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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, December 6th, 1895.

No. 2.

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## Current Topics.

The European Situation.

We have more than once ventured the opinion that there would be no "European concert" as they call it, when matters with regard to Turkey came to a climax. The news from Europe is exceedingly disquieting. We cannot repress a feeling of regret that England did not do some months ago what she will have to do before long, and that is, lay her fleet before Constantinople as she did before Alexandria. Then, the defences were feeble—now they are formidable. To-day the appearance of even a single ship at the entrance of the straits will be the signal for a storm of shot and shell. Then the Sultan would have been glad of English support. Now he or his creatures have been taught to be afraid of it. The point of the whole dispute is: Shall England or Russia be first in Constantinople? Whoever holds Constantinople holds India. The other nations are bystanders in this dispute. Whichever of the rivals bids highest for her support will get it. Germany holds the key of that situation. We have constantly urged that England should secure Germany's alliance, or at all events her absolute neutrality. Combined with Italy, England and Germany could defy Europe and dictate their own terms. If Germany would agree to resuscitate Poland and get as a compensation the German states of Austria she would create a barrier state between herself and Russia which would prevent any attack by the latter and give herself a faithful ally. The danger from Russia to England's possessions in the East is very real indeed, and the present symptoms are that Russia has for the moment checked England's Queen on the European chess-board. When this hurly-burly's done and the battle lost and won the world's history will have had some new and exciting pages added to it.

The High Commissioner.

It is announced that Sir Charles Tupper will leave England for Canada to-morrow. The Premier has stated that there is no political significance to be attached to this interesting visit; the High Commissioner comes only to discuss with the Government the Atlantic steamship service and the Pacific cable

project. All the negotiations regarding the establishment of a fast line between Canada and Great Britain have been carried on through Sir Charles since the holding of the Ottawa Conference last year. It is hoped that his visit will be productive of much good and that the negotiations will be advanced by a very appreciable step.

An Outsider's Opinions

We publish to-day in another column a remarkable article against annexation, by the editor of a leading New York journal.

He signs himself an "Outsider"—which he is in truth, being neither a Canadian nor an Englishman. Coming from the source it does this contribution will attract wide attention. But we can assure "Outsider" that Canadians have no intention of ever changing their political allegiance. British subjects we are to-day and British subjects we will remain so long as the Empire endures.

Pacific Cable Conference.

The subjects with which the proposed Pacific Cable Conference will be asked to deal are the comparative cost and length of the different routes; the probable cost of maintaining the cable constructed by the different routes; the sources of business and the probable revenue; whether the cable should be constructed by a company receiving a subsidy, or by one or more of the Governments interested; and whether the cable should be operated by the Governments. This comprehensive programme will bring together all the points that must be considered before the question can be dealt with by the respective Governments. The difficulties in the way of carrying out the great project are many and formidable, but we have no doubt whatever that the scheme is possible, and that the cable will be laid before many months have passed away.

A Happy Proposal.

The capital suggestion of The Mail and Empire that the Prince of Wales should be invited to perform the inaugural ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new Court House and City Buildings of Toronto is one that has been received with marks of universal satisfaction and approval. The year 1897 is to be an interesting one in Toronto even if no member of the Royal family should come. The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held here in the month of August of that year, and the exhibition of the Canadian Historical Association, the scope and objects of which have already been treated of in the columns of THE WEEK, will then open its doors. We are promised, therefore, attractions of a very important nature apart from any civic ceremony. There is no doubt, however, that the occasion would be a very favourable one for the bestowal of a little Imperial attention on Canada. This is an important Colony and its interests must naturally take a foremost place in any systematic consideration of the dependencies of the Crown. Then we have in the Colonial Secretary one who is a man of action, and who, while ambitious and resourceful, is known to be *persona grata* to the Queen and other members of the royal household. As for the benefit that a visit from the heir apparent would be to this city that needs but little enlarging upon. It would make the year 1897 a red letter year in our local calendar. The number of visitors that would be attracted to Toronto

would be immense. The impulse that would be given to many trades would be very great. Moreover, the occasion might be one for encouraging a friendly feeling with our neighbours to the south of us, among whom, with a few unimportant exceptions a genuine respect for the Queen has been in many instances apparent. There is a good deal in ceremonial observances if they are properly carried out and we trust that this will be distinctly the case in 1897.

The President's  
Message.

As we have predicted in our columns more than once the President's Message to Congress brings into prominence the financial position of the United States. His warnings and advice will probably be thrown away. His political opponents are in the majority of the audience he is addressing. But we cannot believe that the level business heads of the Americans will not see that the President is right. Protection was resorted to in order to build up American manufactures. The result has been so wonderful that free trade England stands amazed, and the faith of its manufacturers at all events has been shaken. But American manufactures now have been established on a solid basis. The population to sustain these manufactures is now forthcoming and foreign competition need not be feared as formerly. Hence a high tariff with its attendant evils may be dispensed with. The President, however, in laying down this doctrine, is as yet we fear beating the wind. But on this point history will do him justice. Again on the necessity for restoring the currency to a gold basis, and of wiping out the dishonest and unsecured silver and paper promises to pay which the Union now circulates, he sounds no uncertain note. Can it be possible that a shrewd, straight dealing business country will not soon admit that the President is right? How low will they see their gold water mark sink before they agree with him? Do they want gold again to be at a premium, and their whole business disorganized? The President has never appeared to better advantage than in this part of his Message and if the Americans ever can find it in their hearts to re-elect a man for a third term Cleveland should be that man.

The President on  
Venezuela.

It is a great pity that so sensible and, in many respects, so great a man as the President is, and as we have described him, should have considered it necessary to introduce into a weighty state paper like a message to Congress, his reference to England's dispute with Venezuela. Either he does not mean what he says or he does mean it. If he does not he is playing to the gallery for votes, and it is not what ought to come from a man with Mr. Cleveland's record. He wrecked his chances for election in the time of the Harrison contest by his honest and plainspoken adherence to principles which he would not disavow even to hold the Presidency. His whole career since his first election has been manly and dignified whenever he has dealt with internal questions. Why should, then, this same man be considered to act otherwise when he deals with foreign questions? The only conclusion is that he does mean what he says and it is not mere flap-doodle. The sum and substance of what he does say to England with regard to Venezuela is: *Hands off*. Disguise it in any words whatever, that is what the message means. We will now see how England will take this challenge. The good people who go about saying, Hush! will say as they have always said: "This is an act of the American politicians, not of the American people." They will cry as usual Peace, peace, when there is no peace. We are very much mistaken if the English people will tolerate any interference whatever. They are very much degen-

erated from what they were if they allow any so-called application of the Monroe doctrine to stand between them and their lawful rights. These questions have a vital interest for us in Canada. We must be wilfully blind if we do not take warning in time. A pleasant self-delusion may be enjoyable while it lasts, but the awakening is bitter.

Sir William  
to the Rescue.

