Pacific Railway. On looking into the trade and navigation returns for 1886, for instance, I find that in that year there were entered for consumption in Manitoba goods to the value of \$1,031,094 from the United States. The objection therefore cannot be to the principle of importing from the United States; it must be that we should import a very great deal more than we do at present—so much more in fact that our own transcontinental line would be ruined, and our trade with eastern Canada would fall off to a very marked degree.

It may be remarked in passing that this solicitude on account of the C.P.R. is something exceptional. The Intercolonial is an asset of the Dominion, and has cost Canada about \$46,000,000, not a cent of which has been recouped, and yet the Government, instead of betraying any great amount of anxiety for it, have subsidised Mr. Pope's Short Line through Maine, which must necessarily deprive it of traffic, and make it even more useless as an asset. The case of the Grand Trunk is similar; although many years ago Canada lent some \$15,000,000 to that road and is still its creditor to that extent, the present Government is encouraging the C.P.R. to drive it to the wall by paralleling its line in every part of Canada, and by preventing its entry into the western half of the Dominion, thereby making the chances of the debt being liquidated even more slender and remote. It is not until we come to the C. P. R., the President of which boasted at the last meeting of directors that it no longer owed a cent to Canada, that we encounter this extraordinary care and solicitude; it must be noted, too, that the company which comes in for all this anxiety from the Government, besides receiving about \$112,000,000 of money and land from Canada, showed net earnings for the year ending 31st December last, amounting to \$3,068,041.84, and a nominal surplus of assets over liabilities of \$109,305,706.

It is difficult to believe, however, either that C.P.R. receipts or our trade with Ontario would be materially decreased. The belief entertained in this part of the Dominion is that the very opposite would be the effect. There would always be the duty ranging up to thirty-five per cent, to keep out United States goods. That in itself is a tremendous protection. Of course competition would cause a reduction of rates on United States lines as well as upon the Canadian Pacific. It must be remembered, however, that the present rates on United States roads have been fixed by the keenest possible competition, and are not therefore subject to a much greater reduction. It seems impossible to conceive, for instance, that the United States railways could very materially reduce their through rates, from their eastern seaboard to Winnipeg, or that they could effect any great reduction on rates from New York or Chicago. The C.P.R. rates on the contrary are in a position to come down, as is shown by such facts as that it costs 28 cents to ship one hundred pounds of wheat by the C.P.R., from

Winnipeg to Port Arthur, a distance of 430 miles; while to ship the same amount from St. Paul to Chicago, a distance of 420 miles, it costs but 7½ cents or a little more than a fourth. While therefore there is any amount of room for the C.P.R. rates to fall, rates on American railroads would show a tendency to remain stationary. There are other reasons, apart from mere exorbitancy, why a greater proportionate reduction could be made in C.P.R. Co. rates than in those of other roads. From Winnipeg to Montreal by the Canadian road is 1,423 miles, while from Winnipeg to New York the distance is 1,818 miles and from Montreal to Liverpool the distance is 200 miles shorter than from New York to the same place. Here at once is a tremendous advantage in distance in favour of the C.P.R. More than that, while the United States railways are built without subsidies, the Canadian Pacific has been aided by the Dominion Government to the amount of \$112,000,000 in lands and cash subsidies according to Mr. Blake's calculations. Surely such a road ought to be able to get the better of its United States competitors, and if it did, it would necessarily follow that, while competition with the United States would have the effect of reducing C.P.R. rates, it could not have anything like the same effect over United States roads where the rates have already been fixed by keen competition extending over several years. In that case, we should have very little additional temptation to import from the United States more than we have now; while cheap rates on the C.P.R. would necessarily increase our trade along that line and with Eastern Canada to an almost unlimited extent. Taking this view of the matter it would seem that all this anxiety which has been manifested on behalf of the C.P.R. and Eastern Canada has been without cause.

By way of conclusion, while it is not clear that either Eastern Canada or the C.P.R. would suffer if a competitive road were established it is certain that the continuance of monopoly must greatly retard the progress of the Canadian Northwest; if indeed it does not depopulate the country. From Winnipeg to Montreal, 1,423 miles, the C.P.R. rate on wheat is 50 cents per one hundred pounds. From St. Paul to New York, 1,500 miles, it is 32½ cents, and from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to New York, 1,440 miles, it is 25 cents per one hundred pounds. In other words, the Manitoba settler shipping at Winnipeg gets 17½ cents less than the Minnesota Dakota or settler shipping at St. Paul for every one hundred pounds of wheat, and 25 cents less per one hundred pounds than the Iowa settler who ships from Council Bluffs. The rail and boat rate is equally disastrous to him, while the through rate to Liverpool is absolutely ruinous. From Minneapolis to Liverpool, the through rate via Duluth, including harbour dues, etc., is 29 cents per one hundred pounds, while from Winnipeg to Liverpool, via Port Arthur, it is 55 cents per one hundred pounds. In other words the Canadian settler is disadvantaged in the Liverpool market to the tune of 25 cents per one hundred pounds, or 15½ cents per bushel. He has the same difficulties, the same high rates, to contend with, no matter what he wishes to export or import. Is it any wonder then that Canada's immigration funds are really helping to populate Dakota and Minnesota? It must be clearly evident to any one that so long as these monopoly rates are kept up immigration will go to Dakota and Minnesota rather than to the Canadian Northwest. And as long as that is the case, our friends in the East need not hope to get back the millions which they say they have invested here. If Canada has invested millions here, surely the sensible course is not to insist upon maintaining even at the point of the bayonet, a monopoly which simply throws the whole wave of immigration that would otherwise come here back upon the United States.

It seems strange then that the Canadian Pacific Railway itself should show so much anxiety to retain a monopoly which prevents settlement, and makes any great increase of traffic impossible. There is one point of view from which it would not appear so exceedingly remarkable. It may be that the sole object of the Canadian Pacific Railway is to prevent competition, not because it would lessen its receipts very materially at present, nor because it entertains the shadow of a fear that our trade will be diverted to the United States, but simply in order that it may in the meantime throw out an extension here and a branch there, and parallel lines elsewhere, until this whole country is so gathered into its grasp that competition for all time will be rendered absolutely hopeless, and the Canadian Northwest must be abandoned to the mercies of a huge railway monopoly forever. Have our eastern friends looked at the matter in this light? Have they ever thought it possible that they may have been cunningly deceived with the idea that they are protecting the Dominion, while, as a matter of fact, they are delivering half of it, bound hand and foot, over to a merciless monopoly? If they had, it is probable that they would ere this have promised their bayonets to this Province, rather than to the monopoly.

Let no one be misled with the idea that because the Ottawa Government has adopted the policy, therefore it is good. That Government

proved itself unable to enter this country without clumsily causing a rebellion. After the rebellion it granted the Métis all that they had demanded; had it met their demands in time there never would have been a rebellion. Under the land regulations of July, 1879, the Manitoba settler was required to go sixty miles from the railway to buy land at as low a figure as was charged in the United States alongside the railways. Those regulations sent our immigrants across the boundary so fast that they had to be repealed. Others were introduced in October of the same year. Under those of October, 1879, the prices charged the settlers continued to be 75 cents and \$2.25 per acre more than those charged for lands similarly situated in the United States. In a few months these also had to be repealed. In May, 1880, a new set of regulations was introduced containing ill-advised provisions, which continued to send settlers over the boundary, and again in January, 1882, the third set was replaced by a fourth. All these mistakes coming in quick succession swept back the wave of immigration which threatened to fill this country to overflowing. Monopoly will continue what the land regulations have begun. The figures of the last census are before the people of Ontario, and they tell their own story. The immigration returns show that 155,000 immigrants have swarmed into Manitoba and the Northwest during the years of 1881-85. The census, on the contrary, shows only 46,636 more here now than in 1881, and of this increase, 10,000 is said to be due to the extension of our boundaries in that year. So that the increase has really been but 36,686, and of this a great portion is natural increase and not due to immigration. What then has become of the 155,000? As far as we are concerned, they have disappeared off the face of the earth. It must be noted, too, that all this increase is covered by the growth in the population of the towns, Winnipeg itself having added 13,682 to her population since the census of 1881. What then has been done to settle our 116,021 square miles of area? Very little, and it must be evident that so long as monopoly rates continue, the present deplorable state of affairs cannot greatly improve.

Winnipeg.

F. C. W.

FEAR KILLING.

MRS. (or Miss?) FRANCES POWER COBBE has contributed a clever article to the *Contemporary*, on "Faith Healing and Fear Killing," of which we abridge the latter portion, as it contains some exceedingly useful information on the subject of Pasteurism, and also calls attention to a novel result of nineteenth century sanitary developments:

How, then (says the writer) do we stand now as regards Fear Killing? It seems to me that alongside of the gains which have accrued to our generation from the progress of hygienic science, we have acquired habits of mind which go far to counterbalance them. Forty years ago, Kingsley took up his parable, and preached well and wisely of religious obedience to the natural laws of health. But had his noble life lasted until now, his voice, I think, would have been loudest in the denunciation of that *hygieolatry* which threatens to become our only religion. Kingsley adjured us to preserve health, that we might the better serve God with vigorous brains and hands. We coddle ourselves chiefly, it is to be feared, for our own comfort, and ardently cherish this life with no particular expectation of another. We have ceased to fear God, and learned to fear microbes.

No one can doubt that this scientific view must prove, in the long run, more conducive to caution than the notion of a Providential span, or of fate, or a planet, or kismet; and accordingly we practically find all around us evidences of redoubled care concerning the conditions of health. Of course, in many directions, this new caution is good and rational. More temperate diet, more airy bedrooms, better drained houses, and more effectual ablutions are real improvements on the habits of our ancestors. But the excess to which hygienic precautions are carried, the *proportion* which such cases now occupy amid the serious interests of life, is becoming absurd, and conducting us rapidly to a state of things wherein, if we are not killed by Fear, we are paralysed by it for all natural enjoyment. The old, healthful, buoyant spirit seems already fled from the majority of English homes.

