

# THE WEEK:

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## The Week,

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

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## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

To Mr. Blake's motion censuring the management of the administration of the North-West, a party division was the reply. But that there was unreasonable delay in dealing with the claims of the Half-breeds, overwhelming evidence was produced to prove. Many of the claims made were fraudulent, coming as they did from persons who had already received land in Manitoba, and speculators who had bought up claims in advance and who were in haste to turn an honest penny became enraged at the delay. No Half-breed settler was ejected, but many must have been seriously alarmed when they learned that the lands which they had improved had been sold to colonization companies. The settlers could easily be frightened into the belief that the danger of eviction hung over their heads. Mr. Mills, when Minister of the Interior, had taken the ground that the Half-breed was not entitled to better treatment than the white man; and although this rule was not accepted by the succeeding administration, the memory of its promulgation may have continued to be a source of uneasiness to the dusky claimants. Theoretically, something may be said for the principle laid down by Mr. Mills. Before the Half-breed can be shown to be entitled to better treatment than the white man, his claim to share in the Indian title must be admitted; and even when this is done, he must be allowed to duplicate himself, as Half-breed and as settler: to claim compensation in land as Half-breed, and land again as settler. It will be said, not without show of reason, that to the insurrection he owes the fact that he is to be allowed the benefit of this dual capacity, for it was only conceded last spring when armed discontent had taken the field. The present Administration does not appear to have concerned itself with the rule laid down by Mr. Mills; it did not by a resort to subtle refinements seek to get rid of the claims pressed upon it; its fault lay in protracted inaction. For once, a question came up which time

could not help to settle, and of which the Premier's habit of procrastination could only increase the difficulties. If the present Government had formally adopted the rule laid down by Mr. Mills, it might have found some difficulty in retreating; but it did not even argue the point. After what had been done with the Half-breed claims in Manitoba that rule was inadmissible, though on its merits it was capable of a good defence. It did not take France long to learn that though it was impossible to make a Frenchman out of a North American Indian, the transition of a Frenchman in the forests of Canada into a savage was easy. Adoption by the tribe could alone give the Half-breed a right to share in the Indian title. Adoption was, in early times, a passport to security; but when the white man took up the life of the Indian he fell to the level of his patron. Policy and civilization forbid a premium to be put upon the degeneracy of the superior race by the encouragement of adoption, by which alone the Half-breed could become entitled to share in the Indian title. So much Mr. Mills might have said in favour of the rule that Half-breeds must be content with the treatment accorded to the white man; and his successors might have offered the same defence. But the Manitoba precedent could not, by any such refinement, have been set aside; and, as there was nothing for the present administration to do but to follow that precedent, the delay in settling the Half-breed claims in the North-West is clearly indefensible.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S reply to Mr. Blake's impeachment of the administration of the North-West was in his happiest vein; and it was so adroitly put as to look, at first flush, like a complete vindication. That many of the claims were fraudulent; that Mr. Mills did not admit that the Half-breed had a higher claim than the white man; that one member of the Opposition who had expended much eloquence in favour of Half-breed claims had written to ask the Government to delay the issue of a patent till he could secure \$4,000 due him by the intended grantee; that Mr. Blake in getting evidence against the Government had negotiated with a person who was seeking re-employment on a North-West survey, and promised to keep his name secret until the appointment could be got: all this Sir John found no difficulty in proving. He also showed that Archbishop Taché and the Council of the North-West protested against negotiable scrip being given to the Half-breeds, and insisted that security against the sale of their lands, for some years or generations, should be taken; and he claimed credit for having, at the last moment, for the sake of peace, set aside these timid counsels in favour of the Half-breeds, and though fully aware that it was not best for them, given them saleable scrip exchangeable into land after three years. This decision was come to last January, a date which, late as it was, takes away all pretence of justification for the insurrection. The insurrection had in fact been long contemplated. In 1874 Gabriel Dumont tried to form a provisional government, of which he was to be president. And the secret circular of Jackson, Riel's secretary, which has escaped the vigilant search of Mr. Blake, shows that independence was aimed at long before the insurrection broke out. In the preceding agitation many claims were made which were unreasonable, which would have been impossible to comply with, and others were dishonest. The Hudson Bay Company's undoubted right to share in the lands was denied at the very meeting at which it was decided to send to Montana for Riel. Riel, soon after his arrival, asked for land to be reserved for Half-breeds for the next one hundred and twenty years, and for Parliamentary grants for nunneries. Squatters claimed the absolute sovereignty of seizing on the best lands everywhere, without regard to reservations, corporate rights or system of surveys. On some of these points Mr. Blake fails to give judgment, and he passes in silence over the ground taken by Mr. Mills on the equality of the rights in land of the Half-breed and the white man. But as he has exercised the right to reject the rule laid down by his own Minister of the Interior, he would have occupied a stronger position if he had frankly marked the divergence or change of opinion, and not left it doubtful whether it be the one or the other. The administration of the North-West, it is now certain, has been feeble, limping and laggart. An army of officials has been sent from the East who were not always in sympathy with the people of the North-West; but the capital fault has been in a want of

promptitude and vigour at the seat of the central authority. The North-West was not represented in Parliament; and the want of this safety-valve helped to make it possible for complaint to take the most objectionable of all forms, armed insurrection.

BEFORE another week is over our citizen soldiers will have returned to us. To make their reception triumphal as well as cordial, and to set forth in a fitting manner the gratitude felt by the community for their services, civic taste and invention have been tasked to the utmost, and we trust not in vain. They will rest in their homes with the happy consciousness of having done their duty to their country, and fight over again before an affectionate audience the fields of Fish Creek, Cut Knife and Batoche. The wish expressed by us some time ago that a special acknowledgment should be made to them for their services in the shape of a grant of land has been fulfilled by the Government amidst general applause. With their well-deserved ovation closes, we may hope, the history of the conflict which their arms have brought to a termination happy for the country. It can hardly be expected that the storm will be at once followed by a dead calm. Civil war, which ruins some and unsettles all, is apt to leave a trace of brigandage behind it. But with anything of this kind the local forces will deal. The increase of the Mounted Police will be a real economy, and it is difficult to see why any unpopularity should attach to that force, considering of what fine material it is composed, and how useful, if well regulated and commanded, it must be. It is obviously desirable also to develop the Local Militia, which must always be better fitted than strangers to cope with well-known enemies and to act on a familiar scene. War in the North-West waged by Volunteers drawn from the distant Provinces and unfamiliar with the scene of action may be glorious, but it is costly in the extreme. How much we have paid for every Half-breed put *hors de combat* will be seen when all the bills shall have come in.

THE *Christian Guardian* had not chanced to see the full returns in a local paper of the Scott Act voting in Middlesex, showing that of the 20,000 electors only 8,000, or two-fifths, had voted, while three-fifths had stayed at home, or it would not have taken us to task in somewhat discourteous phrase. We did not say that those who had stayed at home were "opposed" to the Act, but that they "had, at all events, not made up their minds in favour of coercion, and would not give it their support when the Act came to be applied." This is the practical condemnation of a sumptuary law, which is neither justifiable, as an invasion of private liberty, nor capable of enforcement unless it has the public conscience positively and decidedly in its favour. The *Christian Guardian* is greatly shocked at the suggestion that "when it comes to getting a neighbour fined or sent to gaol for an act which everybody knows to be no crime, and which the State expressly sanctions in the adjoining county, indifference may assume the form of passive resistance." Nothing is more certain than that such is in fact the result; the popular unwillingness to inflict a severe penalty for an artificial crime gives rise to a vast amount of perjury in connection with liquor prosecutions; and it is to the practical consequences of his measure that the legislator must look. The *Guardian* seems to claim not only an outward and legal conformity, but the submission of the heart, for anything imposed by the will of the majority for the time being. The will, in the present case, as we have shown before, is not that of the majority, but that of an active and organized minority. In an aggregate of counties, of which the total electorate is 398,000, the total number of votes cast for the Scott Act was only 123,000. But supposing the majority to have been real, it by no means follows that anything more than bare conformity is due to the Act, or even that it may not be a man's duty to limit the operation of the law so far as is legally in his power. A majority necessarily decides the question; but it does not, any more than the will of a single despot, constitute morality. There are such things as acts of moral usurpation. The Blue Laws of Connecticut were expressions of the will of a majority. The Fugitive Slave Law was an expression of the will of a majority; so are the British Game Laws: yet very good men facilitated the escape of fugitive slaves, and very good men would wink hard if they detected a hunger-stricken peasant in killing a hare. As to the conduct of the Methodist Church, our reference to which, though it came not from an unfriendly pen, seems also to have given offence, we suppose it will be admitted, or rather gladly avowed, that the Church has acted to all intents and purposes as a Scott Act organization, and that if it has not literally "anathematized" the liquor-dealers and their supporters with bell, book and candle, it has made them the objects of religious denunciations, to which, without great abuse of metaphor, the term anathema may be applied. The heads of the Church are no doubt aware of the liabilities which are incurred: they know the jealousy which is excited by ecclesiastical interference with political or social questions: they have reckoned the gain of such a policy

and counted its cost. We must at all events be allowed to say that the judgement of a man, especially of a minister, who is controlled by his Church is not free.

IN the same number the *Guardian* complains of the increasing use of tobacco, and proposes to make this also a Church question. The Church will have enough upon her hands; or rather she will be likely to provoke a revolt against her interference with any tastes and habits which are not forbidden by the Gospel or immoral. Whether tobacco is wholesome or unwholesome, certain it is that some of the most eminent of divines have used it. Archbishop Whateley, among others, smoked and so did Barrow. King James I., like the *Guardian*, fulminated against it, but his brochure did not bring him a crown of wisdom. The Russian Church is understood to forbid it on the strong scriptural ground that it is that which goeth out of the mouth that defiles a man. There can be no doubt that excess in smoking is injurious and produces a tendency to the most serious diseases; and in this case, as in that of wine, if moderation were impossible it would be rational to preach total abstinence. But may not this increased use of tobacco be a consequence of the ban laid by an austere Church on the moderate use of fermented drinks? Ordinary and convivial drinking is no doubt repressed by coercion, whether legal or ecclesiastical, while excessive drinking is only driven into dark holes and corners where it becomes worse than ever; but those whose glass of wine or beer is cut off will be apt to seek a substitute and a solace in tobacco or something else that soothes the sense. Human nature artificially repressed on one side is always apt to indemnify itself on another. The Methodist Church must take care that in denying its members tobacco it does not inoculate them with the taste for opium, which, as we have just been apprised, is spreading to an alarming extent in the United States. There is only one preacher worth hearing on the subject of diet, and that preacher is the medical man, provided always that he is not cajoled or terrorized by enthusiasts, but is allowed to deliver with perfect freedom the message of his science. He will, perhaps, teach us among other things what allowance is to be made for differences of constitution and occupation. The same dietetic code may not suit the robust and the weak. A preacher is exempt from manual labour. To one who is engaged all day long in manual labour of the hardest kind, tea may be less congenial and a glass of beer may be less injurious.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Archdeacon Farrar has a rejoinder to the paper of Baron Bramwell, in which he reiterates, of course, his defence of abstinence, but again repudiates any denunciation of the temperate use of wine on religious or moral grounds. "Personally," he says, "I assure Lord Bramwell that not the most shadowy feeling of severity or unkind judgment ever entered my own mind, or the mind of any reasonable abstainer, with respect to our friends (or enemies either) who, with the most entire right to their own opinion, continue to indulge themselves innocently in a perfectly lawful enjoyment. I have said, again and again, that I should blush with shame to express a single word of censure against millions of non-abstainers of whom there are very many whom I know to be better and wiser men than myself." He adds that "many leading temperance reformers, his own honoured fellow-workers, are not total abstainers," and disclaims as "pharisaic and ridiculous" any language implying that he and those who agree with him on this question are righteous and their opponents wicked. It is a chimera, he avers, to suppose that one in a hundred thousand of total abstainers supposes that drinking wine is in itself wrong. This will not suit the Hon. J. B. Finch, or, indeed, any advocate of coercion. A man cannot rightfully be sent to prison for that which is so far from being a crime that it is the practice of men better and wiser than Archdeacon Farrar; and if drinking wine or beer is no crime, selling it can be no crime either: both parties to the traffic must stand on the same moral footing. In the theological part of his argument, we cannot help thinking that the Archdeacon encounters difficulties insuperable even by his learning and acumen. He appears to be inclined to take refuge in the desperate hypothesis of unfermented wine; but he offers not a particle of proof, and so far as the conduct and teaching of Christ are concerned, such a supposition is directly contradicted by the passage in his own "Life of Christ" respecting the miracle at Cana. Throughout that passage he distinctly treats the liquor into which the water was turned as fermented wine, and in drawing the moral of the miracle he says: "Christ's ministry is to be a ministry of joy and peace; the sanction is to be given not to a crushing asceticism but to a genial innocence." A female temperance orator is reported to have said the other day that the use of wine in the Eucharist was a relic of barbarism and immorality which she hoped to see discarded. This mode of treatment removes the difficulty with a vengeance. Otherwise the fact is insurmountable that the Founder of our religion not

only by his practice sanctioned the use of wine but by his ordinance has enjoined it forever. The Archdeacon makes a great deal of Mohamet, but he will hardly assert that Mohamet has been successful on the whole in curing men of sensuality, much less that he has been equally successful with the teacher whose system is not asceticism but genial innocence.