On Saturday last an influential deputation waited upon Sir William Hingston, M.D., and presented him with a monster petition begging him to accept the nomination to serve in the House of Commons in the room of Hon. J. J. Curran who has been elevated to the Bench. It is a matter for general congratulation that Sir William was sufficiently impressed by the earnestness of the deputation and by the magnitude of the requisition to admit that he could no longer decline the nomination. Montreal Centre has now the opportunity—a rare one indeed—of electing as its representative a man whom the whole country delights to honour, whose character is above reproach, and whose ability and public spirit are both conspicuous and unquestioned. The contrast between the two candidates in this constituency is so marked as to be ludicrous. Mr. James McShane is little else than a vulgar joke. Sir William's dignity of character is, as the Montreal Witness truly says, "in complete contrast to the indecorous, indiscreet, and self-flattering character of Mr. McShane." Mr. McShane has forced himself upon the Liberal party in Montreal Centre. The Liberals who disapprove of his candidature—and there number is large we are glad to say—find their sentiments and opinions vigorously expressed in The Witness, which, sturdy old champion of the Liberals though it be, will support Sir William unless Mr. McShane is repudiated by the party, and one more worthy to bear the banner is brought into the field.

The  
Contest.

Though the contest between Sir William Hingston and Mr. James McShane appears so very unequal it cannot be taken for granted that Sir William will be elected. It is almost impossible to think that Montreal Centre would stultify itself by rejecting so able and uncommon a candidate as Sir William, but it must be borne in mind that many of the electors are quite unable to appreciate the radical difference between the two men, and that to the lower element Mr. McShane's attractions appear to be irresistible. When, a few years ago, Toronto had the rare opportunity of electing for a Mayor a man of such pre-eminent financial ability as Mr. Edmund Osler it rejected him and made itself the laughing stock of the Dominion in doing so. Montreal Centre may do the same. We hope that such a calamity will not come to pass. The Liberals may say, and with some truth, that it is measures that are under question not men, and that personal preference should not turn the voters from the consideration of the main question submitted to them. But upon the party rests the responsibility of seeing that its good principles are not nullified nor its measures frustrated by bad or incompetent candidates.

The First  
Charges.

How much some of the electors in Montreal Centre appreciate the importance of the measures they are called upon to consider may be seen in the first charges that have been brought against the candidates. Some years ago when Sir William Hingston was Mayor of Montreal the local Orangemen indulged in a church parade, with, it is whispered, his Worship's permission. This terrible charge, however, is not likely to multiply the votes for Mr. McShane, as an equally

terrible charge is brought against the Liberal candidate. It is affirmed that once upon a time he actually presented an Orange flag to one of the lodges at Point St. Charles. If this is a specimen of the campaign arguments in Montreal Centre we fear the constituency is hardly alive to its responsibilities and privileges.

Toronto's  
Franchises.

By its resolution on Monday last with regard to keeping the control of the water franchise in its own hands the Toronto City Council covered itself with an appreciable amount of glory. Alderman Hubbard, who moved the resolution which declared "that it is the deliberate opinion of the Council that the continuance of the municipal ownership and operation of the waterworks system and the unrestricted control of all sources of water supply are desirable and absolutely necessary in the financial interests of the Corporation, and that the health, comfort, and convenience, and general interests of the citizens will be best promoted by such municipal ownership, operation, and control," is worthy of the best thanks of the citizens at large. He may have some little obloquy to endure at the hands of those who regard the City Hall as a field for the questionable talents of questionable and penniless financiers, but he will be supported by the solid and respectable element of Toronto citizenship. The municipal ownership and control of franchises, as opposed to the idea of farming them out, is an idea which, in these days, is finding much favour. It still remains a fact that municipal government on this side of the Atlantic costs nearly double what it does on the other. One reason of this difference no doubt—especially with regard to the more important British cities—arises from the economical administration of such franchises as those relating to gas, water, and street railway traffic, and any step that can be judiciously made towards something of this sort in our own case is to be commended. The history of our waterworks enterprise in the past has, it is true, been marked by numerous mistakes. These are, unfortunately, almost inseparable from progress. There is nothing in our experience, however, to warrant our giving the franchise away to a private commercial corporation who would take toll on every gallon of water we use, and who moreover could not possibly give us any definite assurance that we should not be in a worse hole in a few years than we were at the time the watercarts were going around our streets. The resolution of the City Council is also memorable as the definite ending of parleying with an enterprise which never presented sufficiently substantial grounds for asking the favour of our municipal representatives.

The  
Savoyarde.

The baptism of the "Savoyarde," or presentation bell, made by Savoy to the Sacré Coeur Cathedral was really a very interesting event and was looked forward to by even those not belonging to the Church world. The bell weighs 19 tons, and is only in its temporary home as some years must elapse ere the dome and towers of the sacred edifice be completed. The baptismal ceremony of the bell was just the same as if for an ordinary baby—in the present case it was as if a "Woolwich infant" was "suspended," not held, at the font. It was clothed in a robe of white laces that cost 5,000 frs.; it was sprinkled with holy water and anointed with sacred oil; it was blessed and then called "Francoise Marguerite," after its god-mother, the Countesse de Boigne; the god-father was the Archbishop of Chambéry—all natives of Savoy and the country whose specialty is to cast bells. In the cathedral at least 40,000 persons were congregated, who

had come from all parts of France. The gathering of the clergy, under the Archbishop of Paris, was imposing, and the sermon delivered by the Père Monsabré was worthy of the best days of sacred eloquence in France. It was a stirring apostrophe where the bell was to symbolize peace on earth, good will to men, and from the hill which would be its home for ages he hoped its voice would ever sound "Vivat Jesus!"

\* \* \*

### The Hyams Case.

A MURDER case has an interest not merely for lawyers, but for all classes of the community. As states grow more civilized only the modes of killing are changed, for the original savage instinct still remains of taking by force what does not belong to you or putting a rival out of the way. As there is more dread of being found out so there is greater ingenuity shown to avoid detection. From the very nature of the crime the murderer and his victim are often, in fact usually, the only persons present. The law, therefore, is obliged to trace the crime from the evidence which is afforded by such circumstances as can be collected, showing first that a murder was committed, and next who did the act. There are few occasions when direct evidence can be got from persons who saw the crime committed. If society is to protect itself it must see that these cases in which the crime has been detected after its commission are thoroughly ventilated. The duty of the Court is not only to protect a theoretically innocent man, but also to protect society. That is what courts are organized for, and if any member of a court is so constituted that he considers it necessary to throw around a prisoner charged with murder such an aegis of protection that under no circumstances could that prisoner be convicted, he does not know his duty. The facts developed by the Crown in the case of the Hyams brothers were that these men were in great financial straits. Their record in the States was known to be bad, they having been convicted of getting from employees large sums of money fraudulently, and when convicted having "jumped their bail" and escaped here. They owed an employee here a large sum of money, obtained by some scheming representations, which they could not make good. Being cornered they promised this man to have a sum ready for him on a certain day. On that day they clear the course by sending every soul, except themselves, off on useless errands. They get the man down to where they are alone and then raise a clamour that he is found dead struck by a weight down an elevator shaft. Instead of getting the nearest doctor they run off without raising any alarm some distance for their own family doctor. He is brought down, a coroner is then telephoned for, who, after hearing their story and what the family physician reports, certifies to death by accident. When questioned by people they tell different stories. Before the death they had insured the victim's life and receive the profits of the insurance and one of them marries the murdered man's sister and thereby secures the remainder of the money. Their financial condition, apart from the insurance money received, is proved to have been utterly desperate and it was impossible for them to have paid the insurance premiums. Suspicion is not aroused until an attempt is made to insure the sister's life in the same manner as the life of the murdered brother had been insured. Then the death of the brother is remembered and the public investigation is begun. All of these facts except the last and the previous bad record of the accused are brought out as proved facts. If ever there was a case which the Crown was justified in sternly pressing for judgment it was this one.