Aged people seldom exhibit now that gentle gaiety which so often brightened with hues of sunset the long, calm evening of a well-spent life. The middle-aged are all hag-ridden by anxiety; and, as to the young, if we may trust the reports which reach us from the great schools, a very great change has come over them, seriously indicative of the sensitiveness of young souls to the chill breath of the *Zeitgeist*. The lads have grown colder and harder, and are interested in pecuniary profits rather than in nobler professional ambitions. Nay, we have been told (it is a large demand upon credulity) that English schoolboys have almost ceased to be reckless about heat and cold, about eating indigestible things, about climbing trees and precipices, about going on deep water in unseaworthy boats; in short, about all those pursuits which excited the perennial alarms of their fond mothers. Many boys are to be found, it is stated (I write under reservation), who may be described as Mollycoddles, so cautious are they about their health and their limbs. Urchins in round jackets speak of the danger of checking perspiration after cricket, and decline to partake of unripe apples and pastry on the never-before-heard-of ground of

dyspepsia. Invited in the holidays to the ecstatic lark of a long excursion on horseback, they have declined with reference to the playfulness of their pony's heels, and have been seen to shrink from a puppy's caressing tongue, murmuring the ominous word "Rabies."

In short, our girls, who are just acquiring physical courage as a new virtue, are sometimes braver than their brothers, who think it good form to profess disinclination to risk their valuable persons. It is not a small matter that this ebb should be noticeable anywhere in the tide of English manly courage. On the contrary, if it continue, the results must be deplorable. For our present purpose it is enough to point out that all this new-born caution about their health will, at the best, create a generation of hypochondriacs and valetudinarians, not of robust and stalwart Englishmen. Life, to be worth living, must be concerned with quite other things beside diseases, draughts, and drains; we want to *live* not merely to *postpone death* and die by inches through half a century. Let us take as one example of the Fear-Killing of our time the Hydrophobia Scare. The history of this scare and of Pasteurism, as connected therewith, will one day, no doubt, form a very amusing and instructive chapter in a future continuation of Mackay's "Popular Delusions." A rare disease, which by its nature is exceptionally closely connected with and controlled by mental impressions, was announced to be suddenly manifested all over the civilised world, from Moscow to Chicago. Mad dogs became as plentiful as blackberries—at least the reports of them in the newspapers were so; and it was difficult to open a daily journal without finding a paragraph adding to the general hue and cry. Speaking of the Hydrophobia Bugbear, which spread consternation through America, while our own scare was depriving us of our common sense and humanity, Dr. Edward Spitzka tells us in the *Forum* for April, 1887: "In order to determine how great the danger in the United States from rabies is, the writer has carefully followed up all the newspaper reports of alleged outbreaks of the disease. In not a single instance has satisfactory evidence of its existence been obtained. Before scientific tests all the newspaper alarms are shown to have been either fabrications, exaggerations, or mistakes." We are very far, indeed, from making light of the terrible disease of hydrophobia when it ever really afflicts man, woman, or child. But the whole history of this scare bears a false ring which provokes incredulity. As the *Referee* last August acutely observed: "One thing is certain. The present epidemic of rabies did not begin till M. Pasteur was ready for it. If he were to-morrow to abandon his experiments in this direction, we should hear of very few cases of mad dogs. The panic would have died out long ago, but it has been fomented by the press in the interests of Pasteurism; and when the mad dog has not been available for sensational treatises, the mad dog has been invented."

Had no hydrophobia scare been raised, and if it had been generally understood that many more men die every year from the kicks of horses than the bites of dogs (251 persons died in 1886 in consequence of accidents caused by horses and conveyances in the streets of London, and nine from hydrophobia), Pasteur would not have achieved such glory as he has obtained. Whether, beside exulting over every real or fictitious case of rabies, Pasteur's admirers are responsible for actually causing the disease in some of the infected animals is a question not to be lightly dismissed. Mr. G. H. Lewes told the Royal Commission on Vivisection: "When one man publishes an experiment, there are people all over Europe who will set about to repeat it, and repeat it, and repeat it again." Pasteur and his followers have been playing with a tremendous poison, of which the properties are utterly unascertained, and we may never know the evils they have let loose, both as regards the virus of rabies and of anthrax. What interest, it may be asked, can English scientific men have had in glorifying the French savant. The reason, I fear, is not far to seek. For twelve years past the English advocates of experiments upon living animals have seized on every straw to enable them to answer the challenges of their opponents to produce a case wherein human life had been saved by a discovery due to vivisection. M. Pasteur, if his recognition as a successful healer of a dreaded disease could be insured, would afford the best possible argument for doing away with restrictions on English vivisection. There are before the world several other remedies for hydrophobia, carrying quite sufficient testimonials of success to merit the patient investigation of medical enquirers. For example, there is the system of vapour baths, which was known to Celsus, and was brought into prominence by the late Dr. Buisson, who cured himself by such means, and afterwards nearly a hundred patients. But which of all the biologists and doctors who have glorified Pasteur has taken the trouble so much as to read the evidence in favour of these harmless methods of treatment, even when, as in the case of the Buisson baths, they have been largely advertised at the cost of non-medical, benevolent persons, and offered gratuitously to needy patients.

We find that in 1886 the deaths in France from hydrophobia were thirty-nine. Of these, twenty-two were of persons inoculated by Pasteur and seventeen of others not inoculated. Thus Pasteur had the opportunity of diminishing the mortality by more than half had his method been successful. Instead of this we find that the total of deaths exceeded the average by nine. On the other hand, how many lives has the Pasteurian delusion actually cost? For how many deaths are Pasteur and his supporters responsible? He has failed to *save* more patients than would have been saved, judging by averages, in the natural order of things. Of how many has he caused the death? It would seem clear that he has had two classes of victims.

When next there is a question of condoning cruelty on the plea of benefiting humanity, it is to be hoped that this instructive history will not be forgotten. Of the moral injury done to the community by sanctioning cruelty there can be no question at all; of the physical advantages to be purchased by it we have an example in Pasteurism. An infinite

number of miserable animals have died in the unutterable agonies of artificially-produced rabies, an aggravated form of that awful disease which Mayhew tells us amounts to being *inflamed all over*.

It is right and proper for doctors to warn us in moderation, but they do it beyond all reason. Touch not! Taste not! Handle not! There is death in the pot. 'Ware microbes here! 'Ware bacilli there! All the world's a hospital, and all the men and women merely patients.

RETICENCE.

No quality has gained more in public esteem in our country, and with good reason, than the one which is expressed by the word "reticence." If we look at the old uses of the word they generally imply a censure, instead of approval. It is but lately that "reticence" has become a term of praise, instead of accusation, or, at most, dubious and casuistic apology. But as authority declines, and one man's word is supposed to be *prima facie* as good as another's, people begin to see that there must be some way of distinguishing amidst the discordant voices which is worth listening to and which is not, and they find it permissible, even on the most democratic principles, to attach most weight to the words which are least lightly uttered and which, whether they are or are not carefully weighed, are at least spoken under conditions of apparent deliberateness and self-restraint, which render it conceivable that they might have been carefully weighed. At a time when the eagerness to have the first word has seldom been equalled, and, as a consequence, the Babel of assertions and contradictions on almost all subjects is perfectly deafening, it is not surprising that even the democracy begins to discriminate between those who are loudest, most precipitate, and most confident in their cries, and those who reserve their judgment till it is at least possible that they may have got a judgment worth expressing to express. The word "reticence," which in old times, when men were more suspicious of reserve than they were impatient of garrulosity, was supposed to imply a sort of duplicity, has now come to be associated with discrimination and self-restraint. To say of a man that he was reticent, used almost to suggest dissimulation, whereas it now means only that he does not open his lips till he has considered what he has to say.

And yet this is but a return to the old state of mind with which the sententious East judged the comparative garrulosity and looseness of purpose which it noted among the quick-witted Greeks. St. James was evidently aghast at the loquacity of the Greek converts, and took the greatest pains to impress upon them that what he called "the engrafted" or "implanted" word which was able to save their souls, was not a word which they ought to have forever on their tongues, but, on the contrary, was one which should make them "slow to speak" as well as "slow to wrath," one to be received with "meekness," one to make them doers and not talkers, one of which it should be the first and most striking result that it enabled them to bridle and tame that tongue which could not be tamed of any human power, but only by that divine power of which he was the messenger. What St. James would have said to our modern Press, with its eagerness to startle if it can do nothing else, we can imagine. He would have said that it is "a restless evil full of deadly poison," and that unless men can wait to speak until they are tolerably sure that the impulse which opens their lips is neither frivolous nor mischievous, they certainly cannot be the ministers of the sort of message which is given from a source higher than themselves. We can understand how the pious Hebrew, who is said to have worn away the stones of the Temple with his constant kneeling in silent prayer, must have fretted himself over the keen Greek converts who, as he probably thought, "multiplied words without knowledge." The East was always reticent, and valued reticence. The West "unpacked" its heart with words, as Hamlet said. Dr. Newman spoke the true wisdom of the East when he wrote:—

Prune thou thy words, the thoughts control
That o'er thee swell and throng;
They will condense within thy soul,
And change to purpose strong.

But he who lets his feelings run
In soft luxurious flow,
Shrinks when hard service must be done,
And faints at every woe.

The feeling that it is better not to speak at all than to speak lightly is one which has always proceeded from the conviction that utterance of all sorts has something solemn in it which should imply a steadfast purpose, and not a mere vibration of the nerves. In an age of prattle and gossip like ours, this conviction has almost disappeared. But natural selection itself is bringing it back, for how is there to be any discrimination between one kind of vehemence and another, unless we distinguish, however roughly, between the words that were weighed and the words that were not weighed,—the words which at least appeared to have a careful background of thought and preparation behind them, and the words which were so precipitate that their haste was evidently due to the desire to preoccupy the field?