A PAPER by a correspondent at Washington, given in another column, refers to a coming event which has for some time been casting its shadow before it. The people of the United States cannot be justly accused of a thirst for territorial aggrandizement: they refused St. Domingo; they would not have accepted Alaska if they had not been almost entrapped into it by Mr. Seward; they have allowed to pass fair pretexts for annexing Cuba and for invading Mexico. In truth their prevalent feeling is rather a fear of over-extension, engendered by their experience of Secession, than a desire of further enlarging their vast domain. But Mexico is sliding into the Union. She is being commercially annexed by the progress of railways built by Americans, by American investment in her industries, and by the necessary tendency of the commercial element in her to place itself under the protection of a regular and stable government which respects and maintains the rights of property. She will be a perilous though a rich acquisition. The Indian is a bad citizen; the degenerate Spaniard is not much better: in some respects perhaps he is worse. The rule of Diaz enforced a certain measure of order; it could not infuse political life. Commerce, perhaps, may manage to exercise a political control. Of mere territorial extension the Federal system is capable almost without limit, so long as the whole territory is still within a ring fence and there is no departure from that Federal principle which allows each State, so far as internal legislation and development are concerned, to be in itself a little nation. However numerous the States in a federation may be, not one of them is likely to rebel against a Union which simply affords them external security and internal peace, with freedom of trade and intercommunication. Cuba is separated from the Union by too wide a sea: she would be beyond the reach of the assimilating forces; politically she would be a paradise of carpet-baggers, and would be sure to send to Congress the most corrupt and corrupting of delegations. St. Domingo would have been equally a nuisance though on a smaller scale. We need not fear that the addition of Mexico will any more than the addition of Texas or of the new States in the West make the Republic a conquering power or a dangerous neighbour. The character of the people, now that the Southern aristocracy has ceased to trouble, is essentially commercial and unaggressive. To Mexico herself and to the world at large, so far as it is interested in the development of Mexican resources, the change will be an immense gain.

THE *Fortnightly* arrives with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's proposal to institute National Councils, as he calls them—in effect, Parliaments for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The editor of the *Fortnightly* assures us that this is the Radical programme, and that the scheme will infallibly be moulded into a legislative form by the hands of Mr. Gladstone himself. Has Mr. Gladstone consented at the same time to mould a scheme for compelling all owners of property to pay a "ransom" to the political retainers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain? He has run a splendid course, but if he allows himself to be made the instrument of sacrificing the unity of the nation to a shallow and greedy ambition, he may yet cancel his illustrious services, and stand in history beside the miserable politicians who at the Restoration undid, for the purposes of their wretched game, the work of unification done by the great Protector. How dangerous it is to revive, in a political sense, ancient lines of national division with which so much of historical animosity as well as of historical pride is connected, nobody whose vision is undimmed by faction or selfishness can fail to see. Every good object which this perilous archaism could serve may be served equally well by improved local institutions of the ordinary kind, in conjunction with a concerted action of the members of the Scotch, Welsh or Irish delegations at Westminster on local questions, of which the members of the Scotch delegation have long been setting the example. No real line, social or commercial, such as ought to form the boundary between separate institutions, now severs North from South Britain, either of the two from Wales, or any one of the three from the Protestant and Teutonic North of Ireland. There is more of a basis for a political nationality in the contrast between the Agricultural South and the Manufacturing North of England than there is in any difference between Kent and the Lothians, or between Manchester and Glasgow. The divisions of the Hiptarchy would really be found more natural. For a Federal union, as has been said before, a group consisting of one large and three small States does not afford a suitable basis, and the working of such a confederation would be fraught with difficulty and danger, even if it were not, as in the present case it would be, baptized in mutual jealousy and strife. It is needless to

say that the idea would never have entered the head of anyone who was not bidding for the Irish Vote. But the masters of the Irish Vote tell Mr. Chamberlain frankly that it is not to be had at that price: they see the advantage which his impatient thirst of power and the bidding of the Tories against him afford them, and mean to rest satisfied with nothing short of "a sovereign assembly" for Ireland and a despotic control of that sovereign assembly for themselves. If they accept the National Council at Mr. Chamberlain's hands, it will be with a determination at once to make it the organ of Irish resistance to the Imperial Legislature, and thus to bring about Disunion.

In one respect Mr. Chamberlain's manifesto is memorable. It shows how little there is to justify Irish rebellion apart from the existence of the Union. Though padded with rhetorical forms and phrases, the revolutionary case, as stated by Mr. Chamberlain, comes to little more than this, that into county government in Ireland the principle of representation has not yet been introduced; and precisely the same thing may be said, Mr. Chamberlain himself being witness, with regard to county government in England. In both countries the United Parliament, if Mr. Parnell had not obstructed its action, would by this time have remedied the defects. Education has been more centralized in Ireland than in England for the very obvious reason that amidst the war of religions, and in face of the hostility of the Catholic priesthood, the system could not have been organized or administered without the aid of a moderating power. For reasons equally obvious, it has been necessary to keep the police, upon which the safety of loyal life depends, out of the hands of local Moonlighters. The appointment of the Fishery Commissioners by the Crown figures in the list of grievances, but it may be doubted whether better appointments would be made by a Dublin Tammany. As to the Viceroyalty, it is, we repeat, hardly ingenuous in Mr. Chamberlain to suppress the fact that forty-five years ago the House of Commons passed by an immense majority a Bill abolishing the office and substituting for it an Irish Secretaryship, which would certainly have become law had it not been for the hostility of the Irish members. "What," asks Mr. Chamberlain, "is the root of Irish discontent? The tithes have been abolished, Catholic Emancipation has been granted, religious disabilities have been removed, the Irish Church has been disestablished, and lastly, and most important, the Land Laws have been reformed. In addition, there has been a large use of Imperial funds and Imperial credit. Yet still the Irish people are discontented: and probably there is more deep-rooted dissatisfaction with the English connection at the present time than at any previous period in the history of the Union." The chief roots of Irish discontent are three, not one of which is likely to be visible to the eye of the mere politician. They are political demagogism; economical distress, caused by overgrowth of population, which no political revolution can cure; and the depressing influence of a sacerdotal religion, which is equally beyond the reach of statesmanship. Acts of Parliament may make institutions, but they cannot make political character. The peasant who falls on his knees before a priest will not rise up a freeman, or be able to use free institutions to his profit, give him what National Councils or elective Fisheries Commissions you will. The municipal elections will be dictated, the Fishery Commissioners will be nominated by the priest or Mr. Tweed. The reason why concessions to Ireland have not been met with gratitude, Mr. Chamberlain says, is that they have all come too late. Parliamentary and Municipal Reform came in Ireland at the same time as in England: National Education came earlier, and the Disestablishment of the Church has not come in England yet. Is Mr. Chamberlain quite sure that his own concession has not come too late, and that when it has been granted Irish incendiaries will be contented and renounce their trade?

In fulfilment of their compact with the Parnellites the Tories have abandoned the Crimes Act. Whether exceptional legislation should be prolonged was of course a question for serious consideration; but it ought to have been determined not by intrigue, but by the judgment of those who understood and were responsible for the condition of Ireland. The things at stake are not of an ordinary kind, or such as can safely be made the sport of gambling politicians; they are the lives of all the loyal people in the Island and the existence of moral civilization. That the Crimes Act has answered its purpose well is proved by the reduction to a single case of the murders which a few years ago were numbered by scores. But only those who are concerned in the administration of the law and have access to the secret archives of the police are able to tell whether the winter can safely be faced without any special safeguard. It seems that Lord Spencer deemed it necessary to renew the Act; and whatever hideous fables Nationalist mendacity may concoct about the late Lord Lieutenant, everybody who knows anything about the characters of public men in

England will say that a man more thoroughly kind-hearted and humane, or one more entirely free from prejudice of any kind does not breathe. As has been said before, to call the Crimes Act a Coercion Act is absurd: it coerces no man, nor does it restrain any man from doing anything which it can possibly be deemed a part of rational liberty to do. It simply restrains from the commission or propagation of murder and outrage, of which the victims, it cannot be too often repeated, were Irishmen and Irishwomen. Are murder and outrage privileges of which Ireland is wronged by being deprived? Advocates of Separation themselves plead that the Irish character being different from the English requires different institutions, and, as some of them frankly avow, a more arbitrary form of government. What wrong then is done, if the mode of administering the criminal law is adapted to the special exigencies of Ireland? Is trial by common jury a real blessing when, owing to local terrorism, it totally breaks down? What is the Crimes Act compared with the measures which every other European Government adopts for the repression of disorder in disturbed districts without provoking any indignant comments from those who lift up their eyes and hands in indignation because the British Parliament interposes in the mildest way to arrest the course of an agrarian reign of terror? What is it compared with the state of siege? No doubt, the less of exceptional legislation there is for Ireland, and the more that island is treated as an integral part of the United Kingdom, the better. Perhaps, if the winter should bring fresh proof that the ordinary law will not suffice, it may be thought expedient to pass a law, extending to all the three kingdoms, for the repression of dynamiters, moonlighters and the incendiaries who incite to public plunder, murder and civil war.

It is assumed that with the advent to power of a Tory Government British honour breathes again, and Englishmen are released from the fear of being insulted with impunity by foreign nations. It is true that the party of reaction is given to cultivating the military spirit, and regards quarrels abroad as the best antidotes to reform at home. It is true also that in the party of progress there is now included a large manufacturing element, to which war brings closed markets as well as increased taxation, and which inclines to peace. It is natural moreover that those who pay and bleed should be less fond of war than those who only read of battles in the newspaper at their clubs. But the ultra-pacific tendencies of Manchester are the offspring of its trade, not of its political progressiveness; and if they have a taint of self-interest, the same may be said of those of the Tory squire who, while he shouts for the honour of the country, knows that war will bring practical protection to agriculture and enhanced rents. To the assumption that a spirited foreign policy and a quick sense of national honour have been the appanage of the reactionary party, history demurs. It might be pedantic to go back to the times of York and Lancaster; but we shall find that even then the party which was on the whole identical with that of liberalism was also in favour of sustaining the national honour on Continental fields, and opposed to the Gallicizing as well as the absolutist policy of Margaret of Anjou. No one will doubt that the adventurers who under Elizabeth raised England to the summit of glory, and overthrew the master of the Armada, belonged as a group to Protestantism and progress. Cromwell and the Commonwealth placed England at the head of Europe; the founders of the Tory Party under the Restoration placed her at the feet of France. Again, the struggle for the liberties of Europe against Louis XIV. was carried on by the Whigs, and its fruits were ignominiously bartered by the Tories under Bolingbroke at Utrecht. The fruits of Chatham's victories were not less ignominiously betrayed by the Tories under Bute. Of the American War and its trophies the credit belongs entirely to the Tories, who may also claim the honour of the war against the French Republic, and of the victories of the Duke of York. When the French War became a struggle against the piratical tyranny of Napoleon it became national, only a small remnant of malcontent Whigs standing aloof. As soon as Canning became a Liberal his foreign policy was spirited enough, and if the subsequent leaders of the Liberal Party, Russell and Palmerston, were censurable on any ground it certainly was not on that of deficient love of intervention. But the martial spirit of Toryism was the other day brought to a homely yet decisive test. None are more ardent Tories than the spirit-dealers: yet when they were called upon to submit to a moderate increase of taxation, for the purpose of putting the country on a footing of defence against Russia, they rose in a fury and leagued themselves with Irish Disunionists for the overthrow of the Government.

In England accession to office has produced its natural effects on the Opposition of yesterday. The agreement with Russia instead of being denounced as an ignominious surrender, has been quietly accepted. The evacuation of the Soudan has been allowed to proceed, and hints have been

thrown out of a disposition to retire from Egypt. Lord Randolph Churchill has spoken like a gentleman, even to Mr. Gladstone. The Protectionists and Free Traders have been gracefully dismissed with a Commission of Inquiry into the condition of trade, of which Lord Iddesleigh, a strong Free Trader, is to be the chairman. The Conservative treaty of Kilmainham, meantime, is being carried into effect, and the new Lord-Lieutenant is reducing the police force on the rather precarious assumption that Ireland being quiet with safeguards will be equally quiet without them. It is not likely, however, that Mr. Parnell will for the present permit anything to be done which may demonstrate the imprudence of abandoning the Crimes Act. In this line the Conservatives are kept up to the mark by the counter-bidding of their opponents. Lord Lorne, who, according to the last report, is to run for a constituency including a large number of Irish vows that Mr. Parnell ought to be in the Cabinet; and the utterance is not less wise than some which we have heard before. Of the prospects of the Tory Government in November it is impossible at present to form an estimate. Bye-elections under the existing franchise mean little or nothing. Woodstock is a pocket borough of the Lord of Blenheim, and Eye is one of the small boroughs doomed to extinction by the Franchise Act. It is probable that the existing constituencies are not very grateful to the party by which their privileges have been abolished. A similar feeling may in some cases have been at the root of Whig and Liberal disaffection in the House of Commons. The latest advices, by the details which they give of the negotiations prior to the change of Ministry, make more manifest than ever the personal ardour with which the Court threw itself into the struggle on the side of Lord Salisbury, and whatever help is possible from that quarter the Tory Government will receive. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke also continue to do their part in sending over recruits to the Conservative ranks. In the meantime there are, we are persuaded, masses of good citizens who only wish to see the country saved from the selfishness of both factions. There is an opening, if ever there was one in English politics, for a man; but the man, as usual, is not forthcoming.