Now, there is a divinity which doth hedge a judge and prevents ordinary mortals from criticising him as freely as ordinary citizens are criticized. The courts, we admit and urge, must be kept free from public animadversion as far as possible. But there are limits to this doctrine. The limit is that law of self-preservation which society lays down as its first essential. If judges are never to be criticized, never to be told when they are wrong, we had better petition heaven to send us angels and archangels to judge us. As long as we have men for judges they must be fallible. If they make mistakes, the sense of the community must put them right. On one point certainly the judge was wrong if he was correctly reported. He is said to have said, and it is one of the objections of the Crown Counsel that "*the prisoners' mouths were closed,*" that is, "*that they could not speak for themselves.*" The very contrary is now the case. Prisoners can give evidence on their own behalf. They cannot be compelled to give evidence for themselves or against themselves. If they choose to give evidence for themselves they become liable to cross-examination like any other witness. The Act says that if they do not choose to give evidence it shall not be commented upon, that is all. The jury, who are the sole judges of fact, can, if they choose in deciding upon the case, bear in mind the fact that the accused have not given evidence. That is their business. Judge Ferguson's well-known ability in civil cases, and his infinite painstaking, and sincere desire to do justice, are universally acknowledged and it is only a conviction that a serious blow has been dealt to the bulwarks of society which impels us to write as we do. We understand that the case reserved asked for by the Crown has to go before the Attorney-General for his leave before it can be argued before the Court of Appeal. We trust that the leave will be granted on public grounds and we feel that we would be deficient in our duty as public journalists if we did not call attention to what we can only regard as a failure of justice. It would seem as if the judges of the Chancery Division should not be assigned to try criminal cases. It requires a totally different class of mind to construe a will or declare a trust from that which takes a sturdy common-sense view that the technical rules of evidence can be strained too far in favour of a prisoner as well as against him.

There are one or two other points about this case which require attention. The coroner who admitted that he said, as he states, jocularly to a brother physician that there was money in it for the defence, should be removed. He is a Crown officer and should have chosen his duty according to his oath of office.

The presence of women at a criminal court when men are on trial for their lives seems to us odious. If they will go there and claim the same rights as men it is well that they should know how their conduct is regarded. The women who would go to hear a murder trial would go to see a gladiator dying in the arena, or a Spanish bull fight with its attendant horrors. We hoped that our Canadian women had kept clear of the up-to-date heartlessness of the new woman. We trust that they will not be seen again at murder trials. If any are seen there there will be more than a suspicion of goldine hair and painted faces. It is painful to have to allude to this feature of the trial, but if not checked there will next be introduced here the American custom of bouquets for the prisoners, and female visitors at the gaol. There must be none of that nonsense here. It is foreign to our notions of what is right. The public must understand that a court of law is not a flower show or a fancy fair and no Canadian court should be made the vehicle for pandering to morbid unfeminine curiosity.

## Appreciation.

THE WEEK IN ITS TEENS.

With the issue of yesterday THE WEEK opens its thirteenth volume, twelve years having elapsed since it was started here. Appropriately enough the leader of the number is devoted to "Ourselves," and contains a moderately-expressed statement of THE WEEK's claims as an independent paper, whose non-partizanship makes for it a place in the country, and of its aim of developing Canadian talent and fostering Canadian national spirit. Its declaration of its policy and of its hopes for the future is very well put indeed. The number itself is a good one. Principal Grant contributes the second instalment of his "Cost and Profit of Canadian Liberty," the most striking feature of which is his explicit declaration that a more efficient militia should be maintained in Canada, and the first instalment is given of Mr. Hampden Burnham's "The Socialism of To-day." The rest of the paper is well up to the high standard which THE WEEK has always maintained.—*Toronto Globe.*

With the current number that excellent journal, THE WEEK, begins its thirteenth year of publication and takes advantage of the occasion to indulge in a few pardonable remarks concerning itself. THE WEEK occupies an enviable position as Canada's only high-class literary weekly, and it is satisfactory to learn that it is making steady progress not only in the estimation of Canadians, but with reading and thinking people everywhere. Its absolute independence and the spirit of fairness which characterizes its discussion of men and measures are not the least admirable of its qualities.—*Hamilton Herald.*

The Toronto WEEK has now entered on the thirteenth year of its publication, and takes advantage of the occasion to "point with pride" to its record and present position. THE WEEK occupies a position in Canada somewhat similar to that of the London Spectator in England, and the New York Nation in the United States. It has always been fair and independent, and it is now able and interesting as well. We are glad to learn of its continued success.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The Toronto WEEK entered on its thirteenth year of publication this week. It is a national journal which commands attention abroad as well as at home, and its contributors are among the leaders of thought in the Dominion.—*London Advertiser.*

With the last number THE WEEK, published by the Week Publishing Co., Toronto, entered on the 13th year of publication. We are glad to know that as it grows in years its reputation as a first-class journal continues to increase, and that its prosperity is now thoroughly established. It has never stood so high in the opinion of Canadians as it does to-day, while abroad it is now recognized as a national journal, expressing the educated and independent thought of the Dominion. This is a high position to attain, and it has only been secured by years of patient labour, the employment of first-class talent and the contributions of able writers from all parts of the country. It discusses all political questions from an independent standpoint, and is thus able to deal with these with more freedom than the strictly party papers. This in itself is a feature which no doubt is agreeable to many who do not take any strong sides with either of the two great political parties. In addition THE WEEK is of great interest to the increasing educated classes in this country who look for some higher mental food than is usually contained in the ordinary daily and weekly press. In the various fields of politics, literature, science, art and music, it presents to us weekly a mass of important matter contributed by writers thoroughly conversant with their subjects, and couched in choice language. Occupying as it thus does a separate, but important and steadily increasing field of usefulness, we feel that under its present able editorial management it will continue to prosper, and steadily increase its circulation and influence.—*Guelph Mercury.*

By the announcement that the Canadian High Commissioner has been summoned to Ottawa to consult with the

Administration regarding the fast Atlantic service and the Pacific cable it becomes, abundantly evident that the Colonial Conference is bearing valuable fruit, and that the two important undertakings in question are on a fair way to accomplishment. Linked to Britain and Australia, by the cable on the one hand and the steamship line on the other, Canada will obtain, as *THE WEEK* in its current issue points out, "a position she has never occupied before, as the main highway of the British Empire." *THE WEEK*, which has just entered upon its thirteenth year of publication, has done good service in the past in the cultivation of a spirit of loyalty and unity, and in the encouragement of a patriotic sentiment among the Canadian people, and in due course it will no doubt be found that this prediction regarding Canada's destiny has been fulfilled.—*The Mail and Empire*.