Of course, reticence may be either evil or good; but volubility, though it may not be in any sense evil, can never be essentially good, can never be anything better than the fruit of a mind which is always effervescing with its own unconsidered or ill considered experience. But though reticence may be either of good or bad origin, it is quite a mistake to suppose, as people often do suppose, that there is necessarily in all reticence a want of simplicity,—a kind, indeed, of duplicity. Probably there never was anything less like duplicity than the sententious reticence of the Eastern genius. Indeed, St. James, who makes so bitter an attack on loquacity of all sorts, expressly describes a *double-minded* man as "unstable in all

his ways," and regards it as the test of true simplicity that a man should not vacillate or express doubts of which he has only just become conscious. Reticence does not in the least imply either taciturnity or craft. A man may be full of life and the source of stimulus to others, and yet in the best sense reticent,—indisposed, that is, to give out hastily and ill-considered suggestions and impressions, which may set men travelling on the wrong track, and still more indisposed to give out crude suspicions and innuendoes which may set men condemning those whom they have no right to condemn. Reticence may imply nothing but a deep sense of responsibility for all those words which are pregnant with action, those which tend to determine what men shall do, and still more perhaps what they shall be. The late Lord Idlesleigh noticed that in *King Lear* Cordelia shows the most marvellous reticence, though hers is the most impressive and benignant character in the play. "In the first act she has only forty-three lines assigned to her. She does not appear again until the fourth act, in the fourth scene of which she has twenty-four lines, and in the seventh thirty-nine. In the fifth act she has five lines. Yet during the whole progress of the play we can never forget her, and after its melancholy close she lingers about our recollections as if we had seen some being more beautiful and pure than anything on earth, who had communicated with us by a higher medium than words." Yet with all this reticence, no one gives us a profounder impression of simplicity than Cordelia. That single line,—

What shall Cordelia speak? Love, and be silent!

seems to express her very essence. Cordelia's reticence is a reticence of silence; but the reticence of Hermione, in *The Winter's Tale*, is the reticence of speech; and there, again, we find a perfect simplicity beneath the reticence we note,—the reticence which keeps back all that cannot be truly uttered, and yet has no lack of simple and fitting utterance. What reticence there is in her farewell to the husband who so unjustly accuses her!—

Adieu, my Lord!
I never wished to see you sorry; now
I trust I shall.

How worthy is that of the woman who had to utter the complaint!—

I am not prone to weeping, as our sex
Commonly are: the want of which vain dew
Perchance shall dry your pities: but I have
That honourable grief lodged here which burns
Worse than tears-drown."

No one could deny the exquisite simplicity of Hermione's character, and no one could deny its reticence.

The truth is, that reticence only implies an instinctive hesitation whether the thought of the moment ought or ought not to be expressed, and many of the simplest characters that ever existed have felt that hesitation even in early childhood. All characters that have the instinct of detachment, the instinct that each mind has a life of its own which it may or may not be right to communicate to others, feel this reticence as a permanent instinct. And certainly it is one which this age, fond as it is of superficial excitements, greatly needs. The tendency of the day helps society to absorb the individual, instead of helping the individual to resist, to modify, and if necessary, to transform society. It is a time which reminds us of the adage that Emerson used to quote, "Little pot soon hot," a time in which small excitements spread very fast, and carry people away who have no individual life and reticence of their own. Only the truly reticent can be secure against the society of such an age as ours.—
The Spectator.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

WE poor Montrealers are certainly in the bad graces of fate. The season's "great events" seem now to be naught but fires and floods. By the burning of a leather goods factory and tannery and some adjoining houses yesterday morning twenty families found themselves houseless, and four hundred employees were thrown out of work.

A fortunate thing nature has done so much for this city, else those amongst us whose horizon is not bounded by Craig Street and the docks might find "the weight of life" rather heaver to be borne than "thistle down of summer air." As it is, when we contemplate our "hill," peculiarly lovely, now blushing beneath the first rough caresses of the autumn wind; when we view from its summit that gorgeous country woodland, and silver river, and shadowy mountain, we are resigned, and inwardly thank heaven there is at least one "distraction" within the reach of every body. Alas! I fear the hundreds who cannot drive have little, if any, chance of enjoying the strangely beautiful pictures each turn in our park roads reveals.

We hear a great deal about "nights out," and the crowds of silly, overdressed damsels and idle men that haunt our principal streets every evening fully testify how popular these are. Would it be quite impossible to introduce a periodical "afternoon out?" Surely some little experience and teaching would convince the working classes, and more especially servants, that the pure air of our mountain is preferable to the fœtid atmosphere of ill-drained thoroughfares; the glorious panorama over kind Nature spreads before us, if we will but climb to look, to the tawdry displays in shop windows.

The "Academy" opens on Monday. Already what they are pleased to call the bill of fare for the coming season has been published. It would scarcely be just to pronounce upon the "dishes" until we have tasted them, yet I fear there is nothing in the menu likely to tempt the appetite of any save most enthusiastic *amateurs du théâtre*. No theatrical manager in Montreal should entirely ignore the existence of those who are opposed to theatre-going. If concert hall and playhouse were only to

become as universally popular as Barnum's Circus, we might then entertain some hope that dawn would eventually dispel the still murky atmosphere of our artistic world. But, alas, what are impresarios to do when they find such an anomalous state of things in society as will permit the contemplation by reverend eyes of the lithe tight-rope dancer, while it bids them in holy horror close at the first sight of a ballet girl; when performing goats and gauze-dressed riders are looked upon with more leniency than the singers of the American Opera Company? I doubt whether we could find anywhere so delightfully contradictory a little community as that which exists in this city of ours. No need to ask nowadays "What's in a name?"—the whole success or failure of an enterprise. You see, the number of wealthy, intelligent, appreciative people who might be persuaded to pose as patrons of art is infinitesimally small; we cannot, therefore, dispense with one. How to make these good individuals agree in taste, and not only these, but minor powers, whose knowledge of matters artistic is equal, though their purses are lighter, seems a question well worthy consideration. Only the "chosen few" may belong to literary societies—perhaps, for that matter, only the "chosen few" care to. Then, pray, what of outsiders? Surely we have at length reached a point where the necessity is felt of something spiritual in our social life, and I doubt whether anything can more readily improve our manners and sharpen our wits than a good play well acted. Need have we, sore need, of an institution upon which even the highest amongst us shall look as the standard of right accent and pronunciation and graceful gesture. Is it quite Utopian to covet for Montreal a second Théâtre Français, where the clergy themselves would deign to witness the plays they peruse with satisfaction in their studies? If you have read Mr. David C. Murray's *High Life in France Under the Republic*, you will have seen even duchess and marquis scruple not to take hints even as to the manner of moving a chair from the great French artists, and, I have heard, not even at the College of France is the language spoken with greater precision. But enough complaints and suggestions for one letter.

September 11, 1887.

NAPLES.

ONE summer evening long ago,
As you and I were drifting slowly
Out with the waves whose placid flow
Mirrored the blue sky's tender glow,
The sailors sang with passion holy

Their vesper hymn; now soft and sweet,
Now swelling into louder measure,
The various voices seemed to meet
And blend in harmony complete,
An equal strain of prayer and pleasure.

"Santa Lucia, guard us well,
And bring us home with shallows laden
To that fair city where we dwell
In safety 'neath thy charmed spell,
Where waits for each a charming maiden."

"O dolci Napoli"—once more
I seem to hear the music stealing
Along the bay, across the shore,
With soothing sound of plashing oar,
And voices tremulous with feeling.

Westboro', Mass.

ABBIE F. JUDD.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

THE public meeting of welcome to the delegates to the National Prison Congress on Saturday was attended by many warm friends to Prison Reform; and on their behalf the philanthropic visitors were addressed by several gentlemen among us well known as also taking a hearty interest in the subject. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor welcomed the members of the Association, and eulogised their work, referring incidentally to the pending Extradition Treaty; his Worship the Mayor, who acted as Chairman, spoke on the need of reform in the old prison system, and the progress that had been made; the Minister of Education dealt with the state of the prisons of Ontario, which show a gratifying amelioration; the Hon. S. H. Blake spoke on the history of Prison Reform, eulogising the United States for what they had done for the prisoner; and Prof. Goldwin Smith gave an address which, as dealing with the whole subject of Prison Reform, we give below. The Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, also addressed the meeting, giving an account of the origin and work of the Prison Association, and a statement of the reforms that in its judgment are still considered desirable.

Prof. Goldwin Smith said:

I feel it a great honour to have been invited to take part in the pro-

motion of so good a cause, and in conjunction with men of such eminence as some of their American visitors, one of whom, Mr. Hayes, when last I saw him, was in an office which by its importance made its holder the peer of kings. To commend such a cause as Prison Reform and those who are taking an active part in it is rather like gilding gold or painting the lily white. But Prison Reform is a notable thing. Among the proofs that the world has not been growing worse, as some worshippers of the past say, but better, this, if not the most important, is about the most striking. It was a remarkable step in the progress of humanity when people began to take care of the sick and weak, and to build hospitals for them, instead of treating them as a herd does the wounded deer. But perhaps it was a still more remarkable step when people began to show care for the inmates of a gaol instead of treating them merely as enemies of the community. It is needless to say how recent comparatively the care for the inmates of gaols is. Shakespeare, in *Measure for Measure*, has given us a glimpse into the prison life of the Middle Ages. The report of a Committee of the House of Commons gave the world more than a glimpse into the prison life and the treatment of prisoners in the English gaols of the last century. The condition of the gaols in other countries at that time was fully as bad. In all the gaols was a hell. It is only in quite recent times that the idea of making the prison a reformatory as well as a place of punishment has dawned. The criminal is still a man. Sometimes he is not altogether a bad man, though one side of his character may be bad. The nomad and predatory habits which are not yet worked out of the race are sometimes strong in members of it, who nevertheless have their good qualities if they were only in the right walk of life for displaying them. Armies notable not only for courage but for discipline and strict performance of duties have been made to no small extent out of the sweepings of the gaols. Probably Marlborough's army was one of them. A tramp, who is next door to a criminal, is very often, I suspect, a soldier spoiled. The saying has been ascribed to more eminent Christians than one, on seeing a man led to the gallows. "There, but for the grace of God, go I." By the grace of God he did not mean miracle, but a good home, a good education, good companions. We need not embrace necessitarianism, or say that a man even if he is brought up in the gutter is not responsible for his actions. But it does make a great difference in responsibility whether a man has been brought up in a good home or in the gutter. The Mayor has cited the old saying, "that there are more rogues out of prison than in it." Probably, as human justice is fallible, some men are in prison who ought not to be there; while it is pretty certain that some men are not in prison who ought to be there. A man, I am afraid, may sometimes go through life doing worse things, much worse things, considering his lights and advantages, than those for which other men are shut up, and yet if he manages to keep his wealth or his power, may die in the odour of social sanctity, with obituary editorials setting forth his extraordinary virtues, and winding up by showing that they all had their source in his profound sense of religion. Honour among thieves is not altogether a romance. I read an account the other day given from personal experience of a criminal, and a very bad criminal, who when he might have saved his life by giving information about his gang, preferred death to that dishonour. They tried him on the night before his execution, in his condemned cell, with death full in his face, but he preferred death to the dishonour. Apart from justice to the criminal or his interest, there is the interest of society which wants to have the prison made a reformatory if possible, and at all events not a seed-plot for crime. A seed-plot of crime a gaol cannot fail to be when criminals of all sorts and grades are allowed to loiter through the day together in idleness and mutual corruption. I fear our own city needs to have the scorching light of this Congress turned upon its prison arrangements, but I think I can conscientiously second the Mayor in saying that the excellent governor of our city gaol does under adverse circumstances everything that is in his power. How a prison can be made a reformatory is, I suppose, the problem which this Congress has met to solve. It is not an easy one. Preaching is good, provided it does not hold up an unattainable ideal; books are good; prison visitations are good; anything which shows the prisoner that he is not cut off from humanity, and that the gates of social mercy are not shut against him, is good. But it is difficult for a man to attain virtue, or to regain it, except by action. The nature must be finer than those of most criminals are in which the mere power of reflection is sufficient to effect a lasting change. It has always seemed to me, though I hardly presume to express an opinion, that nothing could be so efficacious as labour, not wholly penal, but with some little pay or reward. Nothing else appears likely to give a man a taste for making a livelihood by honest instead of dishonest means. Labour which is merely penal can only disgust. But there is an intense jealousy upon the subject of prison labour among our working classes, and to favour it or not to promise to vote against it is almost as much as a politician's life is worth. I do not want to say anything harsh. I dare say if I were a working man I might feel the same jealousy of anything that seemed to encroach on my employments. But surely the competition cannot be very serious. A kind of convict labour which would not really injure other labourers to any appreciable extent might be devised. A man who has been convicted of crime forfeits for the time his right to freedom; but he does not forfeit all the rights of humanity, and especially he does not forfeit the right to anything necessary to his amendment. If labour is necessary to his amendment, he still has a right to it. However, I am here trenching on the work of the Congress. My only duty at present is, as one of the citizens of Toronto, a city which from its growing size and wealth has an increasing interest in all social questions, to welcome the Congress, and express the hope which we all feel that its deliberations may be instrumental in helping us to heal one of the maladies of the social frame.

The Week.

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WITHOUT doubt, French-Canadian Separatism is a factor that makes most strongly against the welding of the several provinces of the Dominion into a nation. The Province of Quebec is a wedge between the Maritime Provinces and Western Canada, splitting them asunder. For it is a foreign province having laws and institutions peculiar to itself, the seat of a people speaking another tongue, who pride themselves, not on being British citizens or citizens of the Confederation, but on being scions of old Christian France, implanted and growing into a new France on American soil. The Province of Quebec is their country, not the Dominion of Canada; though it is probable they will continue to lend support to the Confederation while it in turn affords shelter to their growth as a nation, or does not run contrary to any national aspiration. But is such an union, in which a foreign people that regards its fellow provincials as "neighbours" only, with whom it is, indeed, "its duty to live in harmony," but against whom and the Power to which both owe allegiance, in every question arising between the mother countries of the two peoples it invariably and naturally sides with France, a foreign Power to the rest of Canada,—is a political union of this character a likely basis for the erection of a nation, one in heart and aim?

As Mr. Goldwin Smith justly remarks in his letter to the *Mail*, the parallel sometimes drawn between the present case and the obstacles which the American Confederation encountered and overcame in its early stage is a false one. The whole eastern seaboard of the Union was not, as is the case with Canada, cut off by the district inhabited by its alien population; and the rest of the Union was not, as is again the case with Canada, divided into three other naturally independent districts by geographic features as strongly marked as the ethnographic obstacle to unity in the East. But though Manitoba and the Northwest are cut off from Ontario on the one hand by the wastes of Lake Superior, and from British Columbia on the other hand by the Rockies, while all three districts are in close and natural connection with the United States to the south, this geographical obstacle to the consolidation of the Dominion, being already in part overcome by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may not in the long run prove so serious an obstacle as the existence in our very midst of a nationality hostile to Anglo-Saxondom. The United States undoubtedly have an attractive power over the separated Provinces, and therefore a retarding and to some extent a disintegrating power; but the influence of Quebec cannot but prove destructive sooner or later, unless its current can be diverted to the good of the whole.

In pursuing this "national" policy, the French-Canadians are making themselves a power indeed, but a power which will not be allowed to continue, imbedded like a thorn in the flesh of this Anglo-Saxon continent. Fostered by the protection of British laws, French-Canada has grown strong; but she is hardly as robust as her sons imagine. If the protection of those laws were withdrawn, the fabric of French institutions and ideas, now flourishing under special privileges accorded by treaty, would be overwhelmed by a Power under no obligation to continue those privileges, and the flood of Anglo-Saxondom rushing in would sweep away everything hostile to Saxon ideas. The establishment of a Latin nationality, especially in the very heart of North America, would not be brooked patiently by the disciples of the Munro doctrine. This, it is probable, the better informed among the French-Canadians are well aware of; they know, at any rate, that while French institutions are safe under the British *ægis*, all beyond that is a "misted sea." We may therefore expect that for the present they will strenuously hold by the British connexion; which, however, does not insure the continued duration of the Confederation. The British Provinces are likely to grow at least *pari passu* with the French, and being already some three to one in population, they will probably settle matters as suits them best, when they see fit.

THE objection we would urge most strongly against Commercial Union—an objection which we believe will condemn it with nine-tenths of its present friends, so soon as they realise the fact—is that necessarily, and there seems no escape from this effect, any such arrangement must reduce

this country to the position of a subsidised semi-dependency of the United States. If our present political connexion continued, we should owe allegiance to Great Britain, and yet be as dependent on the United States in fiscal matters as the Province of Quebec is on the Government at Ottawa. We should retain the right of direct taxation, as the Provinces do; but our power over the tariff would be more a matter of appearance than of fact—would, indeed, be in reality no greater than that of the Provinces. To obtain Commercial Union Canada must agree to accept the tax laws of the United States. That is certain, we believe: there is no probability of their moving a hair's-breadth towards the adoption of Canadian tax laws. Nor would it be reasonable to expect them to alter their fiscal system in order to conform to so relatively an unimportant system as ours. They would probably agree to give us representation in some shape; but that must be based on population, and what would be the value of one vote against fifteen, which would be the relative weight of the two parties? What influence has any single State in the Union, of the size of Canada, over the taxation of the whole country? "Rep. by Pop." in this instance—the participation by Canada in the framing of a common tariff for the two countries—would be purely illusory. Our tariff and tax laws would be made for us by the majority of the American Congress.

WE are reminded that "the question has been often asked, and never answered, On what ground, if partial reciprocity showed no tendency to impair nationality, we should expect complete reciprocity to destroy it?" Well, we concede freely that if "all import duties were abolished, and the whole revenue were raised by direct taxation," the increase of commercial intercourse resulting from complete reciprocity would no more "threaten the integrity of the nation," than would "an increase of social, religious, philanthropic, or intellectual intercourse." But surely the conditions of the proposed Commercial Union—a high protective system obtaining—are so widely different from the state of things imagined in this proposition that the illustration is utterly inappropriate and useless. Complete reciprocity is, it is true, an extension of the principle of partial reciprocity; but the extension goes so far that it brings into the problem a wholly new condition, which though of vital importance, the Commercial Unionists apparently cannot or will not perceive. Partial reciprocity involves no interference with the legislative control over the public revenue belonging to the Dominion Parliament, except as regards taxes on the articles included in the reciprocity treaty; but complete reciprocity, under a treaty of Commercial Union, involves the surrender by the Dominion Parliament to the American Congress—(for that is what it comes to in the end, whatever mixed representative body intervene)—of the right to tax the Canadian people. The Dominion Parliament would in fact in this case abdicate a function deprived of which the Legislature of a commercial country like Canada would be a quite superfluous piece of governmental machinery, the power, namely, to regulate taxation and to raise such public revenue as may be needed in the progressive growth of the nation. No Sovereign Power can divest itself of this prerogative and still remain sovereign: even if itself agree to surrender it in exchange for a fixed sum yearly, it sinks to the rank of a subsidised province; and the Power which acquires the right to levy taxes in return for the payment of such a subsidy, exercises a real sovereignty which, however it may be veiled, will on occasion prove that it has not merely "impaired" but wholly devoured the nationality of its victim.

THE reins of Protection would seem to have passed from the hands of the manufacturers in the States into the hands of Labour. Six English weavers, landed at New York *en route* for a manufacturing establishment at Bridgeport, Connecticut, for whose service they had been imported, were ordered back to England on the ground that they had come over in violation of the Contract Labour Law. What would American labour say to the throwing open of the American labour market to Canadian workmen under Commercial Union (for we suppose labour is to be exchanged as well as commodities)? Or would it consent to repeal the Contract Labour Law at the request of the manufacturers? This incident does not look like it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nation* regards Commercial Union as likely to be useful as an object-lesson in political economy. There can be no question, he thinks, that Commercial Union would be a great boon to American protected manufacturers, as well as to the commercial and farming classes of both countries; and if the obliteration of the northern customs wall prove a good thing, why not destroy the southern wall, which shuts the States off from Mexico? And finally, he asks, when American manufacturers discover that new markets and increased orders wait upon the removal of obstructive tariffs, will they not have Free Trade? But

this would be a roundabout and uncertain way for Canada to reach Free Trade. A more direct means, we suppose, would be for Canada to adopt Free Trade at first; the States would find it extremely difficult to maintain a high protective policy with a Free Trade State stretching all along their northern border.