PULPIT orators, like platform orators, live in an atmosphere of rhetorical excitement and exaggeration which, whatever may be its relations to the spiritual and transcendental, is not the most favourable to soundness of moral judgment upon practical questions. Of this we cannot help thinking that Mr. Spurgeon's approval of the conduct of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in serving up for the public a banquet of nastiness is an instance. Can any man in his senses imagine that morality gains by having the most polluting of all filth scattered over the country by tons, the street in which it is sold, blocked by crowds thirsting for obscene scandal, and boys crying the abomination through all the streets? Can any one in his senses fail to see the injury done to the community by scattering broadcast hideous suspicions and to individuals by pointing to them without naming them, and thus compelling them either to rest for ever under the shadow of an infamous charge or, by recognizing the allusion and stepping forward, to appear as accusers of themselves? Can any one in his senses doubt what is the motive of the editor of a notoriously sensation-mongering journal for entering into such investigations and publishing their results with screaming advertisements, instead of bringing the facts at once to the knowledge of the proper authorities and under the cognizance of justice? If such modes of pushing the circulation of a journal were to be sanctioned, there would be a continual reign of social terror; for we all inherit the frailties of humanity, and hardly a man exists who, if the familiars of some editorial inquisition were set as spies upon his daily life, might not have his peace destroyed. Vile espionage carried on by detectives as vile, would be as great an evil as sensual license. A more trustworthy organ of sound morality could hardly be found than the Athenæum Club, the members of which are not sybarites, but men of letters or science, professional men or men in public life; and the Athenæum Club, as the Cable informs us, has ordered the *Pall Mall Gazette* to be excluded from its reading-room and taken off its files. This judgment is worth a good deal more than that of any popular preacher who has declaimed himself out of ordinary morality and common sense. How did Mr. Spurgeon come by his knowledge of these horrible practices, and what means has he had of verifying any scandalous gossip that may have reached his ears? These are questions to be answered before we believe on his authority that a great Christian city is a Gomorrah. The sensational Pulpit seems likely to become almost as great a social nuisance as the sensational Press, and perhaps the moral difference between the motives of the preacher and those of the journalist is not so great as we should like to believe. The thanks of this community are due to the *Mail* and *Globe* for resisting commercial temptation and refusing to pollute our households and the imaginations of our people with this moral ordure for the reproduction of which in Canada there is absolutely no excuse.

WHEN witnesses condemned by their character and the nature of their calling are brought forward to impeach some of the highest personages in the land, the public will do well not to lend a credulous ear to the accusation. The *Pall Mall Gazette* expects its statements to be believed on the evidence of procuresses and abandoned women. A slight acquaintance with criminal statistics will show that the last hope of the worst criminals often is to stand well with the world. Probably of one-half of the murderers who end their lives on the gallows, though there is not the slightest doubt of their guilt, the last word is a lie protesting their innocence. Bad as they are, they wish to appear in the eyes of the world as innocent victims. With other criminals the desire to appear innocent, and if possible the victims of wrong, is not less strong. What more natural than that individuals of the class of which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has become the champion, should seek to show that they are not worse but better than people occupying high positions in society? There is no reason why the vanity which boasts acquaintance with distinguished members of society should leave these people when they become vicious; the vaunt may well give them, in their own eyes, a sense of importance, and therefore it is natural that it should be uttered. But the fact that it is uttered is no more reason why it should be believed than that credence should be given to the dying protest of the murderer, convicted on the clearest evidence, of his innocence. Few things interest the world more than the story of the betrayal of confiding innocence. The informants of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have naturally known how to produce the greatest effect by playing upon this string; and the gatherers of the sensational stories, if they had their wits about them, must have known that they were palming off on the public as undoubted truths horrors of which the veracity is extremely doubtful. It is pretty plain that they have no desire to have the alleged facts probed in a court of justice. The threat to produce the Prince of Wales, judges of the land, and members of Parliament as witnesses, if put on their defence, shows how anxious they are to be let alone. That anxiety has its root in the consciousness that they have stated more than they can prove. The needless parading and the industrious exaggeration of a vice, minute pictures of which must always be demoralizing is a crime against society, and it is a crime of which no one, not even the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, would like to be found guilty.

BRITISH Empire in India being one of the topics of the hour, Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings has been appropriately chosen by the University Senate as a subject for the matriculation examinations; and Mr. Mercer Adam has edited it with useful introductions, historical and biographical, for High School uses. The Indian Empire was not a work of the British Government: Chatham had nothing to do with its formation, otherwise than by breaking the rival power of France on a distant field. It was the work of two great adventurers, Clive and Hastings, the first of whom was the conqueror while the second organized the conquest, and both of whom have enjoyed the not unmixed advantage of being historically varnished by Macaulay. The genius of Hastings was recognized by Clive and was admirably adapted to his part. To the highest cultivation and the most statesman-like breadth of mind he added the coolest courage and the most invincible resolution. Surrounded at Benares by a furious swarm of insurgent natives, and in the extremity of personal peril, he contrived secretly to send out two despatches, one of which was an order to the commander of the nearest British force to hasten to his assistance, the other was a set of instructions for an agent negotiating a treaty on a distant field. There can be no doubt that he saved the infant Empire. It is equally certain that he won the hearts of the natives and left at his departure a name of which they long spoke with reverence, notwithstanding the arbitrary character of his Government, which indeed was no fault in Oriental eyes. To raise forces for the defence of the Empire in its extremity of peril he extorted money from its feudatories in the same way in which Indian sovereigns extorted it and certainly not to a larger amount. His worst act was the Rohilla war; and it remains a mystery how Pitt having defended him on that charge could turn round and vote for his impeachment on the charge of exacting from Cheyte Singh a sum which is now, we believe, admitted to have been less than that feudatory was bound to furnish. That Hastings had not been guilty of the enormous peculations of which Burke accused him seems to be proved by the fact that he was totally ruined by the expenses of the trial, and that his illustrious old age was rescued from indigence only by the liberality of the Company. He had a soul above theft, and if he broke the rules of right it was in the interest of the power which he served. Conquest is conquest; this is the true answer to Burke's invectives, and the one in effect given by Erskine in his famous defence of Stockdale. Burke did not propose to renounce dominion in India, while he persecuted the man who had pre-

served it in what was probably the only, though a most equivocal way. Burke's impulses were often more personal than his devout biographers suppose; he had been stung by the fall of his party upon an Indian Bill of which he no doubt was in part the framer, and he had leagued himself with Hastings' venomous enemy Philip Francis. That he had a generous sympathy for Hindoo wrongs and sufferings no one will question; but he had also a feeling against the adventurer who had trampled on those idols of the orator's imagination, ancient dynasties and consecrated customs. Burke seems always to have forgotten that he was himself an adventurer, and an adventurer who had not been too proud to receive a large sum of money from a political patron. The frenzied violence of his speeches was in itself almost enough to assure the acquittal of Hastings. Macaulay is in this Essay as everywhere brilliant, but untrustworthy; he writes from secondary authorities; overpaints everything for effect; trusts in rhetorical contrast and antithesis; and if he does not actually pervert facts fills in most freely from his own imagination. His account of Sir Elijah Impey, whose character furnishes the shadow of his glaring picture, is we are persuaded grossly overcharged, though the case has never been thoroughly subjected to critical investigation. The portrait in truth is that of an almost impossible monster. That Hastings was the real mover in the indictment and execution of Nuncomar, Macaulay tells us in his dictatorial way, can be doubted only by a biographer or an idiot. It is doubted, nevertheless, by the most recent writers on Indian history, who deny that there is any trace of connection other than coincidence in time, and call attention to the fact, certainly a significant one, that the case was never referred home by Francis Clavering and Monson, two mortal enemies of Hastings in the Council. Burke in his transports of wrath charged Hastings with the murder of Nuncomar; but the House of Commons repudiated the charge, and censured Burke for having made it. A searching inquiry into these matters is still desired by history.

#### IS CANADA A BRITISH COLONY?

ROUSED from the slumber of eighteen long years the people of Ontario are rubbing their eyes and asking themselves in wondering tones: Is this Dominion still a British possession? As they gaze around them and discover with what silent yet gigantic strides their French copartners in Confederation have advanced towards political supremacy well may they stand astounded and crestfallen. Everywhere they find evidence of their supineness and folly. Each succeeding day brings to light some new proof of French influence and French aggression. They see one-third of the people, by the power which organized faction and religious fanaticism ever possess over unorganized independence and religious toleration, practically dominating the remaining two-thirds. They see financial aid forced by threats from the hands of the Federal Government by a Province on the verge of direct taxation. They see both political parties, Liberal and Conservative alike, bidding one against the other for the support of the French Canadians, and each vying with the other in offering as the price for that support the birthright of Ontario. They see the Orangemen of Ontario marching side by side with the Ultramontanes of Quebec in a campaign against the interests of their own Province. They see the Liberals of Ontario, hat in hand, begging from the Rouges of Quebec permission to exist. They see our leading statesmen, Ontario's sons, bowing and cringing before the theocracy of Quebec. They see Protestant volunteers punished by imprisonment and hard labour for refusing to attend a Roman Catholic place of worship at the dictation of their French Canadian officers. They see the Government of Canada, representative of the whole nation, adjourning the House of Commons in the midst of a prolonged and busy session because the day is one set apart by the Roman Catholic Church for the commemoration of a saint. They see these same men, "patriotic" Canadians, the "fathers of Confederation," sitting in grave deliberation on public business on the day set apart by the country for the commemoration of the birth of the Dominion. They see legislators in the Parliament of a British Colony discussing the affairs of that Colony in a language practically unknown to a majority of its members. They see the French language, French history, French sentiment and French philosophy instilled into the minds of Canadian children in the schools of Quebec, while allegiance to Rome and Pontifical Infallibility are steadily inculcated in the churches and homes.

Seeing these things and recognizing as all intelligent men must to what if continued they will finally lead, can the people of Ontario longer submit in silence? Could but the heroes who rose that glorious September morning long ago on the Plains of Abraham before the astonished gaze of Montcalm and his troops return for one brief day to the scene of their

brilliant achievements, with what thunder tones would they arouse to united thought and action the men of Ontario?

Say not that it is wrong to rouse the ancient feud. Frenchmen who boastingly write of the undying hatred of the Western French for all things English can hardly accuse us of that. Cease this senseless babble about "United Canada" while such things exist. Annihilate the bugbear of sentiment and so-called patriotism and deal courageously with the hard unyielding facts of the case. Facts not fancies are wanted in Canada now. It is not we who are disloyal to Canada in laying bare the festering sores that are sapping its strength and perilling its existence. They only are disloyal and unpatriotic who hide these sores and declare to all the world that Canada is strong and healthy while the cancerous roots are burying themselves deeper and deeper every day.

Let Ontario's sons view with shame the position their Province really holds in Confederation, for they have themselves to blame. Liberals and Conservatives alike acknowledge by their acts the French Canadians as their rulers. This is no idle figure of speech. Neither of the leaders dares to go contrary to the French Canadian will. Why is this? Why is it that we who should be strongest are really weakest? The answer is not far to seek. Because the French Canadians have as their ally this fiend of party, this spirit of faction which clogs the brains, stops the mouths, ties the hands, and saps the courage of our ablest representatives. Because the people of Quebec are Roman Catholic first, French next and Liberal or Conservative last, while the people of Ontario have been Grit or Tory first, Protestants next and Ontarians last.

Shall this state of affairs continue? Shall Ontario, the Premier Province in wealth, population and intelligence, longer remain, by reason of party hostility, the bond servant of Quebec, or will her people, casting aside all petty differences, unite their forces, emblazon on their banners: "Ontario first," and take the position in Confederation to which they are justly entitled?

Let a statesman, worthy of the name, honest, courageous and true, manfully come forward and declare his only policy to be the placing of this Province in its rightful position, and although he will incur the bitter hostility of the party hacks, he will in a very short time gather round his standard the vast majority of the people of Ontario, will attain a noble end, and will gain for himself an undying name in the history of this Dominion.

Let no one imagine that the rights or privileges of French Canadians or Roman Catholics will be imperilled. Equal liberty to all is the basis of our constitution. But, if there is one drop of the old blood still in our veins, if there is yet one spark of the old fire that moved our ancestors to deeds of heroism and martyrdom, then, while to our French Canadian compatriots and Roman Catholic friends we accord the fullest liberty consistent with the liberty of others, let us at the same time in tones that shall ring from Vancouver to Halifax insist that Canada is still a British possession, that the Protestant religion is still the religion of Canada, and that English, Scotch and Irish Canadians do not enjoy their rights and privileges at the hands or by the grace of French Canadians or Roman Catholics, but that French Canadians and Roman Catholics enjoy their rights and privileges at the hands of the English, Scotch and Irish Canadian Protestants.

CARLOS.

### THE FUTURE OF MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1885.

THE financial distress of the Government of Mexico and the repudiatory measures resorted to for temporary relief has set people here thinking and talking about the course and development of the future relations of the two countries.

A very few years ago no kind nor amount of public bankruptcy or repudiation in Mexico would have given the mass of our people a second thought, and our teeming dailies would have bestowed upon such matters nothing more than an occasional and unobtrusive telegram, with here and there a brief smirking editorial paragraph, notching another mark on the tally stick of our superior civilization and progress.

The normal attitude of our people towards Mexico has been one of supreme indifference. Only twice hitherto has that country come fairly into our horizon; the first time when we went to war with her to get Texas, which our slaveholders coveted in aid of the vain hope of maintaining themselves politically against the overbalancing growth of the Free States, and the second time when Napoleon III. took advantage of our Civil War to plant himself as an intending dictator on the Western Continent.

It seems as though it were but yesterday that the stern but peaceful rule of Diaz, who has just returned to power, gave Mexico such a period of repose that our speculators and investors began to contemplate her as a possible and even proper subject of development in the commercial sense. In truth, our railroading and stock-ranching enterprises had carried us

clear down to the border at sundry points and places in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and it was absolutely necessary either to break into Mexico or turn back to the too fierce competitions along the older channels of activity. Mexico had seven millions of people destitute of these "facilities," which are as the breath of life to North Americans, and the country had room and natural resources enough for seventy millions if it only could be "Americanized." That is the short form of the story of the investment of perhaps as much as one hundred millions of dollars of American capital in Mexico within the space of less than ten years. Several causes contributed to the result. Overabundance of money and commercial depression at home, and in Mexico cupidity on the part of the official and landed classes, sharpened by temporary exemption from the excitements and occupations of chronic revolution.