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### A Comparison: An Epistle to the Canadian People by a New York Journalist.

**B**RITANNIA has good grounds to be proud of her offspring, Canada. Among the many young nations that have arisen during the last hundred and fifty years, none give greater promise of a glorious future than the people of the Dominion. Though Canada does not continually advertize herself, her standing in the world is good, her sons are welcome guests wherever they go, and thoughtful people think she has a mission to fulfill. But Canada is threatened by a danger common to youth—the influence of evil companionship. Dazzled by the wealth at the disposal of that prematurely old rake, Uncle Sam, she is half inclined to listen to his proposals. Be warned in time, O Canada! A maiden of your reputation and character should not even listen to so dissolute a fellow, but slam the door in his face. I know you have not yet accepted him, and you do not even love him. But you think of your own poverty, and cannot help regarding him as a good match. Let me give you a truthful description of his character, as he appears to those who care naught for his dimes and his dollars. Allow me to point out to you certain of your own traits which, in maidenly modesty, you overlook, and then give your decision. It will, I am sure, be worthy of your reputation.

Ambition, inherent in nations as well as individuals, leads them to expend their energy to obtain wealth, or in the pursuit of honour. It is rare that both are acquired. The possessor of vast wealth acquires a certain amount of notoriety which he fondly confounds with fame, and he who is universally honoured rarely wants bread, but great wealth and high honours are seldom conferred upon the same fortunate nation or individual. Of the two, honour, though harder to obtain, is unquestionably the most valuable. Wealth gives influence, honour confers power. Wealth does not insure respect from the noble-minded, honour and fame is certain to procure a kindly reception from the best of our race. Moreover, the majority of mankind are anxious to appear at their best before one who has gained honours. Wealth is easily lost and arouses envy, honour confers its lustre over future generations, though they may have become degenerate. Now, Uncle Sam's character is already formed. He is hopelessly lost in the greed for money. "Make it honestly, if that is the easiest way," is his maxim, "but at all cost make money." Australia has followed in his footsteps. Both have grown up under circumstances which favoured the development of the worst traits inherited from their parent nation. But you, oh Canada! Listen and compare:

"Raised under a sober sky and on comparatively poor soil, the Canadians are abstemious and simple in their habits. Hence they are vigorous, hardy, enduring. It is not too much to say that a hundred Canadians chosen at random will be found equal to a hundred average men of any nation. Now, look at the Americans.\* They are sybaritic, nervous, have a dislike of violent athletic exercise, and the alarmingly small

\*The millions of exceptions of Americans, to whom this description of American character does not apply, will forgive me. The people whom I describe, form, nevertheless, the great mass of Americans, the men who support average American newspapers, elect boodle politicians, institute lynchings and wrathfully depose officials who dare to administrate the laws without regard to persons. Nor do I wish those hundreds of thousands of Canadians, who are willing to sell their country for American "jobs" and dollars, to fancy that they are included in the description of the general character of the Canadians.

number of births in families who have been in the country three or four generations proves their physical degeneration. Do not be deceived by their showy contests. There are few *bona fide* amateur athletes in America, all make a business of their exercise, and the applauding masses fondly imagine that these exceptions represent the nation."

The Canadians love learning for its own sake. They generally leave school with a fair amount of *knowledge*, valuable not only as a stock in trade, but as a basis for future development of the mind. The Americans leave school—pardon! they graduate even from a *kindergarten*—with plenty of "degrees" and "certificates," but with little knowledge beyond a smattering of high-sounding phrases intended to deceive those who are still more ignorant.

A Canadian is interested in his work for its own sake. He is patient and plodding and trustworthy down to detail. As a matter of fact, this side of the Canadian character is somewhat of a drawback to the country, for European emigrants are aware that in Canada they must compete with men of sterling mould. An American is ever anxious not to do more than he is paid to do, and thinks his employer a fool if he does not watch the employed. Hence an American employer prefers to get foreigners who are not yet sufficiently acclimatized to require constant control.

A Canadian will tell you candidly that he has received this or that idea from some other man. An American steals the brainwork of foreigners and calls the process "adaptation."

Canadians of all classes admire the progress of other nations, and, while emulating them, give honour where honour is due. Americans, with a narrowness equalled by the Chinese only, insist upon being told that they are superior to all other nations in everything, and would rather be deceived than hear unpleasant truths.

The Canadians are, beyond all doubt, a soldierly race. They are quiet, sober, and amenable with regard to discipline. Their ability to recognize superiority in others insures that implicit obedience which alone makes military operations successful. The Americans are unreliable, impatient, unwilling to obey. Simple sense of duty will not for long hold them together.

Canadians can be fairly well depended upon to stand by a principle regardless of consequences. Americans will not stand by any principle if another pays better.

Canadians hold freedom to be synonymous with equal justice for all, and understand that law and justice are not always the same, though every one should obey the law. In the opinion of Americans freedom is the privilege of the strong, the brutal, the bullying, to worry the weak, the gentle and the gentlemanly.

Now, what awaits the Canadians if they unite with the Americans? Remember Uncle Sam will always be the richer of the two! *Your* sons will fight the battles of the United States so that Americans may boast of *their* victories. Your military talents will be employed to quell all attempts of the South and West to strike out for themselves, but you will have to be satisfied with second-rate positions. *Your* hands and *your* brains will gather in the wealth with which American capitalists will endow *their* children. Your sons and daughters will furnish a neverfailing stream of healthy men and women to put new life into a nation prematurely old and already *dependent* upon fresh blood from abroad for the greater part of its increase.

But if you remain independent, assisted by the careful guidance of a parent country who is getting more and more aware of your sterling character?

THEN YOU WILL RULE THIS CONTINENT!

Britons of the kind that have made Britannia what she is will always be at your service. All those who leave continental Europe because they are crowded out, all who refuse to be dubbed "undesirable emigrants" because they excel Americans in knowledge and the quality of their work, all who value justice, all those who care more for fame than for dollars—all these will swell your ranks. You will rule this continent as the Romans ruled of old—because you will be the only people capable of furnishing a righteous administration. England, shamed by you, will drop the faults which darken her otherwise sterling character, and the whole world will honour you.

Canadians—unborn generations await your decision!  
New York, Nov. 29th, 1895. AN OUTSIDER.

## Cost and Profit of Liberty.—No. III.

EVERYTHING that is worth having costs, and there is nothing national better worth having than national liberty. We must have it, and we can secure it, while retaining our connection with Britain, only by sharing in the cost. This can be done through representation in the Imperial Parliament or by gradually forming a well-understood alliance, offensive and defensive, with her. The latter method has so many advantages over the former that it is the one to be taken. In order to it, the first condition on our part is an effective militia force, adequate to our own defence and available—if need should arise—for Imperial defence. What then is needed to make our militia effective.