THE rumoured wish of the British Commissioners to obtain for Canada an exchange of natural products—otherwise a Reciprocity Treaty—with the States, in lieu of a money payment for any rights accorded the United States fishermen, as under the Washington Treaty, is, if entertained, most probably destined to disappointment. The States, if the exigencies of Party permitted it, might agree to unrestricted reciprocity, opening a free market to their manufactures; but they will never agree to reciprocity only in natural products. That is their settled policy, pursued without deviation for some years past, for an object which was roughly expressed—perhaps with too brutal plainness, but nevertheless not without good grounds—twenty years ago at a Convention of representative men from both countries. According to the Halifax *Evening Mail*, the late Hon. Joseph Howe was present, and he says that “Consul Potter was sent down from the State Department to the Convention, and his argument was: ‘Don’t yield reciprocity to these Canadians. We have got a higher policy, and that is to coerce them to come into this Republic. Give no encouragement to the Canadians; give no aid to the discussion of reciprocity; and by and by we shall have these British North Americans so humble, so hampered that they will be compelled, in order to live, to come in and form part of our Great Republic.’”

THE current *Christian Union* contains an admirably concise and plain statement of the Canadian case in the Fisheries dispute, by a Canadian signing the initials “J. E. M.,” to which an anonymous American, whom the *Union* avouches to be an “eminent American jurist,” makes answer. The substance of this is, admitting the validity of the Treaty of 1818, that American fishermen have been systematically harassed and unjustly treated in the exercise of the treaty rights. Many of their fishing vessels have a perfectly legal national character as merchant vessels for trade, and have precisely the same rights as any vessel not capable of fishing, so long as they resort to Canadian ports and waters, not to fish, but to trade. In scarcely an instance has there been reasonable ground to believe, or even suspect, at the time of the seizures made, that they were fishing, or intending to fish, in the prohibited waters. They do not wish to fish in Canadian waters, for they cannot with any profit. And it is evident that this trouble has arisen, not from any fear by Canada that Americans would fish in her waters, but from a desire to compel Americans to buy the ordinary privileges of commercial intercourse at the cost of a Reciprocity Treaty. But Reciprocity is impossible; for the conditions of property values and the social status of the two peoples in the United States and Canada are so different that the free introduction of almost any article from Canada would be injurious to Americans. This, we take it, is a fair statement of the American case, and is valuable, as indicating perhaps the line of argument that the United States Commissioners may take against the British. It will be observed that the main contention now is that an American fishing vessel becomes a trading vessel the moment it gets within the three-mile limit or into a Canadian port, in which capacity it has the right to buy up the bait, whose peculiar possession is the great advantage Canada has over its neighbour—the seed corn whereon the harvest for both depends. But if a fishing vessel is also a trading vessel, acquiring the commercial rights of a trader at need, what sort of vessel had the parties to the Treaty of 1818 in view when they forbade American fishermen from entering Canadian waters or ports for any purpose whatever, save for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water? What was the use of that provision—where the sense of it—if the moment an American fishing vessel passes within the three-mile limit, or into a Canadian port, in order to do the thing forbidden to an American fisherman, she becomes an American trader, with privileges that cannot be affected by the Treaty?

THE bloodshed at Mitchellstown has been caused by the Parnellite and Gladstonite leaders who have been busy inciting the people to resist the law. The Crimes Bill is now a law of the United Kingdom, yet Mr. William O’Brien wilfully violated it, and Mr. Labouchere went to Mitchellstown to abet him. No doubt the English people are strongly opposed to interference with the right of public meeting; but to keep order is no interference with that right. A Government reporter was at the Mitchellstown meeting in the discharge of his duty, and being escorted by the police, they were resisted by the crowd with sticks and stones, the police

being driven into their barracks. So rough was their treatment that twenty were severely injured. And the place of meeting was in possession of the mob—or of the National League. Once more it was a question whether the law of the United Kingdom should prevail, or the law of the National League; and they are abetting treason—not vindicating the right of public meeting—who blame the police for using the most efficient weapons at their command to restore order and reinstate authority.

THE French mobilisation experiment appears to have been just as successful as could be wished by friends of France who are also friendly to peace. It was not so brilliant a success as to elate the French overmuch; yet it was so far removed from a failure as to be sufficient to dispel doubt and inspire confidence. This is in every way cause for congratulation. It would not be good for the world if France through manifest weakness became exposed to attack by her powerful neighbour; it would not be good for France herself if she were led through over-confidence to venture on enterprises that could only end in her humiliation. As respects Germany at any rate, we doubt if the army of any invading power—be it French or Russian—has any chance of ultimate victory. German nationality is alive in every fibre; and the army is all that an army should be—instinct with national feeling, organised with a perfectness of business method that ensures the greatest possible efficiency to a powerful arm. No other army can compare with it in this latter respect; and any invader of Germany will assuredly have to reckon with a defender such as in all her history she never had before.

THE despatch of heavy artillery from England along the Pacific Railway to Esquimaux has produced a profound impression in Russia. The fortifications at Vladivostock are, in consequence, to be enlarged, and every effort made by Russia to recover the naval superiority in the North Pacific which, in her opinion, has been shattered by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A CURIOUS evidence of the antiquity and permanence of a Chinese fashion is the presence on a newly discovered Hittite seal, found near Tarsus, of figures with that quasi-Mongolian appendage, the pigtail, one of these being apparently an eagle-headed deity. The same appendage is to be seen on some of the monuments which the British Museum obtained from the reputed site of Caracenis; and the Khita warriors are depicted as similarly adorned on the Egyptian painting of Abu-Simbel. It appears the pigtail was imposed on China by the Manchus.

MR. BRIGHT has addressed an interesting letter on the subject of International Arbitration to the Secretary of the London Peace Society, who is about to proceed to America to advocate there the advisability of a Treaty with England, under which both Powers should agree to submit all their disputes to arbitration. “I think,” says Mr. Bright, “if the Government of the States were willing, and were in any way to signify their willingness, to become a party to such a Treaty, there is a force of good men with us to induce our Government to consent to it. . . . England and the States will remain two nations, but I would have them always regarded by themselves as one people.” The only misgiving as to the proposed arbitration is the difficulty of finding a trustworthy tribunal to which to refer disputed points.

THE advantages of the Nicaragua Canal are thus summarised by the New York *Herald*, in a recent editorial: “The Panama Canal must cost, to begin with, ten times what the Nicaragua Canal will cost. The ends of the Panama Canal are in a region of perpetual calms; the ends of the Nicaragua Canal in one of constant trade winds. The former work traverses a region that must always be unhealthy; the line of the latter is nearly as salubrious as the table lands of Mexico. The Isthmian route is thousands of miles, counting both sides, farther away than the other from the northern countries whence is to be expected the bulk of trade. The first is a salt-water conduit, the second a fresh-water one. While the Nicaragua Canal is the longer, it will cost less to keep it in repair; and while the northern line may not be begun—the surveys are to be commenced on December 1—for some time yet, there is a fair prospect that, once begun, within the time prescribed under the agreement with the Nicaraguan Government, it will be finished before its southern rival.” The only disadvantage of the Nicaragua route is the fact that the lake is one hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the ships must therefore pass through locks in crossing the Isthmus; whereas M. de Lesseps proposes a lockless canal.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.*

THE history of the "Empire State" is full of interest to all who care either to make acquaintance with the development of modern European civilisation, or to study the progress of emigration and the settlement of new lands. In the latter aspect of the subject the earlier part of the present work will be found to possess a manifold interest, whilst the former aspect will be illustrated, in a measure, by the whole history, but more particularly by its later parts.

Although the British element has become predominant on this Western Continent, and does undoubtedly contribute the principal influences in the development of all the various States and Provinces, and of their institutions, we are apt to forget that there are and always have been various other influences at work which make themselves felt and seen in that whole result, which we might call American civilisation. Perhaps the peculiar "smartness," which is one of the characteristics of the modern American has resulted from the friction of various nationalities, and from the necessity, hence arising, for each race to understand, and therefore to study, other modes of thought than its own.

Probably most persons are aware of the general distribution of nationalities on this continent. We in Canada are not likely to forget the French occupation of the Lower Province. New England is known by all who have any interest in the history of England as the home of the Pilgrim Fathers. Virginia and Maryland in those names keep alive the remembrance of the days of Elizabeth and William and Mary; but we have reason to know that many fairly educated persons have very little notion of the importance of the original Dutch possession of the great city and State of New York. It was indeed a very strange thing, that in the days of all her history in which the Republic of the Netherlands was best able to hold her own with England, she should have surrendered her great possession, a circumstance which is rendered still more wonderful when the state of things in the colony itself, at the time of surrender, is considered.

The history of the original Dutch occupation, of the establishment of the authority of the United Provinces, of their conflicts with the original inhabitants, of the development of the liberties of the people in relation to their Governors and of the home Government, is told with sufficient fulness and in a very interesting manner by Mr. Roberts, on to the English occupation and supremacy.

There is a great deal in the early history of these settlements which is not very creditable to any of the emigrant people. The settlers often behaved very badly to the native populations; the governors or directors and the Home Government behaved very badly to the settlers. The Dutch Directors seem to have been peculiarly tyrannical, and we should be tempted to draw comparisons between the early history of New York and the late history of South Africa, were we not forced to remember that English colonists have not always behaved with perfect justice to the aborigines, nor English Governors to the emigrants.

It was in 1614 that the States General of Holland granted a charter to a company of Amsterdam merchants, "exclusively to visit and navigate to the newly discovered lands lying in America, between New France and Virginia, now named New Netherland, for four years." It was five years before this, in September, 1609, that the Englishman, Henry Hudson, then in the service of the Netherlands, had sailed up the "river of the mountains," which we now know as the Hudson. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was chartered, and was clothed (in the astonishing fashion of the period) "with exclusive rights in the domains of the Dutch between the Tropic of Cancer and the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, and on the coasts of America between Newfoundland and the Straits of Magellan." In 1624, Fort Orange was set upon the banks of the Hudson, and was the beginning of Albany, the present capital of the State of New York. In 1626, Fort Amsterdam was raised on the southern point of Manhattan Island, on the place which has long been known as The Battery.

Passing by the mischievous administration of Director Kieft, we note that Peter Stuyvesant landed at New Amsterdam (so New York was then designated) in the year 1647, and twenty years after, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Breda, 1667, the Dutch colony in America was finally ceded to the English. It was not, however, given up without a struggle on the part of the settlers. Greatly exceeding the English in numbers, with the assistance of a Dutch fleet they retook the fort in 1673; but by the Treaty of Westminster, in 1674, it came finally into the possession of the English.