After General Grant's failure to return to the Presidency and his determination to occupy himself with financing, he became prominent in some Mexican railway enterprises wherein Mr. Gould had large powers and interests, and this brought Mexican investments into prominence. The Mexican minister to the United States also engaged himself actively in the work of attracting American enterprise and capital to his country, and the Government of Mexico, both in its legislative and executive departments, made liberal terms with promoters as to concessions and subsidies. A reciprocity treaty was also negotiated which promised to open up a considerable trade, but it still lacks, as it doubtless always will lack, the mandate of the United States Senate necessary to put it in operation. The net result is that we have a great many millions locked up in Mexico, certain to be unproductive and liable to shrinkage right down to the vanishing point by public or private outbreaks, confiscations, and the variety of other means for assailing property familiar to Spanish-American history. The gradual loss of the present investment might, and probably would be endured without any political or serious diplomatic question arising therefrom, either in the immediate or remote future; but the process of drawing American capital and enterprise to Mexico has awakened expectations and created interests in both countries of a persistent and even eager character. Hence the exploitation of Mexico seems destined to go forward, whatever turns her politics and finances may take from now onward, and as bearing on this point it is worth noting that our press pays nearly as much attention to the future as to the present effect of the existing crisis upon our relations with Mexico, in its comments upon the news of the past few days.

The people of the United States have not been affected by the land-hunger that has seized upon some peoples of smaller territorial endowment. The great acquisitions from Mexico nearly forty years ago, were due, as already intimated, to the Southern desire to increase the area of slave territory as a counterpoise to the thickening population of the free States, and the Louisiana purchase by Jefferson was inspired by a perfectly comprehensible wish to own the outlet of the great river upon which, in the days before railways, the prosperity of the very young nation so greatly depended. If, then, there shall appear, sooner or later, anything like a movement here towards the absorption of Mexico into the Union it will be chargeable to the newly-felt aspiration for foreign markets on the part of our manufacturers. For seventy years we have consumed all but an insignificant part of what our factories have produced. We can do so no longer and must either apply our surplus resources to agriculture or compete with England and Europe in supplying old markets and creating new ones. The latter alternative is sure to be first tried, and the recognition of and acquiescence in such a course accounts for the extraordinary departure from revered tradition involved in our participation in the Congo Conference. Another straw indicating the prevailing direction of the wind is the renewed attention our people are paying to their diplomatic, consular, and naval services. We are going to regenerate some of the inferior races accessible to us by building railways and otherwise improving communications for them, and by developing their capacities for consuming and paying for the material products of a high civilization. All this will be impossible without the fostering influences of pure and stable government. In this last respect we have the field exclusive of Europe, so far as concerns Mexico and Central America, and there can be little doubt that we shall occupy it unless our commercial future should be doomed to early disaster. For the moment, we are watching events in Mexico and, while we do not exaggerate their immediate consequences, we fancy that we do discern in them the foreshadowings of a manifest destiny which we do not invite, but shall rather await in courage and good conscience.

B.

### EDUCATION NOTES.

It has been officially announced that preparations have been completed for a professional course of study at the Normal Schools for teachers holding first-class non-professional certificates, and for those who wish to become assistant masters in High Schools. The attempt made by Dr. Ryerson twenty-seven years ago to provide such training for High School masters proved a failure; we trust Mr. Ross's plan has more vitality in it. No one will dispute that professional skill is as much needed in the High as in the Public School. To the first-class teacher, with the training and experience obtained while holding a lower grade of certificate, the matter is not of supreme importance; but, hitherto, the ranks of assistant masters of High Schools have been filled mainly by graduates fresh from the university; and the announcement of the Minister of Education is equivalent to a declaration that something more than a successful university career is needed for skilful work in a High School.

THE higher education of women grows apace. At the Toronto University this year five ladies graduated with high honors, and one stood first in

HERE AND THERE.

the third-year course; and, to crown all, we have twenty-five ladies among the two hundred odd candidates who wrote at the June matriculation examination. In England the same progress is observable. The governing bodies of Newnham and Girton Colleges, at Cambridge, have to face the difficulty of providing increased accommodation for the great influx of students. It is expected that the applications for entrance at Newnham at the beginning of the Michaelmas term will be double the number of vacancies. Somerville College, at Oxford, is in the same crowded state, and the authorities have to hire a house to provide temporary accommodation for the largely increased entry of students. Special schools for the preparation of students for these colleges are in demand, and Mrs. Fawcett, widow of the late Postmaster-General, who, as Miss Garrett, was herself a distinguished student, has been advised by her friends to start such a school.

A COUNTRY correspondent complains of the condition of rural schools. Children are over-worked, or not worked at all; assistants are not provided in schools where the attendance is too great for one teacher; some parents do not think their children are receiving proper training unless they are taught some high-sounding subject, others wish them confined to the simplest rudiments, while others again are responsible for the low rate of average attendance by their utter indifference to the education of their children in the matter of school attendance. The teacher, on the other hand, has not an easy position; his salary is not at all commensurate with the work he does; he is often in danger of offending some portion of the section in which he teaches, and his position is not secure. Trustees are too often selected from amongst those farmers who are not only the most self-asserting, but the most niggardly. We fear there is but too much reason for the complaint of our correspondent, and we know of no effective remedy for the state of things he represents but the establishment of Township Boards. The late Dr. Ryerson urged this change strongly on the Government of the day. Mr. Crooks took steps towards it, and Mr. Ross is in favour of it. Had we a Government that shaped its course more by considerations of right than of expediency, our rural schools would soon be in a more prosperous condition than they are at present. But the change from School Section to Township Boards presents two aspects to the Government; first, the 360,000 school children it would benefit, and second the 14,000 trustees who would lose their office and be offended by the change. We need hardly say that the latter appears by far the most serious to the powers that be.

From a letter written by Mr. W. H. Howland to one of the daily papers, we learn that the Industrial School Association have secured from the Government a grant of fifty acres at Mimico Station, in the neighbourhood of Toronto, as a site for the school. They have at their disposal fifteen thousand dollars in cash, six thousand of which has been contributed by a benevolent Toronto lady for the building of one of the cottages, which will bear her name. But Mr. Howland says a further sum of ten thousand dollars is needed to construct the necessary buildings before commencing the work of industrial training, and he appeals for aid. We feel sure he will not appeal in vain, not only to lovers of children, but to lovers of their country, to supply the Association with the amount needed. To assist Mr. Howland, would it not be a graceful and an appropriate act for the school children throughout the country to contribute their mite towards the proper training of the waifs among our youthful population? Already there is in the hands of a committee, presided over by Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education, upwards of four thousand dollars which these children have given towards the erection of some memorial to the memory of the late Dr. Ryerson. We know of no more appropriate way of applying this money, which might be supplemented by further contributions, than by erecting a cottage to be called after his name on the Mimico site.

WHAT reason there can be for the late parade of school children through the principal streets of Toronto beyond the vulgar one of show, it would be difficult to find. It cannot be justified on the ground of being a fitting commencement to the various useful drill and calisthenic exercises and athletic games which followed, for the vast majority of the little children, who had to trudge with measured pace many a weary mile in the procession to reach the Lacrosse Grounds, took no part in these. The various competitions in physical exercise which followed are worthy of all encouragement, but in future let the Board of Public School Trustees show mercy on the little ones by marching them from the rendezvous by the nearest route to the Grounds, and let the route be a short one.

MR. BUCKMASTER, in the course of an address to the farmers of Kent and Sussex recently, made some valuable remarks on agricultural education. He showed that Wurtemberg, a German State about the size of Yorkshire, has ninety-seven schools for the practical teaching of agriculture; that in French country schools instruction relating to farm work enters largely into the ordinary teaching. He did not disapprove of agricultural shows, but he pointed out that the science of agriculture was not to be learned by shows nor even by lectures, but by diligent private work in the school-room, and the money bestowed on a prize animal might be better spent in providing an agricultural scholarship for a boy in the parish school.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in London, England, to form cadet corps of boys who have received the benefit of military drill in the Board Schools. One of the chief promoters of the movement has undertaken to provide drill instructors at his own expense. The purposes of the project, in addition to keeping up the knowledge of drill, are to provide proper physical training for the youths who leave the schools, and to surround them with wholesome moral influences. Could not something of the same kind be attempted on behalf of the youths of our own country after they leave school?

CENSOR.

WRITING to a contemporary apropos of the revolting exposures of immorality which have thrown London into such a paroxysm of indignation, a correspondent claims that a journal of such high character as the *Pall Mall Gazette* must not be accused of pandering to low tastes. It is implied that the *Gazette* caters to a constituency too cultivated to care for nasty literature, and that the philanthropic motives which inspired Mr. Stead's action are patent. But the objector has apparently been thinking of the *Gazette* as it was—not as it is. When that one-time influential journal changed hands and took a political somersault it had to carve out for itself a new clientele, old readers transferring their allegiance to the *St. James's Gazette*. Ordinary methods having failed to attract the business necessary to carry on so great an enterprise, Mr. Stead, immediately upon the retirement of Mr. Morley, proceeded to "boom" his paper by the most ingenious devices, ending, every clean-minded man will regret to observe, with the late filthy "revelations" of an immorality which everyone knew existed, but which decent men by common consent tabooed as a matter of public comment, praying for the speedy advent of that gospel of sweetness and light which alone can dispel the moral darkness that is over all large cities.

HENRI ROCHEFORT, like Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a professional sensation-monger, and the story about the betrayal of Gordon by which he expects "to send a thrill of horror through the civilized world" will not easily obtain credence. But if there is any truth in the story it corroborates the opinion expressed by us that Khartoum was really in the Mehdi's power long before its fall, and was allowed to remain ostensibly in Gordon's hands only as a trap for the British army.

THE following is from the Bolton (Eng.) *Advertiser*. "It is said that one has to go from home to learn the news. Looking over a copy of a Toronto paper we came upon the following in an article devoted to a description of prevalent distress in England:—'The news from the North of England is also very distressing. In many of the Lancashire towns the artisans are only working three days in the week, in others no work is to be had the week through. In all the towns carts are constantly going the rounds of the streets collecting broken bread and scraps for the starving working-classes.' The writer is drawing largely upon his imagination. No such distress exists, and no town carts are going the rounds for the purpose mentioned. As a general thing it may truly be said that the working-classes were never better off; and, though a considerable number of labouring men are only partially employed and trade prospects are by no means bright, the general condition of the people is too satisfactory to call for such special measures as our misinformed contemporary mentions."

THERE were twenty-four failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against nineteen in the preceding week, and fifteen, twenty-six and nine in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. In the United States there were 170 failures reported during the week as compared with 192 in the preceding week, and with 194, 140 and 124 respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About eighty-three per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

THE *Toronto Mail* returns to the charge that the London *Dispatch* is "a pot-house journal," and triumphantly quotes the New York *Sun* in confirmation thereof. Our contemporary is quite welcome to all the satisfaction it can extract from ranging itself alongside a notoriously anti-British newspaper in order to score a point against THE WEEK. But we must protest against misrepresentation. THE WEEK did not "quote approvingly" the *Dispatch's* paragraph discounting the *voyageurs*, but merely inserted the extract in question as a proof that Imperial Federation has not been accepted as a serious political issue either in England or in Australia.

A CONTEMPORARY announces that fifty clergymen are about to make a bicycle tour through Canada. They are to start from the Niagara Falls and wend their way for six hundred miles through the Dominion, or as far as their holidays will permit. They intend to doff their black coats and white chokers and travel as ordinary beings. The clerical trunk may be clothed according to taste, but for the lower extremities, knee-breeches, stockings, and low shoes are to be *de rigueur*. As it is impossible to carry a change of raiment on their bicycles for Sunday wear some persons have objected to the costume chosen for the ecclesiastical nether limbs as wanting in propriety, and the leader of the expedition, a clergyman of Pennsylvania, has felt compelled to offer as an apology that if "Wesley and Whitfield and all our predecessors were accustomed to preach in knee-breeches, surely no sacrilege will be committed by wearing the costume on the Sabbath." To which he might have added that if the Bishops, the great guns of the Church Militant, wear breeches, what is to prevent canons following them at a respectful distance?

THERE are, however, many persons to whom the least innovation savours of irreverence, and such individuals had a terrible trial when the moustache made its appearance in the pulpit. Thirty years ago every Englishman was shaved, but the Crimean War gave the first turn to the scale, and when the volunteer force was enrolled the imitation of the military by the civilian soldiers proved the death-blow of the razor. It was some time, however, before the public eye became accustomed to the hirsute appearance of the younger generation; the Bank of England issued to its clerks the famous

edict "Shave or resign," and in religious circles a man who permitted Nature to adorn his upper lip was looked upon as an apostate. On one occasion a worthy elder, whose zeal was greater than his good sense, took upon himself to reprove a younger brother from whose face the down had not been removed, remarking that "he was surprised that anyone professing to be a Christian should wear a moustache." To which he got for answer that there was no picture of our Saviour extant in which a beard was wanting. But times have changed, and now the shaved clergyman is a comparatively rare sight, and excepting those who affect the appearance of the Romish priest almost every man in holy orders is "bearded like the pard."

FOR the benefit of those who hear too much—and their name is legion—an instrument called the "antiphone" has been invented, which, being placed in the ear, deadens for a time all sound. It shows what a turmoil we live in that anyone should wish to be deprived of hearing even for a moment. The instrument in some cases may be a blessing. In church or chapel when a long and tiresome sermon is being delivered, or in a political meeting when a wearisome windbag has possession, the antiphone would be useful.

DISEASE is a myth—it is only the fear of it that exists. A patient is no longer to be called upon to swallow nauseous medicine, neither is he to be awed by the mysteries which surround ordinary medical treatment. His ailment is to be "thought out of him." This is not an emanation from a lunatic asylum, as might reasonably be imagined, but is a simple description of a wonderful discovery which has been made by some clever people in Boston. This, we suppose, is the modern Boston theory. It is worthy of the philosophers of that philosophic city, who are going somewhat wild on the subject. Disease is a "myth," is it? We had a rousing attack of the toothache the other night, and we can assure philosophers that there was nothing "mythical" about it. It was a stern and severe reality. No amount of "thought" could affect it. We did some thinking on the subject. We thought it extremely unreasonable for a diminutive nerve in an unsound tooth thus to vent its irritation, and deprive a decent man of some hours of sound sleep. But the ailment was not to be "thought out of" that tooth. Not much! It worked its own wicked will until it had sufficiently punished an inheritor of the infirmities of human nature. On the whole, therefore, our experience does not enable us to place much faith in the newly-discovered science of "thinking a disease out of a man." But the Boston philosophers go further; they say that disease may be thought into a man, and a lady actually declares that her husband was murdered by having "arsenic thought into him." Here we are lost in the wonderful scientific abyss of an absurd craze.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS are well advised in an American hygienic journal to make careful enquiry into the sanitary condition of the hotels and houses selected for use when away from home. Too often this point is lost sight of, travellers chiefly concerning themselves with the salubrity of the locality selected for their holidays, or with the reported efficacy of waters for which it may be notorious. A worthy example has been set by Mr. Irish, of the Toronto Rossin House, who has fitted his hotel from roof to cellar with the most perfect sanitary system known, having apparently spared no expense to make that hostelry as healthy as it is comfortable.