First, regular drill. The militia in England are drilled twenty-eight days every year, and every regiment has attached to it a paid adjutant with a corps of eight to ten paid instructors, who give their whole time to the work. Our militia are drilled for only twelve days, and they have neither paid adjutants nor instructors. Worse, the battalions are now called out for drill only every second, sometimes every third, year. In those circumstances how can the men keep in touch with each other, or the officers keep in touch with the men? It is impossible in the country, where there are no drill sheds or armouries, yet the rural battalions would have to bear the brunt of any trouble which might arise. The city regiments could not be called out for active service, without disarranging industry and commerce disastrously; and besides, men accustomed to the comforts of city life could not be expected, however brave, to endure the rough and tumble of severe campaigning, like mechanics and hardy country lads. The first charge on our militia vote then should be for twelve, or, if possible, sixteen or twenty days drill every year, by the whole force. We have only 35,000 enrolled; while the Australasian Colonies, with a population of less than four millions, have between 40,000 and 50,000 in a condition too of administrative and executive efficiency decidedly superior to ours, to judge from what I saw of various encampments. Not only so, the Australian Colonies have spent large sums on coast defences, Melbourne in particular being the best defended commercial city in the Empire. They have also a larger permanent force than Canada, trained, too, to work their big guns, mines and torpedo defences, all of which they have of the best kinds. Canada should have a militia of 50,000; but better to have 25,000 drilled for at least twelve days every year, than a nominal 35,000. The weather-cock action of the Government last summer, with regard to the drill of the city battalions, was unpardonable. Such a case of "I will" and "I won't" was surely never seen before in Canada. Even when "I will" at last prevailed, the drill was pared down to eight days! The men put in twelve days or more, but so far, pay for only eight days has been received. Considering the sacrifices made by both officers and men, such treatment is scandalous. Better disband the force than risk a repetition of such forcible-feeble administration.

Secondly, a supply of officers thoroughly educated in military science and art. Canadians have the military instinct and can be turned into good soldiers in three months; but it takes years to make good officers. The United States learned this, especially in their last great war. "General" Ben Butler and scores of civilians thought themselves Napoleons at the outset; but before long it was found that the men who had been trained at West Point were the only possible material for generals. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the Johnstones on the southern side; McLellan, Grant, Sherman, Thomas on the northern were the men who showed that they knew their business. But, it may be asked, have we not a Royal Military College maintained by the Dominion, and does not it exist to train officers for the public service? We have a military college, but it is scientifically constructed on the principle of "How not to do it." Men who enter West Point, Woolwich or Sandhurst are selected from the whole nation and for their military tastes and aptitudes; they have a stiff entrance examination in non-professional subjects; and as they are intended for public work their training costs them nothing, and when they graduate the country avails itself of their services. In Canada, on the contrary, only the sons of the rich can become cadets. When first established, the cost to a cadet was fixed at \$650 for the

four years course, about the sum that would suffice if he attended a university for the same length of time. It is now fixed at \$1,450, or, including necessary extras, fully \$1,600. In other words, instead of getting the likeliest men from all ranks of society, we limit ourselves to a small class of the community. The attendance, which was once 92, has fallen to 57. But the crowning absurdity is that the Government, after spending somewhere about \$4,000 on the education of each cadet, says to him on his graduation, "We have no use for you." The British Government gives appointments to four of the graduates annually, though for every appointment at its disposal there are a dozen eager competitors; but the Canadian Government can find nothing for the others to do! Men who take the position that Canada should not have a Military College are consistent—though far from agreeing with them—it seems to me that we should have a Naval Academy also. But it is impossible to understand the position of those who favour it, yet interpose insurmountable obstacles to getting the best men, and then make a present to other countries of the graduates. "Purchase," abolished in the British army, finds its last refuge in Canada! The purchasers, too, are sold, as well as the country; for the Government takes their money, spends two or three times as much more on them, and then turns them adrift!

Yet the great requisite for an effective militia is a steady supply of educated officers. Why then not utilize the R. M. C. graduates? Attach them for a year to the permanent schools, send them for six months to Aldershot, and then give them commissions in the permanent force, make them adjutants of the militia regiments, and—if there are any left—give them junior positions in the Public Works Department, where good engineers are evidently required. If all are not absorbed in these ways, offer to the Provincial Governments the privilege of nominating cadets to the college, as is done in the States, on condition that each Province shall appoint a graduate annually to its Public Works Department.

It may be said that these two requisites to an effective militia would cost money. Doubtless. And so would good rifles and Maxims. But what is the use of playing at soldiers? All shams are bad, but sham in military matters is very particularly detestable. An addition of half a million to the present militia vote would cover the cost, and the money would be well spent; needless to say, much better spent than in building political railways or in digging a useless canal, on the impudently avowed plea that a county should get its share of public plunder. G. M. GRANT.

## The Socialism of To-day.—II.\*

BY HAMPDEN BURNHAM, M.A.

SOCIALISM is a theory of social or state control of industrial and commercial systems and interests. There was a time when it meant, as the name implies, merely a desire of the people to unite for the purpose of improving their industrial condition.

Society organized for public or general purposes of government is called a state. Unless all agree to the formation of this organization there arises at the outset the question of the right of men to form a state, affecting as it of necessity does the conditions of all. This question is a fundamental one, and involves the statement of the right upon which a dissenting individual bases his claim to an independent status. If the individual be possessed of merely the right of physical force, then the statement of his right need proceed no farther as the existence of the state is its own justification. If, on the other hand, the individual claims a moral right to an independent status, it is necessary to go to the root of the matter and to ascertain what "the individual" is, what his claim means, and if his claim be valid; unless, indeed, the formation of the state be merely for the purpose of protecting the rights of the individual, when, manifestly, any objection on his part is at once reduced to an absurdity. If, however, the formation of the State involves not only protection but what modern State-socialism seeks, State-interference or initiative, by which it is meant that society organized shall have compulsory control of the individual in some degree, then the inquiry must proceed. State-control directly traverses this alleged moral right of the individual, and also, it

\* To be continued.



would seem, the first principle of liberty, which is primarily concerned with that of the individual.

Whether this moral right is really more than the utilitarians admit, whether it is really more than a physical right, and is in the nature of a revelation in man to him of his condition by the Creator, we shall, in the following pages, attempt to discuss as well as the protective and initiative phases of State-interference, and what measure it seems desirable to adopt for the improvement of the industrial condition of society.