With the exception of that part of the work which is dedicated to the history of the Revolution, the rest of it deals with matters of a less eventful nature; but not indeed of less interest. The story of the progress of popular rights, ending in the disruption of the connection with England, is of very deep interest, and so is the account of the progress of literature, education, and art, not to mention the war for the Union. We can very highly commend the manner in which Mr. Roberts makes us acquainted with the progress of this wonderful history, whose climax will be studied by generations yet unborn. His narrative is lucid and vivid, and his accuracy seems beyond question. It is indeed a very wonderful story of progress. "Since 1820," says Mr. Roberts, "the commonwealth has held the first rank in the Union in number of inhabitants. Then they were almost exactly one-seventh of the total Union, while in 1880 they were one-tenth [that is, 5,082,871]. In that year its valuation was one-seventh of the entire country, almost exactly equal to that of all New England.

These plain figures prove that never have so many inhabi-

tants been gathered in an equal period on 47,620 square miles elsewhere on earth; and a population of six million [greater than that of England in the middle of the eighteenth century] has nowhere developed a wider, more diversified, and more productive industry."

We cannot help adding that we much hope that the perusal of this work may lead many to acquaint themselves with the immortal Diedrich Knickerbocker, and his exquisite "History of New York."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

SOCIETY VERSE BY AMERICAN WRITERS. New York: Benjamin and Bell; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

This collection is almost as complete, in regard to the list of authors represented, as one could desire. With the exception of Edgar Fawcett and Margaret Vandegrift and a few others, everybody is there that one knows of, and a great many of whom one has never heard before. The verse is nearly all gay and graceful, and nowhere sins against the canons of good taste, which is much in praise of such a collection. We should have liked a little more than one piece by Aldrich, but acknowledge that Bunner is fairly represented in three. Many of the *Century's* old contributors are here: Bessie Chandler, Helen Gray Cone, Robert Grant, Samuel Peck, and Clinton Scollard, with several other verse makers with whose rhymes the rest of the magazines have made us familiar. The conspicuous fault of the book is that its selections are taken with but one object apparently, to entertain the reader with the reflections of lovers. It is a harp of but a single string. True, the string is variously twanged, but even thus it grows monotonous. One of the few exceptions to this is to be found in Bessie Chandler's sparkling verses "To Mrs. Carlyle," which are well worth reproducing:—

I have read your glorious letters,
Where you threw aside all fetters,
Spoke your thoughts and mind out freely,
In your own delightful style.
And I fear my state's alarming,
For these pages are so charming
That my heart I lay before you—
Take it, Jeannie Welsh Carlyle.

And I sit here, thinking, thinking,
How your life was one long winking
At poor Thomas' faults and failings,
And his undue share of bile.
Won't you own, dear, just between us,
That this living with a genius
Isn't after all so pleasant—
Is it, Jeannie Welsh Carlyle?

There was nothing so demeaning
In those frequent times of cleaning,
When you scoured and scrubbed and hammered
In such true housewifely style,
And those charming teas and dinners,
Graced by clever saints and sinners,
Make me long to have been present
With you, Jeannie Welsh Carlyle.

How you fought with dogs and chickens,
Playing children and the dickens
Knows what else; you stilled all racket,
That might Thomas' sleep beguile.
How you wrestled with the taxes,
How you ground T. Carlyle's axes,
Making him the more dependent
On you, Jeannie Welsh Carlyle.

Through it all from every quarter
Gleams, like sunshine on the water,
Your quick sense of fun and humour
And your bright, bewitching smile
And I own I fairly revel
In the way that you say "devil,"
'Tis so terse, so very vigorous,
So like Jeannie Welsh Carlyle.

All the time, say, were you missing
Just a little love and kissing—
Silly things that help to lighten
Many a weary, dreary while?
Not a word you say to show it—
We may guess, but never know it—
You went quietly on without it,
Loyal Jeannie Welsh Carlyle.

THE CREMATION OF THE DEAD. By Dr. Hugo Erichson. Detroit: D. O. Haynes and Company.

We are disposed to believe that in *The Cremation of the Dead* Dr. Hugo Erichson has said the final word in favour of that way of disposing of mortal remains. Dr. Erichson discusses the subject from an "aesthetic, sanitary, religious, historical, medico-legal, and economical standpoint," and there are few who would care for more exhaustive treatment of it. Some of his "standpoints" have been taken, it is reasonable to believe, chiefly to make the work a comprehensive treatise, and because they are commonly considered in handling the matter, the historical standpoint for instance. It can signify very little to us how the ancients disposed of their dead, in the disposition of ours; and the high classical civilisation which gives this argument its value might easily be drawn upon for more questionable examples. In this, as in his discussion of the question from its religious side, Dr. Erichson serves us with arguments that have a tiresome familiarity; but in the remaining chapters of the book much new data may be found, and a very forcible and faithful presentation of it. As it takes eight lines after the author's name to inform the public with what accredited authority he speaks, the reader will gather that Dr. Erichson is very much in love with his gruesome subject. Perusal of the book,

* *American Commonwealths*: New York. The Planting and the Growth of the Empire State, by Ellis H. Roberts, in two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

with all the varied information gathered between its covers, will satisfy any doubts he may have as to the sanitary advisability of cremation. It is not calculated, however, to predispose him toward it sentimentally.

AN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES. By C. P. Lucas, B.A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. New York: Macmillan and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

This work is practically an introduction to the study of colonial effort on the part of Great Britain. The book opens with a chapter defining a colony, proceeds to consider motives of colonisation, discusses climate and race in relation to colonisation, modes of colonising and kinds of colonists; and the nations, ancient and modern, which have colonised. This leaves a very small proportion of the book's contents to be devoted to British colonisation in especial, yet forms an excellent preparation for comprehensive study of that wider subject. The volume is well furnished with maps, showing the progress made by the various nations along the lines of colonial development. It has also a copious index, and a list of authors for reference, which the student will appreciate. It is neatly bound in cloth, and well printed, with guiding notes in the margins.

NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD. By Henry Wood. Boston: Lee and Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham.

A little volume which makes no claim to new discoveries or far-reaching theories in the region of political economy bears the above title, and consists of short papers on socialism, the duties of employers, the unequal distribution of wealth, and various other well-worn topics. The writer deals many a hard blow at class prejudice, unveils many a dark corner in the labour question, and endeavours above all things to inculcate conscience among the different classes and members of society. The book should be on the table of every reading room, club, or library, as its accuracy is unquestioned, and the conclusions reached invaluable in their bearings upon human life, labour, and character, and their relations to natural law.

LIFE OF HENRY CLAY. By Carl Schurz; in two volumes. American Statesmen Series. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. Riverside Press, Cam. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Volumes XV. and XVI. of this interesting series are devoted to the life, characteristics, and political career of Henry Clay, one of the most conspicuous figures in American annals, noted for his manly nature, his rare fascination, and his somewhat puzzling and inconsistent political attitudes. The work appears to be a masterly compilation, distinguished by considerable fearlessness and candour, profound acquaintance with important financial and industrial problems, and marked insight into men and manners. The reputation of Mr. Schurz is much enhanced by the appearance of this *Life*, which follows the publication of the lives of Samuel Adams, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Webster, and Jefferson, men all more or less directly implicated in the growth and responsible for the integrity of the American Republic.

THE COLLEGE AND THE CHURCH, from the *Forum Magazine*. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Foremost among recent American publications must rank the *How I was Educated* papers, and *Denominational Confessions*, reprinted under the above title from the pages of the popular and progressive *Forum* magazine. The editor, Mr. Metcalf, tells us, what we can well believe, that this volume has been issued at the request of numerous readers of the magazine who desire to preserve the articles in a convenient form. The papers on personal reminiscences of early educational forces are signed by such scholars and authors of marked ability and moral worth as Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, President Dwight, of Yale College, and John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua University. The remarks of these justly eminent personages are characterised by much candour of a quite domestic and delicious turn, several of the writers being strongly inclined to the uses and graces of a college education, while there are several who deprecate or appear to deprecate this generally accepted *sine qua non* of scholarship. On the whole, the chief impression left by a careful perusal of these frank and delightful essays is that America owes much in the person of her public men to the traditions of discipline and training current in New England. The somewhat severe and certainly monotonous course of treatment prevalent in the New England States for many years seems to have had as an outcome the inculcation of steady habits and simple faiths in the majority of their young men. But it must also be borne in mind that in nearly every case the writers of these essays were sons of men themselves well educated, well-bred, and well-intentioned, men who were in the enviable position to give to their children that priceless gift of an unspotted heredity—the greatest of all privileges to render towards posterity. Hale confesses that of all those with whom he had ever to do, he owes the most to his father, his mother, and his elder brother. Higginson “tumbled about in a library,” as recommended by Dr. Holmes, and in later years browsed uninterruptedly in a comfortable roomful of Queen Anne literature; his ancestors were Puritan clergymen, his father and grandfathers were authors, and his mother, wrote several children's books. President Barnard, of Columbia College, was the son of a lawyer of some eminence, and received in early youth considerable advantages in the way of schools, lectures, and college training. Chancellor John H. Vincent describes his father as a man of large intelligence, a good talker, a great reader, and a man of sound sense, sterling integrity, and strong religious convictions. His mother is still the inspirer of his life even now, after thirty-four years of silence. Rather more out of the

common are the experiences of Professor William T. Harris, who, beginning in a little district schoolhouse, fought his way up until he entered Yale College, and emerged a finished and careful student, proficient in mathematics, natural science, and the classics. President J. S. C. Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, also bears marked tribute to the influence of his home training, and records the fact that he had read the entire Bible through before he was eight years of age, and so on, and so on. Such an environment as this must perforce have moulded the character and coloured the imagination of these fortunate heirs of the good old New England customs, traditions, and beliefs, and the facts, cited with so much charming candour and *naïveté*, proclaim the truth that though a liberal education is a great possession and a pearl of great price we are loath to see cast before the unworthy, a correct and healthy home training is a still greater boon, and the very best preparation for that after education, liberal and not, as the case may be, procurable at colleges. Concerning the remarks scattered up and down through these entertaining pages, we notice several that are worthy of citation, and one in particular, that coming from Mr. Hale, says much for his own application, and the excellent method of teaching Latin and Greek employed by one of his masters, Francis Gardner, a well-known man in Boston for fifty years. Mr. Hale says: “It is a privilege to have learned Greek with such a man. I know it better than I know Latin now, and this is partly because he taught me. But it is, I suppose, an easier language.” The educational essays are followed by the denominational confessions. Those of a Unitarian, Universalist, and Congregationalist strike the reader as the most personally frank and intellectually treated. That of a Roman Catholic is hardly *ex ovo*. It deals more with certain general aspects of the Roman faith than with the intimate and individual feelings of the writer. This is what might be expected, but what we hardly expect is the very great candour exhibited by the Baptist, the Episcopalian, and the Quaker, in the enumeration of defects and weaknesses, the amelioration of which should be the prelude to increased liberty of worship and purity of religious belief. These papers have been, for obvious reasons, left unsigned, but we are assured that the writers have long been connected with the sects they criticise, and that consequently they speak from experience.