It may be remembered that a type-setting contest took place a few days ago in New York. An unexpected outcome was a large amount of correspondence upon the printer's art, with more especial reference to the work of a compositor. Often his actual work of composition is the plainest of plain sailing compared with the difficulty of deciphering his copy. Writers for the press are notoriously negligent in the matter of caligraphy. The popular author is often a more grievous sinner in this regard than the regular journalist. Mr. Wilkie Collins, for example, is said to write on the stoutest and best of paper, and certainly his penmanship requires a sufficiently solid material. Its only uniformity is a uniformity of erasures and other corrections on nearly every page and line. Thackeray wrote a small, exact, and artistic hand that was easy to read, and Dickens was on the whole not hard to follow on the printer's case. Mr. Ruskin's handwriting has a most malicious appearance of legibility, but is really a vexatious thing to a compositor; while the most prolific of modern novelists, Mr. Payn, writes a hand so amusingly hieroglyphical that the production of each of his books must be of the nature of a marvel and a mystery to his printers. Carlyle usually wrote an excellent hand in a letter, but was so hard to please with his own work that his manuscript often became all but illegible from its numerous erasures.

THERE is a story among printers of a certain Scotchman who had set by a good deal of Carlyle's manuscript in Edinburgh. Carlyle became his bugbear. The "eternal rubbish" of the author of "Sartor Resartus" was the poor man's nightmare. At last, to escape from Carlyle, the printer left Edinburgh and travelled to London. He secured work there, and had set before him for his first job a slip of the "Letters of Oliver Cromwell." "What!" he cried, "has the fellow followed me, then?"

MR. GLADSTONE'S handwriting is swift, neat, and at least ordinarily legible. Tennyson's is laboured and somewhat inelegant, but a marvel of precision and legibility. The Laureate is so exact and perfect a stylist that the most trifling misprint would give him too much anxiety to admit of any negligence in penmanship. Mr. Browning writes an extremely beautiful hand, as plain as print and as easily read. The handwriting of

journalists is usually swifter and more negligent, but Mr. Sala writes a hand as small as type itself, and almost equally free from flaws. Usually the journalistic hand is not very artistic or very easy to read, and hence the more reason for surprise at the comparative rarity of typographical errors in the best newspapers.

THE compositor has generally his own particular object of aversion among the producers of "rubbish." He knows the man who sends him copy in letters so small as to strain the eyes—full of erasures, written up and down and crosswise. The appearance of such a man's copy suggests ideas of economy; and the compositor sometimes reflects with bitterness on the fact that the economic principles are not wide enough to embrace himself as well. Horace Greeley's handwriting has established caligraphical traditions. "I wish he had to set it up himself on twelve cents an hour and six children at home," said an angry printer.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

### ABSTINENCE BY FORCE.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Those who wage war against intemperance occupy two separate camps. One of these camps is occupied by the advocates of force; the other by those who operate by persuasion. The first rely upon gaoles and constables, the latter upon moral and religious agencies. It appears that I have done Mr. Wells an injustice by counting him as a settled occupant of the first of these camps, whereas it appears he is permanently neither in one nor the other. These are his words in his last letter: "Let me say that I have grave doubts as to the effectiveness of Prohibition." I hope these doubts will fructify into an open opposition to such an impracticable absurdity as Prohibition. At the same time I think that anyone after reading his first letter would conclude, as I did, that he had ranged himself among the followers of the constable.

My principal object in taking part in this discussion was to endeavour to refute what I conceive to be a dangerous doctrine advanced by Mr. Wells; namely, that although the drinking of fermented liquor may have been countenanced by the Saviour and his disciples, yet owing to what Mr. Wells terms the "ever changing social conditions," the practice may not be permissible in our day. Such a doctrine may be very convenient when applied to many practices and injunctions which are clothed with divine authority. But it is necessarily calculated to alarm those who believe that the Christian dispensation was designed by its Founder to stand through every age unmoved by social variations. Mr. Wells, I think, evinced his desire to discover some divine warrant for total abstinence, so as to furnish an authority for the application of force; but it is not to be found. The next thing is to try and modify the divine teaching and example so as to comport with what are deemed the social emergencies of the present day. But I find that Mr. Wells has not returned to the support of his former dangerous proposition, and I assume that he has abandoned it. He is to be commended for doing so.

Mr. Wells, however, has discovered in my letter what he terms a "logical fallacy," and he also takes exception to other portions of it. But these exceptions do not bear materially upon the question whether force or persuasion is preferable, and I let them pass. I may, however, add that perhaps Mr. Wells will excuse me when I say that I do not know what he means by the application of this term, "logical fallacy," to my statement that total abstinence does not necessarily produce happiness or prosperity or absence from crime, as is shown in the case of Mohammedan countries where that abstinence prevails. Of course other evil influences exist in these countries. But still the fact remains that total abstinence and misery and crime may be, and are, in some cases, coincident.

No one ever has successfully contended that the moderate use of fermented liquors is an offence against conscience or against the divine law. There lies the inherent weakness on the side of the coercionists. If they could place the moderate use of these things in the same category with theft, or perjury, or dishonesty, their contention might prevail. But since they cannot succeed in that line, they will find that forcible measures are doomed to disappointment and failure. No military force which this country could command will succeed in effecting exclusion; every effort of the kind must inevitably end in defeat. The Scott Act, which is said to be the first step towards Prohibition, can never be more than partially enforced. Does any one believe that before a pint of wine, or ale, or cider, can be purchased the applicant will go, according to that Act, and submit to a medical examination to procure a certificate that the state of his health requires the article, and that with this certificate he will go to a druggist to procure what he wants? I feel well assured that such an absurd piece of legislation can never be carried into full effect, and I look for nothing but the ill consequences which must inevitably flow from an enactment which is odious to many, and which lacks the hearty support of the community at large.

At the opening of the Cobden Coffee House on the 29th of August, 1883, Mr. Bright, after expressing his hostility to drastic measures in the furtherance of temperance, said that German Saxony had been so drunken that once it was common to say "as drunk as a Saxon"—but now so abstinent had the people of that country become that it was common to say "as sober as a Saxon." The result was obtained by an admirable system of schools established forty or fifty years since, by which children have been brought up with better habits, and with great self respect, and therefore they have had greater strength to withstand the temptation of drink.

By similar means and with the aid of the Christian Church, and not by constables, abstinence, or the moderate use of fermented liquors, will be effected in Canada. When Oliver Cromwell was solicited to adopt some severe remedy to stop the progress of what was deemed error, he said, in his letter to the Scottish Universities: "Your pretended fear lest error should creep in, is like the man who would keep all wine out of a country lest men should be drunk. It would be found an unjust and unwise jealousy to deny a man what he hath by nature upon a supposition that he may abuse it. When he doth abuse it, judge!" I wish we had more of this solid, strong brain of Oliver, and less of prating, canting quackery amongst us.

I observe that a well-known clergyman has inserted a letter in a public print with his signature appended, in which he says that he is credibly informed that a reverend brother of

a certain other denomination had said: "We do not intend to stop until the use of intoxicating wine in the Sacrament is made a criminal offence." Another advocate, even more zealous, is reported to have pointed to the gallows. Verily the worse foes of temperance are its intemperate advocates.

WILLIAM ELLIOT.

London, 11th July, 1885.

[We have already given much space to this controversy, and it must now cease.—ED.]

IN REPLY TO JUDGE ELLIOT.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Will you permit me to find expression in your paper for a few thoughts which occurred to me on reading Mr. Elliot's interesting letter on Prohibition. Mr. Elliot objects first, that Prohibition has no authority in the divine law; but it strikes me rather forcibly that the real question is not so much whether Prohibition has the direct authority of divine law, as whether there is any antagonistic divine law in the way, should the Legislature consider it expedient to enact a prohibitory law. Every well informed person knows that while there are many acts in themselves criminal, there are acts, otherwise innocent, which are made criminal by statute. The Liquor License Act supplies a notable instance. It will not be contended that there is a divine law against the sale of liquor after seven o'clock on Saturday night, yet the Liquor License Act forbids such sales and makes the breach of this law a crime. The reasoning which justifies the Saturday night prohibitory law must surely be equally applicable to a law of total Prohibition. The question therefore resolves itself into one of expediency, and the only matter to be settled is whether the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor would be conducive to the public good.

But although there may be no direct authority of divine law, there are many principles of divine origin, to be found chiefly in the teaching and sayings of our Lord, as recorded in the New Testament, which must surely be considered of sufficient authority. One such principle in particular I will refer to, for it requires us to give up anything and everything that will "cause offence to come." Surely since the world began there has been no greater cause of offence than intoxicating liquor.

Mr. Elliot's second objection, "because it is an unwarrantable interference with personal liberty," depends upon the word "unwarrantable," all laws being more or less interferences with personal liberty. The question, therefore, is whether the interference resulting from Prohibition would be unwarrantable, and of course this depends upon whether it is likely to be beneficial or otherwise. That it is permissible and in this sense not unwarrantable, can hardly be disputed by persons who approve of the Liquor License Acts, which are all more or less prohibitory. It is, therefore, only a question of degree, the principle having been conceded by previous legislation. Whether total Prohibition would bring with it all the benefits its friends anticipate is of course as yet undetermined; but the benefits are likely to be so great and the evils to be overcome are so grievous, that many like myself are anxious to try the experiment.

Lastly Mr. Elliot objects, "because it is in contravention of common justice, inasmuch as it punishes the innocent for the guilty." Mr. Elliot would not punish the innocent for the guilty, and yet while he would incarcerate the drunkard he would let his tempters go scot free. Mr. Elliot says drunkenness in most cases proceeds from disease, but has no remedy to suggest but the gaol or the asylum. He exclaims that Prohibition must rely upon brute force for its enforcement. Strange inconsistency, when it is the gaol and the asylum that he himself invokes as the sole remedy for the evils of drunkenness.

But how many would Mr. Elliot's method reach, and what amount of the evil resulting from drink would it alleviate? After all there are not many in such a diseased or openly degraded condition as to fall within the scope of Mr. Elliot's remedial measure. It would miss the worst offenders, and exhaust itself on the poor enfeebled drunkards, no longer able to injure others than themselves. Prohibition indeed seems the only remedy in which any confidence can be placed, and whether it would accomplish all that its friends desire is, I admit, uncertain and remains yet to be proved. Yours truly,

CHARLES HUTCHINSON.

London, July 6th, 1885.

THE CHURCHES AND PROHIBITION.

In the course of some remarks upon the Prohibition controversy Mr. Geo. Bousfield says:—

Of the prevalence of intemperance in the declining days of the Roman Empire it is needless to speak. Every one who reads knows how peculiarly shameless were its orgies. Drunkenness had even in Apostolic times invaded the Agapæ, yet the Church only lays down the law of the Scriptures, "and as to food, bear what thou canst," and also provides that the first fruits of the wine jar shall be given to the prophet. In succeeding years the evil grew until in the time of St. Jerome and St. Augustine it had invaded the most sacred feasts of the Church. Treating of the enormity of the offence Augustine advises, what? Prohibition? No—but "dealing with gentleness, teaching rather than command, warning rather than menace." The Apostolic Canons above referred to certainly represent on this matter the teachings of the early Church, and are still in force in the Orthodox Greek Church. And that Church does more practically for the suppression of intemperance than perhaps any other Christian body. It issues tracts on the evil, illustrated with anatomical plates, and also posters, and, under the direction of the Holy Synod, the clergy are forming societies for the suppression of vice, which not only preach temperance but keep the taverns under surveillance, and undertake the practical reformation of the drunkard, a vastly superior method to the spouting so much indulged in by our so-called temperance bodies. The result of one phase of this movement in Russia is seen in the reduction of drinking shops, which fell from 257,000 in 1863 to 146,000 in 1881. Here we have an instance of true temperance work under the guidance of a Church that does not teach Prohibition.

Thus, so far as Catholic experience and law go, so far as the teaching of the Church of God for 3,000 years enjoins concurrence, we cannot but approve those who oppose Prohibitory law.

Intemperance in Canada, it is now generally conceded, is less than in any other civilized country; yet we find our Prohibitionists recommending the adoption of as stringent measures as Cardinal Manning apparently deems necessary for the intensified vice of the Old Country.

So far as our home population is concerned intemperance is on the wane, and therefore we are primarily concerned with these new born-babes of freedom. Archbishop Lynch thinks, and many with him, that the cause of religion and the welfare of our country will be better served by moral guidance; that education is necessary before these untaught citizens can appreciate the blessings of abstinence or moderation, and that any attempt to place them under constraint will but rouse in them the spirit of obstinacy, and finally destroy them. We cannot, by law, alter human nature. Education may help much in controlling these unfortunates; but above everything is the pleading of religion, which appeals to all that is best in man when it persuades, but as a force has ever and always will fail to accomplish a harsh aim.