Men have not been born equal either in talent or good fortune. Against the wanton exercise of this superiority there has always existed in the minds of men a corresponding sense of sympathy or of shame which in its way was probably intended as one of the preservatives of the species. The final stage of man's development contemplates the harmonizing of superiority with inferiority, the cessation of all warfare and the general recognition of the desirability of conforming to an ideal. Socialism also contemplates the establishment of an ideal, in the State, but one in which the natural inequality of men is relieved by the compulsory union of all together, at least for purposes relating to production and trade. The final stage of man's existence represents him to the individualist as an ideal individual; to the socialist chiefly as an ideal unit. Though, as it would appear, the socialistic state would conflict with the freedom of the individual, it is difficult to see how it runs counter, as some contend, to the theory of evolution for is not every act of man by, or according to, the laws which govern his being, even those laws which are merely "negatively regulative." It may be well here to distinguish socialism from some of the other forms of popular agitation. Anarchy is individualism run to madness. It rejects not only physical restraint but moral restraint as well. Communism is a theory of holding all property in common, and may act upon its believers in one of two ways. It may give them the idea that what is everybody's is nobody's, and breed insecurity of possession, or it may give the idea that the right of each to the common property is a separate right, and so end in a system similar to the present, after having, in the meantime, done incalculable damage. It is contended by communists "that primitive property was everywhere communal not personal." Is it not truer to say that that property which is not personal is not property at all? If the communistic system of holding does not give security of possession apart from ownership, it must lead eventually to nomadic barbarism, though in the interval it may assume a neutral phase. Socialism likewise proposes the abolition of private property, but to a less extent, viz., in the means of production and distribution. Though it would thus abolish private property in capital, socialism allows the private accumulation of the rewards of labour. Dating from the French Revolution of 1848 it has come to mean a scientific polity involving state-ownership of the means of production and distribution with a return to labour in notes redeemable in means of enjoyment. As under it the state controls employment and the means of employment, to the individual is left enjoyment and the means of enjoyment. International socialism is an international movement to bring about this corporate organization and management of the whole process of industrial production and distribution. But the trend of this paper will be to the conclusion that every plan tending to deprive men of their individuality and self-reliance tends to deprive them by at least so much of the germs of humanity, charity, and those other virtues upon which alone can be built up the highest type of man. To say by way of answer that the exigencies of the time demand prompt rather than profound attention may be an offer to sell the birthright of the race for a dissolving view.

Amongst the theories bearing upon the relation of the individual to the state, there is but very little agreement, and whilst Mr. Herbert Spencer is wrestling mightily with the problems of sociology as they relate to his system of Synthetic Philosophy and Hobbes, Lasalle, St. Simon, Fourier, Blanc, Marx, Mill, George and Goldwin Smith are receiving alternately praise and censure, it is, perhaps, permissible, at least until the case is closed, to review the social question without feelings of restraint.

Some philosophers maintain that society is a mighty and mysterious organism. Others maintain that it is merely an aggregation of individuals. Whilst others again say that it

is both in one, leaving to those still unconvinced the continuance of philosophical lucubration. Mill (Liberty, cap. XI) says: "The sole end for which mankind are warranted individually or collectively in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number is self-protection." This doctrine then would suggest to those who are not satisfied with the capitalist that they simply have nothing to do with him. And where the capitalist would trespass by seeking to prevent others from obtaining from nature their natural means of subsistence Mill would sanction his being quietly brushed aside. The natural right of man is presumed to a fair field in which to contend with nature for existence. So long as he is not hungry or exposed to death from lack of covering, this natural right does not develop, but so soon as he becomes so it is the bidding of nature to fall to. The right of accumulation of the natural means of subsistence is manifestly in any event entirely secondary to the right of the starving to the natural means of subsistence. Such is the law of Nature and also of God. Other so-called natural rights in this connection are not rights given by Nature with reference to Nature, but are moral, having reference to the agreements of individuals. Moral rights are correlated to duties. Duties towards mankind consist in the observance of the rights of others. The sanction under which these moral rights and duties are observed is the religious, transcendental or objective sanction. Where a sanction is utilitarian the rights and duties become merely utilitarian, and are not moral in the strict meaning of the word. Some contend that rights and duties are never moral in a transcendental sense. That remains for each one to determine for himself. That they can appear positively so is intellectually possible.

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### The Last Hours of a Murder Trial.

THE long Hyams trial was drawing to a close. Actuated by a feeling which might have been the love of scientific investigation, but which was probably morbid curiosity, I resolved to see the end. Civilized humanity has become so uniform and stereotyped that any opportunity to see nature unmasked by strong emotion has powerful attractions as a subject for interesting and instructive study. Holding this cold-blooded principle of philosophy I became a temporary reporter. The assembled crowd was being jointly and severally shoved back from the court-room door, but I was able to say "Press" with that simple confidence which defies distrusting suspicion and so was passed inside.

The room is a dingy, stuffy, little hole, seemingly too cheaply mean and baldly prosaic for anything but the commonplace. It was certainly not a fitting stage-setting for tragedy. Nor did the people make a humanly harmonizing background. They were there to hear what might be the most awful of all sentences, but they could not realize the situation. Indeed the thing was an impossibility. A woman behind me said she "hoped they would be acquitted as she couldn't bear to hear them sentenced." People were complaining of the draughts. Some one near me was munching peanuts. When women were found seats by the court officers, they smiled their thanks not otherwise than they would have done in a street car. Yet there were men very near to death within reach of their parasols. The counsel for the crown was delivering his terrible indictment, and when he would succeed in piecing out the damning woof of logic with merciless astuteness, men here and there would chuckle at what they saw only as uncommon "smartness." They would have been impressed quite as much, if not more, by the aspirate idiocies and theatrical gesticulation of a lawyer before the footlights. One could not put one's self in a position to feel with the accused. It was unreal, a garish drama. Truly the jury were affected, but the current of intense feeling running between the judges and those to be judged was almost completely insulated. This has not the ring of probability, but truth is stranger than fiction. On the faces of those not directly concerned there was no "chill dread," no "breathless suspense"—not at that time; even later there was not much.

The prisoners' box was the centre to which wandering eyes kept ever returning. Their drawn, sleepless faces were the colour of unbrowned pastry. Their eyes had that dull rigidity which comes from constant looking in one direction in horrible unwinking fascination. It is a tenet of

psychology that the body tends to follow the attention if the latter be fixed on one point; at times these men would attempt to sit up erectly against the back of the box, but, getting their heads in a line with some object on the wall, one could see them gradually lean forward toward the counsel and jury.

The judge was finishing his charge. Whether it was in the man or the subject, there was something in the words and the delivery which was wonderfully impressive. It was an unbroken monotone, rising and falling without the insincerity of oratory, sweeping powerfully into the mind and soul. It was a kind of gravely solemn, deeply resonant chant, such as might have been read from the infallible scrolls by a hoary-haired prophet of the Chosen People. Accusation and palliation flowed forth together—though it was certainly favourable to an acquittal. It seemed to be the essence of British law, ponderous and awful with imperturbable calm. The jury sat rigidly, upright, looking into vacancy with that peculiar absence of expression, which seems an emotional atavistic recurrence to the Aryan; it comes only when caused by intensity of feeling. They had wept when the counsel for the defence had appealed to them. There was none of that now, though they were much more deeply moved. The prisoners stiffened themselves in their places, pulling themselves together. Their hands twitched with nervousness. The sudden sharp chirping of some sparrows at an upper window, broke on the still sombreness of the room with painful acuteness, and drew a spasmodic glance from one of them; but his gaze went back to the stern judge above him as if drawn by a magnet.