SAUNTERINGS.

WE had penetrated in our last notes to the doors of Mr. G. A. Sala's drawing-room, whose threshold we will now cross in search of the many gems that adorn its walls. Conspicuous among these is an oil painting by Luke Fildes, R.A., the original sketch of his great picture, “Betty.” Hard by is an example of Gerard Douw, a surgeon probing a wound in the breast of a cavalier who has been worsted in a duel, and who is supported in the arms of his wife. In the front drawing-room may be seen a grandly coloured transcript of Highland scenery by Gustave Doré; a view in Venice, by Clara Montalba; a water-colour of an old watchman, by John Absolon; another curious water-colour near this is a design for a ceiling, painted by De Witt, dated 1662; a drawing in distemper, by John O'Connor, of the Place Vendôme after the demolition of the column; Lord Ronald Gower's crayon drawing of the Duchess of Devonshire; two tender marine water-colours, by William Beverly; a drawing of Roman peasant life, glowing with colour, by Keeley Halswelle; two fanciful aquarelles, by Kenny Meadows; a graceful little group of Cupids in water-colour, by Thomas Stothard; a tiny oil picture of a French priest at dinner, by Genevieve Ward; and a water-colour, by John Flaxman, of a woman nursing two children. There is a remarkable old curio, too, a landscape in an oval gilt frame, the painting closely resembling a mezzotint after Gaspar Poussin; as a matter of fact, it is neither a painting nor a print. The foundation of the work is a white earthenware dish which cost twopence; this a clever Italian artist held over the flame of a candle until he had smoked it jet black. Then, with leather stumps of graduated size, he worked out his landscape, putting in the high lights with the point of a pen-knife, and ultimately floating varnish over the whole to fix it. It was then framed and glazed, and may now be considered as imperishable as any mundane thing can be. We must not forget to mention one other interesting *objet d'art* in the drawing-room, viz., a very beautiful statuette of a Madonna, to which a somewhat curious history is attached. Mr. Sala, attracted by the singular loveliness of the face and hands, bought the figure in Mexico more than twenty years ago. It was undraped, or rather clad only in a suit of blue tights; so when he came home he put his purchase away in a drawer. Some two years afterwards, happening to show the figure to the late Mr. Ewing, that talented sculptor at once proposed to drape it, which he did by means of a pocket handkerchief cut in half and dipped in a basinful of warm size, so that the drapery, when dry, stiffened in the folds imparted to it by the artist's modelling tool.

THE frontispiece of the September number of the *Magazine of Art* shows a fine engraving of the daughter of Palma, a soft, sensuous head, beautifully posed upon a raised arm round which some flowing drapery is artfully arranged. The work of Jacopo Palma, we learn, is but rarely met with in England. There is no example of his art in the National Gallery, though there are two in Hampton Court collection possibly, if not probably, from his hand. They were described in the catalogue of Charles I. as “done by old Palma.” “The Madonna and Child Adored by the Saints,” a beautiful little gem, was thought worthy of being ascribed to Titian; in James II.'s catalogue the other work at Hampton Court, “A Holy Family,” is also somewhat Titianesque in character, and is said to be a replica of a panel in the Madrid Museum. The original of the frontispiece was one of Palma's three beautiful daughters, immortalised by Titian in the

"Flora," also seen as the central head of the three sisters painted in one picture which is in the Dresden Gallery; while in the Palazzo Pitti at Florence hangs the marvellously lovely "Ritratto de Doma," for some time believed to be the portrait of the Duchess of Urbino, now generally called "La Belle de Tiziano," but without doubt the portrait of our daughter of Palma.

THE play of *Loyal Love*, in which Mrs. Brown-Potter achieved marked success recently at the Gaiety, is by Miss Isabella Harwood, who writes under the pseudonym of "Rose Neil," and promises to be the first of female playwrights. Miss Fortescue has been engaged for the new play, *The Blue Bells of Scotland*, with which Miss Harriet Jay, authoress of the *Queen of Connaught* and other popular novels, will open the Novelty Theatre.

POPE'S VILLA, the recent scene of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, at Twickenham, is the residence of Mr. Labouchere, M.P. Tickets for the performance were sold at a guinea and a half each, and the play was given for the benefit of the Charing Cross Hospital. Lady Archibald Campbell, Mr. Eustace Ponsonby, Miss Fortescue, Miss Kate Vaughan, Mr. G. A. Sala, etc., gave their services. The representation was excellent, Mendelssohn's music being performed on the occasion by a complete orchestra, the gardens lit by electric light. It proved one of the events of the late season, and a fit sequel to the performance of *As You Like It*, the first open-air rendering of Shakespeare's plays, which was originated and carried out by Lady Archibald Campbell at her country seat two years ago, she taking the part of Rosalind. She was one of the most distinguished amateur actresses in England.

MRS WILSON BARRETT, who died at Worthing recently, after a long and painful illness, was a leading actress of considerable ability, whose professional name was "Miss Heath." The last rôle created by her was that of *Jane Shore*, in the well-known drama. She was some years ago appointed reader to the Queen.

THE memory of Mary, Queen of Scots, is to be kept green in the minds and hearts of British subjects this year by the tercentenary exhibition of her relics which is now being held at the Peterborough Museum, under the patronage of Her Majesty and the Dean of Peterborough. As the first grave of the ill-fated Scottish sovereign was in Peterborough Cathedral, it has been proposed to erect a permanent memorial to her in that restored building, the subscription for which it is suggested shall be raised by contributions, limited from one to ten shillings, from every one who bears the name of Mary, Marie, or Maria. Colonial donations will no doubt be thankfully received, and should be addressed to Mrs. Perowne, the Deanery, Peterborough, Northamptonshire. Mr. Edwin Drew was engaged to produce eight fine tableaux from the history of Mary Stuart, at Fotheringay Castle, on August 1st, the scene of the Queen's execution.

OUR notice of the Salon exhibition should not be closed without some reference to the section of sculpture which, though of high technical level, still suffers much from the languid interest of some of the greatest artists of France. M. Paul Dubois and M. Auguste Bodin contribute nothing, while M. Dalon shows only two bronze busts, and Mr. Antoine Mercet a mortuary monument of minor importance. The most remarkable achievement is M. Chaper's recumbent statue of the late Monseigneur Dupanloup, destined for his monument in the cathedral at Orleans.

Mr. Ingulbert has three superb decorative reliefs, intended for the decoration of the Prefecture of Herault, which almost win the visitor over to admire the florid unrest of the Berimiesque style, so bold and exquisite is their execution, so great a charm has he succeeded in infusing into them. Few things have greater merit or display a more even power than Mr. Steiner's bronze group, "Berger et Sylvain;" it is classical, and yet thoroughly vivacious and true. Great executive ability is displayed by M. Arias in his elaborate group, "La Descente de la Croix," in which, however, the influence of Michael Angelo's unfinished "Pietà," in Sta. Maria de Fiore, is too apparent. M. Barrias contributes a striking statue of Mozart, while the veteran painter, M. Gerôme, sends an "Omphale," which, though wrought out with all his fastidious care and skill, lacks individuality and the suggestion of vitality. To M. Fremiet's consummately modelled but undecorative and horrible "Gorille," the presentment of a gigantic ape carrying off a nude woman, whose almost inanimate form hangs helpless in his grasp, the Medaille d'Honneur has, with deplorable lack of judgment, been accorded.

The success of the recent exhibition at the Salon, however, is without precedent; over half a million having visited the galleries. Of this great number it is calculated that 282,577 have paid the admission fee, while the total is made up of 280,000 free admissions. Turning to the financial side, we find the gross receipts to reach about 360,000 francs, 340,000 of which were paid for admission, this sum exceeding by 30,000 francs the amount received last year. After the expenses of superintendence, organisation, installation, etc., have been paid, there will remain about 190,000 francs to be added to the available capital already possessed by the Society of French Artists.

THE Academicians have decided this year to take their holidays in August and September instead of in September and October, so that Paris at this season is forsaken both of literature and art. M. Pasteur is at Arbois; François Coppée is hard at work on a tragedy for the Odeon, at Marlotte; Sardou, as usual, is spending his summer in the vicinity of the French metropolis; Dumas is at Puy; Gounod has been on a visit to M. Jules Simon, occupying his leisure hours in flying kites with the younger members of the family. The directors of the Parisian theatres have followed the example of the dramatists, who provide them with pieces, and

are taking a holiday also, as well as the members of their different companies; while all the theatres are being rearranged to obviate every possible danger from fire.

A COMING Paris sensation is approaching in the marriage of Mlle. Helene de Rothschild, the daughter of the late Baron Salomon, one of the richest heiresses in the family of millionaires, with Baron van de Haar. The young lady seems to be extremely independent. She inhabits with her mother a splendid mansion at the corner of the Rue de Balzac, a portion of which is built on the site of the house wherein the author of *La Comedie Humaine* lived after his marriage with Countess Hanska, and where he died. A wing of this building is entirely occupied by Mlle. Helene, and she has a separate staff of servants and special carriages and horses of her own apart from those of the baroness her mother.