OTHER DRINKING.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—It can hardly be deemed necessary to say that drunkenness is an enemy to religion. That there are other enemies too is undeniable; but it is denied that they are as bad as alcoholic drinking, to say nothing of drunkenness. This, in my opinion, is open to question. In intensity drunkenness as an enemy of religion can hardly be surpassed, but in point of extent and cumulative power some unsuspected things are worse, things warmly patronized by the sworn foes of drink. It is well known that Church teas and similar amusements almost take rank among the religious institutions of the Canadian churches, especially the Methodist Church of this Province; and a religious society that began by frowning upon every form of amusement now takes the foremost rank as the sacred patroness of pleasure. But the pleasure must not minister merely to recreation and the brightening and unifying of society; pecuniary profit is steadily kept in view; so that one must think of the words "supposing that godliness is gain," and pleasure too, we are forced to add. More especially are we compelled to think thus, when we see flaming posters announcing teas, concerts, pie socials, sugar socials, strawberry socials, negro concerts, all "under the auspices of the church," to which "all are cordially invited," and tempted with the assurance that they shall have "a good time." In the villages and country parts lectures, even by very funny men, don't draw; there must be the inevitable swilling of green tea and the cheerful consumption of cakes; for the sake of which the interpolated speeches are endured. The speeches usually consist of the most miserable commonplaces, adorned with stale jokes and irreverent stories, in gross phrase, and of course all about religion. A prayer usually begins these proceedings and "the benediction" ends them. But no prayers or blessings or texts can save such modern orgies from the charge of irreligion and mischievousness. An ambitious church is paid for by a ten years succession of these abominations; and when to them are added oyster socials and election cakes to pay the minister's salary, and an occasional diminutive Donnybrook scrimmage over the latter, there is no man of sense who is not disgusted at seeing religion made the patroness of such sensuality and low comedy, and a whole people debased and vulgarized. When religion, the true refiner, is itself degraded, the worst injury possible is done. When the salt has lost its savour, what remains to be done? I have for many a year noted this process of degeneration in Ontario, and I have come to the conclusion that all the expensive alcoholic drinking of the country is not nearly so injurious to the higher and religious life of the people as this other drinking "under the auspices of the church," and with its grovelling accompaniments. Yours,

PAGANUS.

July 9th, 1885.

TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—I breathe. Leading a country life I should do so exceptionally well, only we have down here been in such unmeasured consternation because it seemed as if no power on earth could eventually save us from the stern tyranny of forced teetotalism; but since reading THE WEEK, remembering, too, the dual pledge of the C. E. T. S., and learning of the doings of the Liberal Temperance Association, I can inhale the breath of hope; and may I not further ask your readers to look with me at one or two features in the character and history of the temperance movement, as it is called to-day? A false theology is perhaps the source of half the evil in the world, and in this matter, if people had not been falsely persuaded that total abstinence was the doctrine of the Scriptures, we should have heard less of it. There are many men to-day who have faith in the sublime principle: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth." It is the corner-stone of temperance theology, and I am willing to abide by it theoretically and practically. But those who accept this in simplicity are of two classes; the major part have not the faith to believe that the apostle knew how to apply the principle he so forcibly put forth. They would force us to apply it differently, as if the apostle had said to Timothy, "Suffer weakness rather than partake; wine, you know, makes your brother to offend; be not partaker of that offence; take care that you set no bad example"; or as if he had enjoined total abstinence on priests and deacons instead of "moderate temperance." Then, all this being so simply patent, it seemed desirable to some smart practitioner to import a falsity into the discussion and make believe that the wine referred to was a non-intoxicant; but as the apostolic rules would have then been obvious verbiage and nothing more than fallacy has, I think, almost died out. Not so the previous one of name. It became necessary at one stage of progress to hide the real nature of the movement under the holy name of temperance. This helped the cause immeasurably, though nothing but a trick, and one which, were it general, would reduce the whole English language to an unintelligible jargon, or, as an alternative, to one network of redundancy. Who knows now what a man means by temperance? unless he speak of "old-fashioned temperance," or "apostolic temperance," or "true temperance," or "moderate temperance," which last expression seems the very climax of redundancy. What numbers of theologians are there who have such faith in the Founder of a certain religion that they unhesitatingly confess to His divinity, and then in the same breath accuse Him (1st) of imperfection in His life, as being non-temperance in the modern acceptation; and (2nd) of not knowing, when organizing His society, what pledges should be required of His followers; thus leaving it to the nineteenth century to reveal a higher life than He had followed or propounded. The total abstinence stand must undoubtedly be held in certain cases and under certain circumstances; but there is yet a higher stand. Those, however, who courageously hold to that higher stand will often be denied the pleasure of working with many with whom they have strong sympathy, and may very certainly expect a rap over the knuckles from some quarter or other if they will persistently oppose this new-fangled heresy or craze.

There is a non-theological idea which has tended amazingly to help on the "temperance" movement; namely, the notion that government by majorities is the best. In some cases, doubtless, this is true. But in what cases? The majority in England at one time supposed it to be in the interest of society that every man should profess certain beliefs on pain of persecution, and passed the law *de heretico comburendo*. The majority veered over to the other side and dittoed the other way. That was a case of government by majorities; but by majorities who did not understand that individuals have rights, inherent rights, with which majorities have no right to meddle—by majorities whose action was really for the time destructive of government by reducing it to the worst form of tyranny. If I am persuaded by the concurrent testimony of hundreds of experiments that "hollands" very moderately taken are the very best tonic for myself, my private judgment is not, I allow, infallible; but the *vox populi* is far less likely to be so in cases affecting my individual interests. Let the honest men among the prohibitionists, for they are conscientious, doubtless, in the mass, though seeking to rob us of our Christian liberties, do what honest men always have to do sooner or later: begin to show that had they the power to force us to-morrow they, even then, would have the right; let them seek to punish wickedness and vice, and to uphold virtue, for to treat both alike is simply savage barbarism. A Government has just as much right to pass prohibitory laws for temperate men as they have to put the country under martial law. The latter is sometimes justifiable; never so until fair

means have been tried and failed. Will any man venture to say that any fair attempt has ever been made to put down drunkenness in Canada? Not till the license system has been removed from the direct action of party politics can anyone say this. Do not adopt a system of the most absolute tyranny till you have made some slight show of trying fairer means.

Algoma.

J. C.

#### CHURCH FINANCES.

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—A correspondent named "Anglican" writes to you suggesting that my letter recently in *THE WEEK* on Diocesan statistics is not consistent with one which I lately wrote to the *Globe* on the same subject. I hardly think that any reader, other than "Anglican," can have missed my point, which was this: that there was a slight apparent deficit in one or two particular items of finance; but that the aggregate contributions for all purposes were immensely increased. The practical question is not whether the Church is failing because there was (in this one year) a singular and transient deficit, but whether the Church is not gaining ground, as evidenced by the immense total increase of contributions for Church purposes. The Bishop's conclusion from the premises must be that of every reasonable man, viz., that whereas there is a marked increase of "real strength," both in regard to finances and more spiritual matters, the Church in the Diocese is manifestly gaining largely.

RICHARD HARRISON.

[This correspondence must now close.—ED].

#### THE WEAVER.

ALL day, all day, round the clacking net  
The weaver's fingers fly:  
Gray dreams like frozen mists are set  
In the hush of the weaver's eye;  
A voice from the dusk is calling yet,  
"Oh, come away, or we die!"

Without is a horror of hosts that fight,  
That rest not, and cease not to kill,  
The thunder of feet and the cry of flight,  
A slaughter weird and shrill:  
Gray dreams are set in the weaver's sight,  
The weaver is weaving still.

"Come away, dear soul, come away, or we die;  
Hear'st thou the moan and the rush? Come away,  
The people are slain at the gates, and they fly;  
The kind God hath left them this day;  
The battle-axe cleaves, and the foemen cry,  
And the red swords swing and slay."

"Nay, wife, what boots it to fly from pain,  
When pain is wherever we fly?  
And death is a sweeter thing than a chain:  
'Tis sweeter to sleep than to cry.  
The kind God giveth the days that wane;  
If the kind God hath said it, I die."

And the weaver wove, and the good wife fled,  
And the city was made a tomb,  
And a flame that shook from the rocks overhead  
Shone into that silent room,  
And touched like a wide red kiss on the dead  
Brown weaver slain by his loom.

Yet I think that in some dim shadowy land  
Where no suns rise or set,  
Where the ghost of a whilom loom doth stand  
Round the dusk of its silken net,  
Forever flyeth his shadowy hand,  
And the weaver is weaving yet.

A. LAMPMAN.

#### LORD HARRIS ON CRICKET.

WE are inclined to question whether the excitement in Australia has been greater over the transmission of a body of colonial troops to assist the Mother Country in the Soudan than it was over the successes of the first Australian Eleven that visited these shores. The theorist, however, may say: "I grant you that some outdoor exercise is good and indeed necessary; but is there not a great waste of time over such a game as cricket—time which would be much better spent in the consideration of such economic problems as might lead to solutions having a beneficial result for mankind?" Well, putting aside altogether the difficult problem whether the circulation of capital, and consequent employment of labour, which does result from a game so universally pursued as cricket, is or is not of benefit to the community, we should be inclined to say: "If the minds of those who take an active part in the game were devoted to nothing else, the answer might be in the affirmative." But that is not the case. Let the theorist inquire among his friends, and not seldom will he find that some athletic pursuit has exercised its sway over their earlier days. He will find perhaps that the millionaire, who devotes much of his thought and wealth to the improvement of his estate, and is an enthusiast on the subject of church architecture, was in his University Eleven; that the judge spends his leisure evenings at Lord's; that the statesman pulled an oar in his University Eight; that the rising barrister's name is celebrated in tennis

court annals; that the philanthropist, who spends his evenings with the poor, may occasionally be seen no inconspicuous figure in the football field, and that the hardest of hard-worked M.P.'s was never beaten in the racquet court; and if he finds that answer to his inquiries, perhaps he will admit that the field of athletics need not necessarily, and indeed seldom does, prevent the man who has been able to excel there to excel also in after years in graver pursuits. And, the greater covering the less, he will find this applies also to cricket; for as the young gentleman who has been a distinguished figure in the cricket-field finds the graver duties of life forcing themselves on his attention, he leaves the former for the latter, not without a heartache perhaps, but none the worse a man that the republic of the cricket-field has given him a closer acquaintance with all sorts and conditions of men, and with probably a practical knowledge of human nature that will serve him in good stead through life, which he might have acquired with difficulty, if at all, in the class-room or the study.

Cricket always was an essentially English game, supported by country gentlemen, and practised on village greens; but now that has taken an extended form. The splendidly appointed grounds which are to be found in or near every large town are supported by the sixpences of the people. Ten years ago most county cricket clubs eked out an uncertain subsistence on the generosity of one or two patrons; now the more wide-spread interest in the game gives them a more than sufficient income. Where hundreds dawdled up of an afternoon to see a big match, now thousands arrive early on the ground to secure a good place.

We can remember very well when Manchester cared nothing for cricket; now, if the crack bat of every local club, who manages to get fifty runs indifferently against moderate bowling, is not tried for the county eleven, the unfortunate committee is besieged with indignant protests, hinting broadly at favouritism, and demanding the dismissal from office of the captain and most of the committee.

Now, to some minds, doubtless, there is much that is absurd in all this; why should there be such excitement over three sticks and a bit of red leather? Never mind the why, my theorist—accept it, and accept this, too, that it is very much better that the teeming swarms of a city should be interested in something that will take them into the open air, than that they should spend their time in a stuffy taproom, talking maudlin politics over beer and pipes, and losing more than the threepence or sixpence it would cost them to obtain admittance to the cricket-ground over a game of all-fours, played with a dog's-eared pack of cards, or than that they should lounge away their afternoon in the heated alleys of the town. Politics! let them talk politics by all means in proper season; for Heaven's sake let them study the science, for in all conscience it is very necessary that the rulers of a country should understand it; but induce them also to come out of the courts, and the alleys, and the slums, into God's air and sunshine, and they will not be worse politicians one bit; and, if you can get them out in the air, let them go and take part in, or look on at, one of our manly old English pastimes; they will get more good from it than from seeing half a dozen thoroughbreds flash by a post once every half-hour during an afternoon.

Let us not be misunderstood; this is no fanciful creation of a brain diseased by monomania. The people are every day showing a keener interest in athletics; and it becomes the duty of those who lead to endeavour to direct the interest and the energy it will develop into proper channels. But to be able to do so they must be prepared to hold their own. We fancy we see signs of dilettantism coming over young England in respect to cricket—a disinclination to go through the drudgery of the game, which alone can ensure eventual excellence, and a consequent hankering after the milder excitement of lawn tennis. We trust we are entirely wrong, and that gentleman will continue to be the equals, if not the superiors, of the professionals in the cricket-field. Whilst that continues, the game will continue to be the pure game it is, untouched by the lowering tendencies of the betting-ring and its degrading accompaniments; it will remain a simple trial of skill and endurance, honoured by those who take part in it and an honour to the country that has produced it. But once let the former class begin to lose their proficiency at it, and they will drop back into the inferior position of patrons; they will no longer lead, they will barely encourage; the betting-ring will insert its foot, will little by little gain an ascendancy, and the question, "Has the encouragement of cricket as a pursuit for the people any advantages?" may then, when put, receive a different answer to that which it is entitled to at the present day.—*Contemporary Review* :

#### THE SCRAP BOOK.

##### PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

MR. JAMES CHARLTON, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railway, made a long excursion across the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco, and back to Chicago by another route. An interesting and humorous account of what he saw on the journey was afterwards communicated to the Newcastle (Eng.) *Weekly Chronicle*. Mr. Charlton is a Tynesider, though he migrated first to Canada and then to the United States many years ago. Mr. Charlton is one of the best known railway officials in the United States. The following extract from his letter to the *Chronicle* is valuable as independent testimony to the failure of Prohibition to prohibit:—"Nominally Kansas still continues to be a Prohibition State. In reality, however, it is nothing of the kind. Prohibition no more prohibits here than it does in other States. As it is the last day of the week, cases of champagne and car loads of beer are arriving and being unloaded and delivered at all stations. These illegal consignments arrive usually on Saturday and Sunday. It appears to be the experience that Prohibition con-

denses the drinking customs to fractions of time, forces it to special days, and impels to periodical heavy drinking, instead of leaving the drinker free to spread his drinking thinly over every day, and imperceptibly attain and retain habits of strict moderation. I have known it to happen in British cities in which a Sunday liquor law existed, that the poor man, who would otherwise have been content with a glass in moderation on Sunday, laid in a stock in self-defence on the Saturday night, which he used before the Monday morning, just because he had it handy. Moderate drinkers are thus sometimes made immoderate drinkers by unwise legislation, brought about by popularity hunters, and well-meaning but weak-minded people, who leave human nature out of their count. Such is the perversity of nature that it refuses to be put in prohibition moulds or other inventions of strait-jacket reformers. A resident of Kansas City interpolates that Kansas City, which is a democratic non-prohibition city, permits no drinking on Sunday, and on that day, the curious sight can be witnessed of citizens of Kansas City, Missouri, going over to the Prohibition State of Kansas to do their liquor-drinking."