When the jury rose to leave the court the tenseness of feeling was relieved and there was a sudden elastic rebound. Chatting broke out on all sides and the court-room watchdogs of the Javert breed bayed at the unchained minds with petty sternness. The prisoners were detained in the box for a few moments, while the counsel for the Crown rose with legal relentlessness to make motion for their arrest on other charges. They were at that moment expecting the death penalty, but it was prudent to foresee their acquittal. English justice must have seemed to them like a merciless bird of prey, which would relax one claw only to grip the harder with the other. They were led away to await the return of the jury. With them all thought of death seemed to leave the room. People were excited; little jokes became jests which called forth immoderate laughter; the senses again awoke to the bad atmosphere of the place, the must and dust, and the recent meat and drink of one's neighbours. Almost no one was serious. The wife of one of the prisoners smiled at an acquaintance; human nature is frequently a palpable falsehood. The whole scene was like that seen in the grand stand at the starting of a horse race. The moment was come, but as yet there was no cause for hope or fear.

A bustling and inflowing of officials announced the agreement of the jury. The court rose to receive the judge. The jury filed in stolidly. The prisoners leaned forward. The shuffling of feet and the whispering died down to a stillness which brought into sudden loudness the ticking of the clock. The clerk gabbled the legal interrogation at the twelve arbiters. The foreman rose, straightened his shoulders under the dignity of office, and gave out an abrupt "Not Guilty." Then there was a sudden clapping and murmur, stifled by cries for order. The faces of the two given new life relaxed into ludicrous, uncontrollable delight. The judge was still a stern sphinx-like machine of justice. The prisoners were formally acquitted. The big detective walked up to them with a genial grin and took them again in charge. We went out to the fresh air, and heard the newsboys selling special editions with much outcry.

A. E. McFARLANE.

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### Impromptu.

ON BEING ASKED TO SPEAK AT THE DINNER TO MR. HALL CAINE  
IN OTTAWA :

If you ask me to speak in the presence of Caine,  
While the rest of you sit round the table,  
I'll rise in my place at the board and explain  
That, though pious and good, I'm not—Abel

F. G. SCOTT.

### Parisian Affairs.

THE French, like the Russians, do not care to be drawn into the Turkist imbroglio. It deranges their plans, their calculations, which evidently would prefer to leave England to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. But, pressed into Lord Salisbury's able diplomacy of the alliance of six, they cannot fill the rôle of the Sultan's best friend, nor count upon his ever being able to make a diversion in a general conflagration in their favour. Lord Salisbury has also scored again by inducing Austria to play first fiddle in the united action of the European six, to open the eyes of the drowsy and fatalist Sultan to the seat—a barrel of gun-powder—he occupies, and not a throne. He must go up or down, it is not much matter; that "happy despatch" would save the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. Abdul-Hamid has been the instigator of all the intrigues in Egypt—as he formerly backed Arabi Pacha—against the English. The Khedive must now learn on which side of his bread is the butter. When Britain is able to topple over a barbarous and cunning Padichâh she can easily put his boy viceroy in her pocket if he declines to amend. England and the United States have alone shown they are the champions for humane treatment of Armenians, and of toleration for the young Turkey party; formerly the sack and cord would be the reply to Turkish liberals, now it is the reign of terror plan of *Noyades*. There was a time when France would be on the Anglo-American programme, but that day is—momentarily at least—eclipsed. It is to be hoped that the six allied powers will be able to prevent the Sultan from boasting that "order reigns in Warsaw." Some French papers assert the Armenians, as a people, do not exist; that may become a fact if the Sultan be not prevented from slaughtering them all. The check of the Sultan at Constantinople will be echoed for the benefit of the Son of Heaven in the Summer Palace at Peking.

The arrest of "Arton," the head devil in the Panama corruptions, can well have for consequence a very serious effect on the political situation in France. He was the *alter ego*, between the corrupt canal company, to bribe 104 legislators. Only four of the latter were legally convicted. The Parliament at the time cushioned the affair and not a soul in France believes that justice did her work. *Now*, all the original documents, the truth upon the whole Panama rottenness will be given to publicity, regardless of the reputations of some exalted personages and bigwig functionaries. A day of judgment has arrived at last, sepulchres will have the stones at their mouths rolled away, the secrets of corrupt hearts will be laid bare. Since the de Lesseps trial all Governments seem to have had but one object, to keep down the Panama Banquo ghost. It was for his trying to screen these iniquities, direct or indirect, that M. Ribot was driven from office and succeeded by the present Premier Bourgeois—whose advanced republicanism has been ably inaugurated by executing the unanimous wishes of the nation to flush and brush all the parliamentary and administration Augean Stables. Since 1892 the Governments in power uniformly declared they would gladly arrest Arton—*credat Indeus*!—if they only knew where he was. The French detectives were always on his tracks, but like the dragoons in the *Grande Duchesse* they ever arrived too late. It seemed that the wandering Jew must have escaped to the North Pole where many maintain the Lost Tribes are refuged. But Premier Bourgeois had only to nod, to say *fiat lux*, when the undiscoverable Arton was unearthed on Saturday morning last, and by the afternoon was in Holloway gaol. That's how to do it. That act of Athenian virtue opens the road for the present Ministry arriving at its jubilee—though only a few weeks old.

The corrupted in the Panama bribery swim were the "moderate" republicans, better known as the "opportunists"; they secured Arton's flight, as they alone had an interest in his out-running the constable. But the advent of the radical party, under Premier Bourgeois, to power, has left them at the mercy of their foes, for in French politics there are no adversaries. Every party coming into office at once proceeds to clear away objectionable functionaries, so the peacock cries and the guinea hen screams of the ejected are indulged in as a matter of course. But the nation comprehends the doctrine and policy of the loaves and fishes. The Gauls—modern as well as ancient—have fear of noth-

ing, save the heavens falling in. And the Ministry is applying reforms at a rattling pace, such being the reward for pluck, energy, and honest resolve. It may well go ahead for the nation is at its back. It has just scored a bumper majority in the Chamber, where it was expected to be defeated on the bill of the succession duties where the principle of the proportionate and progressive poundage has been adopted. All that in ten days! though the measure was on the stocks since as many years. That secures the passing of the coming Income Tax law too; then France will be, financially, on a level with modern nations. In the navy and army the same grit in the action of their respective Ministers is displayed; no playing any longer with reforms. Adopt or reject and let the electors decide. No wonder political trimmers and the sitters on fences commence to conclude the end of the world has arrived. The secret of the situation is this: the nation was weary with its legislature, preferring wind-bagism to work and merely postponing, not pushing forward, the ameliorations democracy demanded. Foreigners would be wrong in not following the exhumation of the Panama scandals. The resolve to peep into the charnel house will not be exactly repulsive, while the operation, painful though it be, reflects credit on the nation's honesty and must bring "good luck."