THE funeral of Signor Depretis, late Italian Prime Minister, on the 4th of August, at Stradella, was conducted amid imposing ceremonies, and accompanied with evidences of the profound affection and respect with which this statesman was regarded by all classes. Over fifty wreaths were placed upon the coffin, among them being a magnificent garland of flowers sent by King Humbert. Deputations from all the political and military associations of the Province of Pavia, with their banners, attended, and the cortege was followed by over twenty thousand persons. Signor Depretis left very little fortune. King Humbert has settled a pension of £400 a year on his widow, who was many years younger than her husband, and was formerly his ward.

THE one-hundredth anniversary of the production of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* occurs this year, and arrangements are being made at most of the leading German opera houses to celebrate this occasion with special performances of the masterpiece. The most important commemorative representations of the work are those to be given at the Imperial Theatre at Salzburg, the composer's native town, under the auspices of "The Mozartenne." Two performances were announced in the theatre in question for the 21st and 23rd of August, the actual date of the original production of *Don Giovanni* being anticipated in order that the most competent artists might assist in the representations, many of whom are engaged elsewhere on the precise date of the anniversary. The original interpreter of the part of Don Giovanni was Luigi Bassi, an Italian, and in connection with the forthcoming celebrations the tomb of that artist at Dresden has just been restored by the Dresden Tonküirotte-verein, and provided with a new cross, the existing inscription being supplemented by a notice of the Society who effected the restoration in 1887, "in remembrance of the artist for whom Mozart wrote *Don Giovanni*." Arrangements are also being made for a centenary performance of the same work at the Paris Opera in the month of October, when the original manuscript score, which is in the possession of Madame Viardot Garcia, will be exhibited in the foyer.

E. S.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE SEA-MEW.

Soft as a summer cloudlet, the sea-mew
On foam-white wing sails thro' the noontide air
No creature of ethereal mould more fair,
While she her upward soaring doth pursue,
Translucent to the sunbeam in the blue:
Anon, as one refreshed by draughts of prayer
Descends to daily toil, she sinks to bear
The buffets of the billows whence she flew.

I, like the sea-bird visiting the sky,
Enjoy my holiday of hours serene;
And on the shore, or from the cliff sublime,
Inhale the air of heaven; or, musing, ply
Sweet paths to seek in some sequestered scene
Embowered ruins of the olden time.

—Herbert New, in the Spectator.

THE attempt of some stockholders in a Louisiana newspaper to get an injunction restraining the editor from "supporting" the nomination of one of two candidates for an office, on the ground that the paper was naturally or constitutionally Democratic, has an absurd air, on the theory that the campaign editor is a sort of prophet, laying his soul's convictions before a bewildered people. But it is not in the least absurd on the theory on which campaign journalism is usually conducted. There is rarely a canvass for a high office in which scores of editors do not turn round, after the nomination is made, and cover with laudation a man whom they had previously been abusing and proving to be unfit for any office, even if his election were possible. In some, but rare cases, an editor avoids this humiliation by "going to Europe" until after the election, or nominally handing the editorship over to some one else. Generally this delicacy is not thought necessary. During the Blaine canvass in 1884, for instance, many of his chief eulogists were writers and speakers whose contempt for him and distrust of him had previously been proclaimed on the house-tops, or were well known among private friends. The truth is, that the editorial "support" given to candidates by party newspapers is not a moral, but a purely mechanical agency, which is therefore really a perfectly proper thing for the courts to lay hold of and either enjoin or mandamus. There is no more reason why a party editor should not be made to stop supporting by injunction or made to keep on supporting by mandamus, than why he should not be compelled to refrain from cutting off an ancient

light or to execute a contract for advertising. In view of the way canvasses are notoriously conducted by "organs," it is preposterous to ask the courts to treat them as consciences or moral entities of any description.—*The Nation.*

THE reappearance in the House of Commons, a few days ago, of a remarkable man belonging to an almost forgotten generation, is thus described by a London correspondent of the *New York Sun*:—About five o'clock a very old, white-headed man, dressed in very light cloth, with a huge soft hat, appeared at the bar of the House, and was put through all the bowing, oath-taking, and prescribed flummery in general which accompanies the taking of his seat by any new member. The clerks, wiggled and powdered, found it hard to put the venerable member through his paces with the customary formality. He insisted on talking from the floor to members whom he recognised on back seats, shook hands with Balfour, the poor, thin little Secretary for Ireland, most violently shook hands likewise with the Speaker, with Smith, the smooth-headed and worried leader of the House, and with Gladstone, sat in the place of a member of the Government, and made himself generally at home. No one dared interfere, however, for the big white-haired man was the O'Gorman Mahon, who made himself comfortable in the House in precisely the same way more than a half century ago, when most of the present members were babies; and he had come in his old age to represent County Carlow, and see if legislating was as pleasant as ever. The O'Gorman Mahon has had a glorious career. He has been a thorough Irishman since 1829, when he first entered the House, and was the same long before that. When O'Connell was first nominated he was seconded by a man in green who sat in the gallery, and when the mob gathered together by the landlords began to make themselves disagreeable the same man in green leaned down, and, shaking his fist, informed them that any one who abused O'Connell would have an opportunity of being killed by him when he got outside. The crowd was quiet at once, for the man in green was the O'Gorman, already a noted duellist, and now the greatest of the few who remain of the generation of Irish fighters.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

A NEW volume of poetry by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, whose *A Child's Garden of Verses*, is his only other essay in this branch of literature, will be published immediately by Charles Scribner's Sons, simultaneously with its appearance in England. The title of the book is "Underwoods," and its contents reveal the author's remarkable versatility.

Two young ladies, Miss Gertrude Barter and Miss Hussay, have made an index to seventy-eight volumes of the "Early English Text Society," and are offering to complete the remaining fifty if the Society will print them. This is better than spinning out reams of unprintable and unreadable fiction which the "girl of culture" thinks it her divine mission to do.

It was made known several months ago (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*) that Lord Rowton had definitely and irrevocably abandoned the task of editing Lord Beaconsfield's memoirs. Perhaps when the public personages now living have been twenty-five years in their graves, Lord Beaconsfield's piquant correspondence will see the light, but the editor will not be Lord Rowton. The cherished papers have been packed in an iron chest, sealed, and in the meantime are confided to a place of safety and secrecy.

MAURICE LELOIR, whose charming illustrations in *The History of Manon Lescaut* and *A Sentimental Journey* will be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to see those books, has designed the illustrations for an edition of *Paul and Virginia*, which will be one of the September publications of the Routledges. The illustrations are delicate, graceful, and spirited, in delightful sympathy with the text, and seem to have been conceived in the same happy spirit in which St. Pierre wrote this tale of Arcadian love.

AN unusually important work is announced by Cassell and Company. It is *Martin Luther; The Man and His Work*, by Peter Bayne, L.L.D. Dr. Bayne's sympathy is as great as his literary skill. The men and women of whom he writes are alive. The reader will not only be made acquainted with the facts of Luther's life, but he will follow the events of his career with the vivid realisation of a spectator of a powerful drama. One who has seen the early pages says of this remarkable work, that it is undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive and accurate personal histories of that great promoter of the general democratic movement of modern times, and also a capital record of the notable chapter in spiritual evolution.

THE last London *Spectator* has an appreciative notice of *An Algonquin Maiden* (by G. Mercer Adam and A. Ethelwyn Wetherald). "This romance of the early days of Upper Canada," it says, "is a skilfully constructed and well-written story . . . which is treated with much ability," and that part of it relating to Edward, Hélène, and Wanda "is peculiarly excellent. The situation is a difficult one, but the authors handle it with a skill and a good taste which never fail. We do not lose our sympathy with either one or the other of the estranged lovers. As for Wanda, there is something peculiarly pathetic about her story. The descriptions of social life and of scenery which are interspersed through the story are bright and attractive, and the liveliness of the conversation never flags. *An Algonquin Maiden* is a story which we can recommend without reserve."

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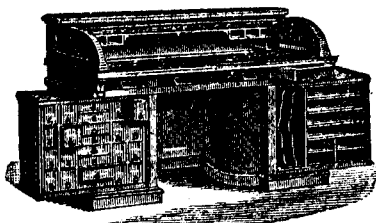
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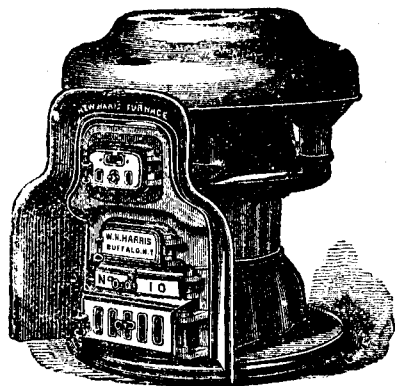
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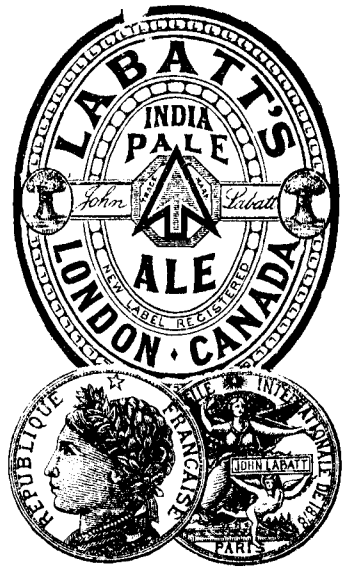
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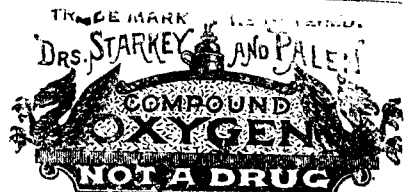
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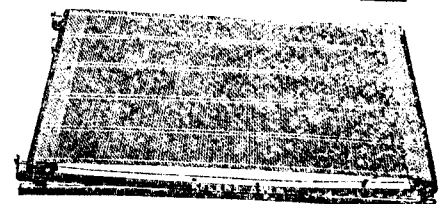


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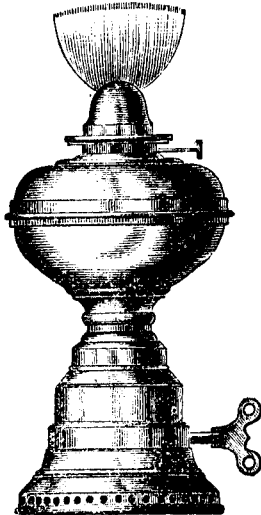
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