THE Mowat Government are so much concerned for the professional advancement of Canadians that they have called upon a Buffalo architect, a Mr. Waite, to superintend the planning of the new Legislative buildings. —*London Free Press.*

IN the short period of its existence, THE WEEK has established for itself an honourable position in Canadian journalism, which will hardly be affected by such expressions as those applied to it by our correspondent, which savour too much of the style adopted by advocates of prohibition towards all who presume to criticize or dissent from the methods by which they hope to hasten the coming in of the millennium. We cannot believe that THE WEEK would willingly misrepresent any speaker for the purpose of obtaining a cheap advantage over him. —*Halifax (N.S.) Chronicle.*

THE *Evening Post* publishes a letter giving some official statistics of the liquor business and its effects in Maine. There is not a county in the State which has not places where liquor is sold openly, and many more where it is sold on the sly. One of the prison inspectors, who has travelled all over the State repeatedly, says he does not believe there is a village or town where liquor cannot be obtained by any one familiar with the ways of finding it. Intemperance is said to be the cause of three-fourths of the sentences to jail, and the principal directions in which crime is on the increase are violations of the liquor-law and drunkenness. —*New York Nation.*

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has won in his long contest over the Franchise Bill in the Dominion Parliament. The Bill gives the right to vote to Indians in all the Provinces except British Columbia and the North-West Territories, and, as most of them live on reserves, makes them merely the tools of agents appointed by the Government. Still more objectionable is the creation of a class of "revising barristers" to prepare the voters' lists, who are given almost tyrannical powers, which they may be trusted to use for the benefit of the authorities by whom they are appointed. When the final vote was announced, Sir Richard Cartwright quietly remarked, "It is the Fourth of July—a fit day on which to disfranchise your own countrymen." —*N. Y. Nation.*

SIR JOHN MACDONALD thinks a just settlement of the Fisheries Question, coupled with a renewal of Reciprocity, is indicated by the tenor of his correspondence with Mr. Bayard. It will not do for Sir John to be too confident. It is one thing to get an agreement accepted by the State Department, and quite another to have it accepted by Congress. We advise him to make inquiry of Mr. Bayard as to what became of the reciprocity treaty which Hon. George Brown negotiated, and what are the chances that a new one may not meet the same fate. If he is working for both reciprocity and a settlement of the fisheries dispute, by all means let him keep the two things separate. Mr. Bayard will be for coupling them in the same treaty. The probable effect of that will be the rejection of both. —*American.*

THE golden sword which the Emperor of Russia has presented to General Komaroff, and which has just been completed by M. Kleiber, a St. Petersburg jeweller, is described as being a very magnificent weapon indeed. Its shape is that of an old French sword; the blade is made of Damascus steel; the scabbard as well as the hilt is of gold; between the chased ornaments on both sides of the scabbard there are rows of jewels, and at the upper end of the sword there are clusters of six or seven large diamonds. At the lower part of the scabbard are engraved the words, "For valour," also surrounded by precious stones. Further ornaments in the shape of roses formed of jewels are set in different places. The cost of the sword is estimated at \$750.

THE high license system is making steady progress in the States. In Missouri high license was first applied to bars dispensing spirituous liquors, and it worked so well that they have just extended its provisions to saloons selling malt liquors. In Michigan prohibition proved a failure, and high license reduced twenty-five saloons which were run in one town under prohibition to nine under the tax. In Ann Arbor there were seventy saloons under prohibition in 1872, and now only thirty-two under license. In Minnesota, in a single city, high license reduced the saloons from five hundred and forty-seven to two hundred and seventy-four, while the revenues were more than trebled and the decrease in the number of saloons increases the effectiveness of the police service. In nineteen cities in Illinois the number of saloons were reduced from seven hundred and thirty-three to four hundred and sixty-eight, and the revenues increased from \$89,950 to \$253,000. There will probably be a move for high license in Ontario when the farmers begin to feel the loss of revenue through the operation of the Scott Act. —*Mail.*

## MUSIC.

THE new oratorio "The Three Holy Children" by Dr. Villiers Stanford, occupies a prominent position in the magnificent programme of novelties to be performed at the approaching Birmingham Festival. Its subject is taken from the 3rd Chapter of Daniel, with portions of the Psalms and Apocrypha, arranged by Canon Hudson. The first part of the oratorio is laid by the waters of Babylon, and the second on the plains of Dura. The first chorus is one of Jewish women singing "By the waters of Babylon," the subject of which is that of the instrumental prelude. At the close of this number the character of the music changes and, gradually increasing in power, culminates in an effective chorus of Assyrian soldiers, followed by a passionate soprano solo with chorus, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem." The entire first part is occupied with the lamentation of the Israelites contrasted with the defiant denunciations of their conquerors. The opening chorus of the second part is "Bel, great is thy name," followed by a trio of Azarias, Ananias and Misael, "As for the images of the heathen, they are but silver and gold." The Three Holy Children appear for the first time in this part, during which there is hardly any pause between the movements. All the Assyrian choruses in the first part are for two tenors and two basses, but most of those in the second are for the usual voices. Then an instrumental interlude occurs, with voice passages repeating the words, "Bel, great is thy name." The next number has a choral refrain, "O King, there are certain Jews," replied to by the King in a solo, "Is it true, do ye not serve my gods?" to which the three Jews answer, "Our God, whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace." A chorus in A minor then follows, describing the anger of the king and the casting of the Jews into the furnace. An orchestral interlude of eighteen bars leads from A minor to A flat major with a solo for Azarias "Blessed art Thou, O Lord God of our Fathers." The rest of the story is told in several descriptive numbers, the work concluding with a choral setting of the "Benedicite Omnia Opera," closing with a *maestoso* movement to the words, "For his name only is excellent, and his praise above Heaven and Earth." The oratorio is said to be the finest and most ambitious yet produced by Dr. Stanford and one that will add to his high reputation.

ITALIAN Opera is not yet quite dead. London is having a short season of twelve nights with Patti, Nicolini and Scalchi. Patti has made a new departure, appearing in "Carmen." For this short season the *Diva* has magnanimously consented to receive the reduced terms of two thousand dollars a night. No wonder that Italian Opera is moribund and with it the "star" system.

MR. COTSFORD DICK's new comic opera, "Dr. D.," is now being performed at the Royalty Theatre, in London. It is drawing well, but has brought on its composer the charge of plagiarism, which, one critic says, if it can be proved, will "deprive him of his newly acquired laurels." This by no means follows. There is plagiarism and plagiarism. No more audacious appropriator exists than Sir Arthur Sullivan, most of whose comic opera airs the hearer knows he has "heard somewhere before," even if he cannot place them, but his plagiarism is done so adroitly and his artistic sense of fitness in the connexion of words and music so consummate, that one is quite satisfied to accept what he offers and ask no questions as to whether they be stolen goods. Musical phrases are now, like literary ones, fast becoming common property and it may well be doubted if it is possible to invent a melodious phrase of eight bars which shall be entirely new.

SOME idea of the extraordinary activity of music in London may be gathered from the fact that in one day's issue of the *Times* the announcements included fourteen orchestral and military band concerts, three concerts of chamber string music, two choral, seven piano recitals, five organ recitals, one violin recital, one concertina recital, eight matinees and miscellaneous concerts and five operatic performances. It is doubtful if all the continental cities united could produce such a daily programme of music as can be heard in the metropolis of the most "unmusical" of countries.

THE Buffalo German Young Men's Association have decided to erect a building which, amongst other conveniences, will include a music hall. That chamber will be 80 by 92 feet, with a seating capacity of 1,667 in the auditorium, which is so arranged that every one can have a perfect view of the stage, and the gallery will seat 826. The gallery is hung on a cantilever truss. The design selected was the work of Mr. R. A. Waite, architect of the Toronto *Mail* building.

HANDEL's oratorio "Israel in Egypt" and Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon" will be put into active rehearsal by the Toronto Philharmonic Society early in September, and Mr. Torrington also hopes to commence the practice of Gounod's new oratorio "Mors et Vita" later in the season.

ON Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," was given at Knox Church, London, Ont., under the direction of Mr. W. C. Barron, the organist. It being the first time this work has been produced in London, or even in Canada, I think, its performance was looked forward to with unusual interest. The soloists were Mrs. P. J. Watt, London; Miss Duggan, London; Mr. F. Jenkyns, Cleveland, and Mr. E. W. Schuch, Toronto. The chorus—of about thirty-five voices—sang remarkably well, especially in "Let us Eat and Drink," "Let us Praise the Lord," and "Thou, O Lord, art our Father," Miss E. Raymond's admirable leading being of great value. The amateur lady soloists were received with much favour, and the lovely contralto aria, "Love not the world," displayed Miss Duggan's voice to advantage. Mrs. Watt has a very sweet soprano, but her style is not sufficiently broad for oratorio singing. Mr. Jenkyns was at his best in the tenor recitative and aria, "Come, ye Children," which he sang with much feeling and careful

management of his voice. To Mr. Schuch, however, belongs the palm. His fine, resonant voice and earnest style at once impress the fact that he feels every word and every note he sings. The fine bass solos, "Trust in the Lord" and "This, my Son, was Dead," were listened to with deep appreciation. The quartette, "The Lord is Nigh," sung by the four soloists, was greatly and deservedly admired, its exquisite melody and perfect harmonizing make it, perhaps, the gem of the whole work. The conductor, Mr. W. C. Barron, merits great praise for the efficiency with which the chorus was trained. Mr. W. J. Birks played the accompaniments with his usual care.—*Marcia.*

MR. N. WAUGH LAUDER has severed his connexion with the Hellmuth Ladies' College, his successor being Mr. Thomas Martin, a graduate of Leipzig, and, I hear, very talented. Mr. Lauder's departure is to be regretted, for he has done real and lasting service to many music lovers by his instructive lectures and piano recitals. Of his work at the college there can be but one opinion.—*Marcia.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a pianoforte score of "The Mikado" from the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, of Toronto. The vocal score of this successful opera has already been noticed in these columns, and it is unnecessary to say more than that the present arrangement for piano is in keeping with other publications from this house—well got-up and clear. The latter remarks apply equally to the following, also sent by the association: "Till the Breaking of the Day" (Ciro Pinsuti), a pretty song adapted for mezzo-soprano or baritone; "The King of Love my Shepherd is" (Ch. Gounod), a sacred song; "Valse Champetre" (Gustav Lange), a most graceful and melodious composition; "Lady Betty" (Seymour Smith), an old English dance whose every note suggests the more stately movements of long ago, and that in most musical manner; and "Diavolini" (Gustav Lange), a pretty and rather showy *morceau du salon.*

MESSRS. Suckling send a "Nocturne" by Clarence Lucas, which needs only to be tried to become a favourite. This firm, also, must be congratulated upon the workmanlike finish of their publications.

### THE PERIODICALS.

THE July *Andover*. Professor Ludd contributes the opening paper of the July number of this advanced theological monthly. It is mainly occupied with the endeavour to show that theories of the inspiration of Scripture no longer meet the requirements of modern biblical research, and that the principal question in this connection calling for settlement is, What is the Bible? The points are well and clearly stated, but candour compels the admission that the article as a whole is heavy and unduly lengthy. The Rev. Edwin Bliss, of Constantinople, writes a very interesting paper on "Kurdistan and the Kurds," containing many facts concerning this nomadic race of whom comparatively little is known. "Side Lights from Mormonism" contains little that is specially interesting. A much more suggestive paper is that on "The Employment of Children," by Mr. John F. Crowell. The editorial articles are pointed and pertinent, one of them treating very fairly of "England's Injustice to Mr. Gladstone." The book reviews and notices are condensed but thoroughly honest specimens of criticism. The July number, though in the main excellent, is scarcely equal in merit to most of its predecessors, but Homer nodded and even the *Andover* may wink.

In the July *Century* W. L. Fawcett writes upon "The Gate of India," and contrives to impart much information which will be found of interest during the strained relations between England and Russia. He denies the importance of Herat to the British Government. In "Social Life in the Colonies" will be found curious mementoes of pre-Independence times. A charming description of "George Eliot's County" is supplied by Rose G. Kingsley, accompanied by illustrations of many localities made notorious in the great novelist's books. There are also papers on Mistral, Frank Hatton, Henry Clay; the War Papers, "McClellan's Change of Base," "Rear-Guard Fighting at Savage's Station," "The Seven Days' Fighting about Richmond," and "Memorandum on the Civil War"; a provoking but clever short story by Frank Stockton which he calls a continuation of "The Lady or the Tiger"; further instalments of the serials by W. D. Howells and Austin Dobson; other short stories, poems, editorial notes, etc.

THE name of Henry Irving appears on the contents-list of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, the famous actor having contributed a paper on "The Art of Acting." Those who know the lovely valley of England's premier river will turn with delight to Part I. of A. Hastings White's "Pilgrimage of the Thames." "In the New Forest" is also replete with pleasing reminiscences. "In the Lion's Den" is concluded. "A Family Affair" continues, and Mr. Crane's "serial" poem is advanced a stage. There are also "Reflections," and "In Memoriam" (to the memory of Hugh Conway).

THE place of honour in the June *Contemporary Review* (Leonard Scott Reprint) is assigned to a paper on "The Procedure of the House of Commons," in which Mr. Dillwyn advocates more stringent rules. Mr. Howard Vincent contributes an article on the Volunteer movement in England, and pleads for better governmental treatment for a body of 200,000 men who give gratuitous service to the State. An exceedingly able essay on "Socialism and Atheism" will well repay perusal. In his concluding remarks the writer says: "Atheistic Socialism must be encountered by the highest spiritual forces in the social organism to arrest its course and to divert it into safe channels." The cause of the "Peasant Proprietors in Ireland" is argued by Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, and the other principal papers are those of Mr. Augustine Birrell on "The Muse of History"; "Shakespeare and the Stratford-on-Avon Common Fields, 1613-1616," by Mr. J. S. Stuart-Glenie; and "The Origin of the Higher Animals," from the pen of Professor W. K. Parker, F.R.S. The paper by Archdeacon Farrar on "New Testament Exegesis" is also well worth attention.

The *Fortnightly* and the *Nineteenth*, which are also sent by Messrs. Leonard Scott, have literary *menus* of the first order. To Canadians the most attractive article in the former is that by the Marquis of Lorne on "The Saskatchewan Scare," in which the late Governor-General writes in a dilettante manner of a subject with which he is apparently not at all familiar. Much more satisfactory reading is Frederick Marshall's "Paris as an English

Residence," and the papers on "The Queen and her Family," "The Parnellite Programme," and "Peace with Russia," may be commended to the special attention of readers. In the *Nineteenth* Baron Bramwell returns to the charge on the drink question, and effectually disposes of the fallacies advanced by Canon Farrar and less capable teetotalers. Rev. T. Guinness Rogers treats of "Mr. Gladstone as a Foreign Minister," Lord Montague of "The Crimes Act," S. Barnett Smith of "James Russell Lowell," and there are also papers entitled, "Housing the Poor," "Genius and Insanity," "The Irish Parliament of 1782," "The Armies in India," "Letters from a Private Soldier in Egypt," "Mining Inspection a Sham," and "Leasehold Emfranchisement."

THE July *Magazine of American History* is a remarkably strong number. It opens a new volume, and also its promised Civil War Papers. Its frontispiece is a portrait of President Lincoln. The second paper "Beginnings of the Civil War in America (I.)" is by General Thomas Jordan, the well-known Confederate officer. "The Seizure and Reduction of Fort Pulaski," and "The Military Affairs of the State of New York in 1861 (I.)" are timely articles of exceptional interest. Then comes a vivid description of the great uprising in New York City, and "The March of the Seventh Regiment," by the editor. With such a beginning, the success of the magazine in its new and special field of American history is more than assured.

THE July *St. Nicholas* has decidedly a patriotic flavour. In "Washington's First Correspondence" we can read the first letter ever written by the Father of his Country; in "A School Afloat," Ensign Gibbons, of the Navy, and Charles Barnard explain how patriotic American boys are made into practical American sailors; the third paper of the "Historic Girls" series takes us away back to the time of "Clotilda of Burgundy: the Girl of the French Vineyards"; the frontispiece, entitled "The Pet Fawn," is from a drawing by Mary Hallock Foote, and there is a number of bright short stories and poems, while the popular serial stories: "Driven Back to Eden," by E. P. Roe; "His One Fault," by J. T. Trowbridge, and "Sheep or Silver?" by William M. Baker, all continue to increase in interest.

IN the frontispiece of the July *Wide Awake*, George Foster Barnes gives one of his most charming drawings. A long and exciting boy's story follows, "Marcus Aurelius," by Octave Thanet, with some especially good pictures by Hassam. The "papers" of the number are highly interesting. Seasonably comes an illustrated description of the French "Fourth" Independence Day is also celebrated by a humorous drawing by J. C. Beard, and by a humorous poem entitled "Miss Polly's Fourth." The serials are rich in entertainment and helpfulness. After all this comes the rich Chautauqua Readings, comprising historical, art, hygienic, scientific and literary papers.

"IRON-WORKER" attempts a justification of the San Francisco Iron Strike in the *Overland Monthly*. He adopts the strange method of estimating how much it costs for a family to live in what might be called incipient extravagance, and then claims that the workman is entitled to that amount in wages. A paper on Victor Hugo, written with a welcome freedom from gush or asperity, gives a very truthful estimate of the author of "L'Art d'être Grand-père." There are also articles on "Riparian Rights," "The College of California," "Fine Art in Romantic Literature," etc., and a number of stories, poems, and editorial criticisms.

THE numbers of *The Living Age* for July 4th and 11th contain "James Russell Lowell," "Letters from a Private Soldier in Egypt," "Genius and Insanity," "The Muse of History," "The Liberal Movement in English Literature," "A Vigil in Stonehenge," "The Torpedo Scare," "Johann Sebastian Bach," "Curiosities of Music," "Erickmann-Chatrain," "The Queen's Drawing-Room," "Lord Beaconsfield's Youth," "Curiosities of Taxation," with instalments of "A House Divided Against Itself," "Mrs. Dymond," "Fortune's Wheel," and "Unexplained," and poetry.

The publishers of *Godey's Lady's Book*, as usual, have taken time by the forelock, the August number being already to hand. As usual, also, the magazine is replete with all that can entertain and instruct the family circle, and particularly that portion of it which is most interested in the latest mode either in garments or in *menus*.

FOR those who prefer a special class of reading for Sunday *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine* appears to embrace every necessary feature. The celebrated preacher who conducts it—Dr. Talmage—presents so varied an assortment of matter, and so much of it, as to leave little to be desired. The *Sunday Magazine* is recreative, instructive, and not expensive.

The July *Literary Life* shows a distinct advance upon previous issues both in the quality of its reading matter and of its illustrations.

### LITERARY GOSSIP.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have bought from Dawson Brothers, of Montreal, the Canadian copyright of Lord Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and "Ballads and Other Poems."

MESSRS. FUNK AND WAGNALLS announce the seventh edition of Miss Cleveland's book, "George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies." The demand has been large beyond expectation, and the orders exhausted several editions before the day of publication. On the seventh day from date of issue the seventh edition is to be ready in part. Miss Cleveland has reason to be proud of the generous reception given her book both by the press and the public.

IN "A Trip on the Ottawa," *Harper's* for August will give an interesting account of a summer pleasure-trip through the heart of Canada, written by Mrs. Henry Sandham, and illustrated by Mr. Henry Sandham, who has found his artistic field chiefly in the British Provinces. The journey was from Ottawa, the parliamentary capital of the Dominion, down the river to its mouth, and past the Lachine Rapids to Montreal. One of the most curious sights of the journey was a visit to the Trappist monastery, where a colony of the monks exiled from France but a few years since has found refuge. This is said to be the strictest of all the religious orders, and the brethren are denied even the indulgence of conversation with one another. There is no corresponding order among the ladies.

A SERIES of "Stories for Kindergarten and Primary Schools" will be published in August by Messrs. Ginn and Company, of Boston. Mothers will find in these pages stories that charm without exciting fear; that delight without a suggestion of the immoral side of life. The same house publishes "Studies in General History: 1,000 B.C. to 1880 A.D." An application of the Scientific Method to the Teachings of History. In History, students should be given historical material, maps, pictures, lists of important events, men, works, and deeds, tables of political organizations, and extracts from original sources, including institutions, creeds, chronicles and powers. To supply such material is the object of this book; and, further, to indicate most helpfully the proper method of studying it.

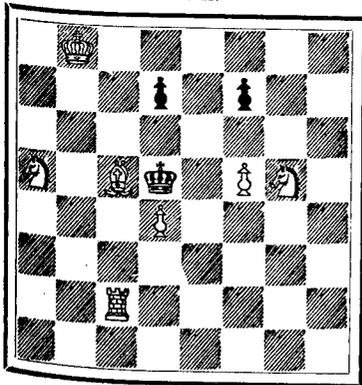
**CHESS.**

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

**PROBLEM No. 114.**

Composed for THE WEEK,  
By E. H. E. Eddis, Toronto.

BLACK.



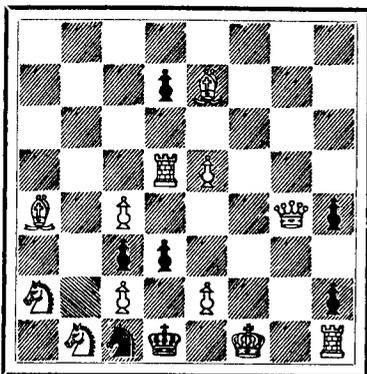
WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

**PROBLEM No. 115.**

Composed for THE WEEK,  
By E. H. E. Eddis, Toronto.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and sui-mate in seven moves.

**CHESS IN ENGLAND.**

The following is the opening game of the British Chess Association tournament:—

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
T. Gunsberg.	J. Mortimer.	T. Gunsberg.	J. Mortimer.
1. P to K 4	P to K 4	22. P to K Kt 4	P to K Kt 4
2. P to Q 4	P x P	23. Kt x P (a)	P x Kt
3. Q x P	Kt to Q B 3	24. B x P	K to Kt 2
4. Q to K 3	B to Kt 5 ch	25. R to R 6	Kt to Kt 3
5. P to B 3	B to R 4	26. P to K Kt 3	R to Q 2
6. Q to Kt 3	Q to B 3	27. Q R to R sq	R to K sq
7. B to Q 3	Kt to K 4	28. B to Q 2	P to Q 4
8. B to B 2	P to Q 3	29. P to Kt 5	Kt to Kt sq
9. B to Kt 5	Q to Kt 3	30. R to R 7 ch	K to B sq
10. Kt to Q R 3	P to K R 3	31. P x P	R x P
11. B to K 3	Kt to K B 3	32. Q R to R 2	Kt to K 4
12. Castles.	Q x Q	33. P to K B 4	Kt to B 6
13. R P x Q	B to Kt 3	34. P to Kt 6	R to Q 2 (b)
14. B to Q 4	B to K 3	35. P to Kt 7 ch	K to K 2
15. Kt to Kt 5	Castles KR	36. R to K 2 ch	K to Q sq
16. P to R 3	Q R to B sq	37. R x R ch	K x R
17. Kt to R 3	B to B 5	38. R to R 8	P to B 3 (c)
18. B x B	B x Kt	39. B to Kt 6 ch	K to Q sq (d)
19. B to Q 4	P to B 4	40. R x Kt ch	K to B 2
20. B to K 3	K R to Q sq	41. R to B 8 ch	Resigns.
21. P to B 3	B to B 3		

**NOTES.**

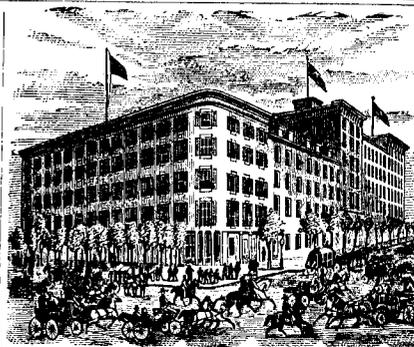
- (a) White's daring twenty-third move was scarcely justifiable.
- (b) 34 P x P was Black's best reply.
- (c) 38 P to B 4 would have saved Black from immediate collapse.
- (d) 39 K to K 2. White emerges with a piece.

**CHESS ITEMS.**

**A NOVEL CHESS BOARD.**—The South Australian *Chronicle* thus describes a board designed by Mr. W. Braddock, and especially intended for beginners. The squares are marked out in the ordinary way, but instead of the dark-coloured ones being definitely red or black each contains a complete diagram of the chess-board, with the position of the men after the fifth move or some regular opening. Thus there are thirty-two of the regular openings represented. The designer has been careful in omitting obsolete and notoriously unsound openings, and he has done well in showing two or three variations in the more popular Gambits, such as the "Evans" or the "Kings." The board will be exceedingly useful as an aid to study.

**APROPOS** of the Steinitz-Zukertort matter the Philadelphia *Times* comments:—"Dr. Zukertort has at last appointed his second, and conferred that dignity on Mr. James Innes Minchin, of the St. George Chess Club, London. 'Ah, at last!' we hear the chess world exclaim, 'the match is about to be arranged!' Not so fast, friends, not quite so fast. You all know that Herr Steinitz's second, Mr. Frere, is patiently waiting to hear from Zukertort or his second. Well, bless your dear good hearts, Zukertort and his second are also going to engage in the same charming little pastime and patiently wait to hear from Mr. Frere, whose principal, they claim, is the challenger. It's going to be as pretty a little chess picnic as you ever saw in your life, and we trust that neither party through too great an anxiety to play will do anything rash."

**WITH** commendable enterprise, the new chess editor of the Milwaukee *Telegraph* announces an attractive little problem tourney, open to the world. Composers may enter up to December 1st, 1885, from one to five direct-mate, two-move problems, addressed to the Chess Editor, P. O. Box 58, Milwaukee, Wis. The prizes offered for the four best problems are, \$5, \$3, the *Telegraph* for one year, and one hundred large diagrams. As soon as a sufficient supply of problems are received, a solvers' tourney, open to subscribers of the paper only, will be inaugurated, with numerous and valuable prizes. After publication, the three leading solvers will each select five problems, which will be submitted to some leading problematist for final award. This unique method of judging problems is the result of much cogitation by more than one chess editorial intellect, and is designed as a compromise between the "solvers" and "expert" plans of problem adjudication. How successful this combination system will prove when tested by practice, time alone can tell. We have no doubt that the *Telegraph* tourney will meet with the generous patronage it deserves.—Chicago *Mirror*.



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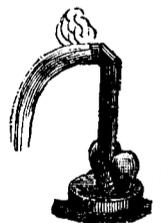
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