Admiral Gervais is receiving it hot and heavy for his extraordinary seamanship in conducting the four best and most modern of the French iron clads on a sandbank. He would be summarily disposed of, were we living in the times of the Committee of Public Safety, when a delegation of the national representatives followed in the rear of the commanders to instantly judge them if they suffered defeat, and forthwith passed them to the accompanying guillotine that had a place in every baggage train. That was the plan *pour encourager les autres*. As the Admiral has not yet given any official explanation, he ought not to be hurriedly condemned. It was he who commanded the French fleet at its visit to Cronstadt, and thus was able to afford the late Czar the opportunity to play the opening part in the Franco-Russo alliance.

The law will be voted declaring deputies and senators ineligible for the Chambers if they form part of any board of a financial institution. Had that law existed earlier, the Panama scandals could never have occurred, nor would Arton have had any work to do. The result will be to deprive the legislature of the councils of some economists. Perhaps Léon Say is the most notable; but his opposition to the Death Duties Bill and the proposed Income Tax Law, that he qualifies as nefarious and abominable, well knowing they work well in many lands of the free, have very much lessened his influence and weakened his authority. Besides, the new *couche* of public men that the Third Republic has developed, have among them many sound financial heads. Apart from all this, in every department of the State, they are its *chefs* who represent the ability, traditions, and experience, so at once coach up the new Minister when he enters upon office.

The 600 Carmaux strikers are rapidly being helped with the necessary capital of 500,000 frs. to establish a co-operative glass factory for themselves. It would not be a bad practice or experiment if persons with more money than they know what to do with would lend a little to the fixing up of workmen's own factories for production. If the scheme succeeded, well; if it failed, well also, as it would demonstrate the inutility of working men running establishments on their own account. In the case of Carmaux, one lady presented the strikers with 100,000 fr. gratis. Her name only accidentally leaked out; her landlord sued her for damaging a walnut tree by whacking off the branches too liberally. Now a proverb says:

"A wife, a spaniel and a walnut tree,  
The more they're threshed, the better they be."

The magistrate was not of that opinion, as he fined the lady 5 frs., and condemned her to pay 200 frs. damages. Her counsel retorted that was very severe treatment for a lady who had just handed 100,000 frs. as a free gift to 700 of her countrymen, unemployed since six months, to set up professional house-keeping for themselves.

The Governor-General of Indo-China has arrived in Paris to obtain the consent of the Government to issuing a loan of 100 fr. millions for the development of the industrial resources of Tonkin, and the opening up of roads, and, above

all, of a trunk railway into the Chinese Province of Yunnan—that English Burma-Siam-Yunnan railway intends also to tap. Since Madagascar—about which no one speaks at present—the fever for colonial expansion has cooled down very much. The French are not in a very pliant mood just now to part with their savings; the future is too dark and the unknown too apparent and perilous. The tendency is to "take in sail" as sailors have it. Z.

Paris, Nov. 20, 1895.

### Autumn Song.

[From the German of Friedrich Rückert.]

Heart, now so old, yet so foolish at times,  
Hop'st thou from morning to morning,  
All the bright blossoms the Spring failed to bring  
Will linger for Autumn's adorning?

Never the wand'ring breeze ceases to play  
Through the boughs where each blossom uncloses.  
Roses unfold in the morn at his breath,  
At evening he scatters the roses.

Never the wand'ring breeze ceases to play  
Through the boughs till each blossom has perished.  
All, O my heart, is a wind and a breath,  
All we have loved and have cherished.

—LOIS SAUNDERS.

### Diplomacy.

THE diplomatic staff of the various nations, whose duty it is to watch over the foreign policy of their neighbours for the guidance of their respective Governments, have, at the present moment, a great deal to occupy their minds. The strength developed by Japan, and the weakness shown by China has upset the calculations of foreign nations who have interests in the Pacific Ocean. It, therefore, becomes necessary to preserve the balance of power in Asia and protect China from being dominated in her weakness by Russia. British interests predominate in China. Hong Kong has outstripped all other ports on the Pacific, having a commerce of \$200,000,000 yearly. France has the Province of Tonquin on the south, and now it appears that Russia is trying to get possession of Manchuria on the north. In seeking for foreign officers to assist in the military organization of the Chinese army Germany has generally supplied them, and, at the same time, under Sir Robert Hart, a large staff of English officials has constantly, for the past 30 years, been retained by the Chinese Imperial Government for the purpose of collecting the revenue, which kept employed a number of gun-boats. The United States and Canada are both interested in unlocking the doors of trade in China, being only separated from the Asiatic coast by the Pacific Ocean. In that respect their interests are identical with British interests. Whenever the British Government acquires territory in any part of the world she applies the principles of free trade to the part she governs, that is, all the nations of the earth are free to trade and receive the same protection as is accorded to her own people in her ports (the secret of the commercial predominance of Hong Kong), while the protective nations act upon a different principle. The sympathy of the people of this continent, whose policy is, or should be, the advance of civilization on Christian lines, coincides with the people of Great Britain, and the influence of the people of the United States and Canada should be exerted to assist in the opening out of the Chinese Empire to the progress of the world's civilization. Japan has had the good fortune to be governed, for the past 20 years, by men whose patriotism and statesmanship has only been excelled by their wisdom. She has already assumed a foremost place among nations on the lines of British policy and offers an excellent alliance to continue the wise principles they are striving to apply to their own nation. If wisdom is exercised by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, supported by public opinion in Canada and Australia, a great danger to the peace of the world may be averted. At any rate Tennyson's words, "Britons, hold your own," inserted in his Jubilee ode, will come back again and again in every crisis where British policy is threatened abroad, and the knowledge that the people of Great Britain live again in Canada, Australia, and among the nations over whom she has thrown her

mantle of protection will go far to strengthen British statesmen in their efforts to exercise their responsibilities wisely and well. Let us hope that the friendship of the United States may be enlisted in the same efforts.

C. A. BOULTON.

Shellmouth, Manitoba, Nov. 9th, 1895.

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### Music and the Drama.

THE concert which introduced Miss Augusta Beverley Robinson, soprano, M. Marsick, violinist, and Mr. Howard Brockway, the pianist-composer, was a most interesting one. In the first place, Miss Robinson had many friends who were anxious to hear her again, after spending so many years abroad, and many were as desirous to hear the eminent Belgian violinist, and pet of the music-loving Parisians. So, as may be supposed, a large audience was present, and applause very generous. Miss Robinson is a very musical and refined singer. Her phrasing, intonation and the use of her voice generally shows the maturity of her studies and the perfections of her style. In several songs, including Mr. Albert Nordheimer's setting of the late Mr. W. W. Wakelam's words, "The Song of the Southern Maiden," she delighted her hearers, and received several floral tributes. Whilst there is nothing particularly original about Mr. Nordheimer's song, it is clever, and well expresses the rather melancholy character of the words. M. Marsick is a brilliant and exceedingly graceful artist. His technic is fabulous, his tone rich and sonorous, and everything he plays shows his consummate mastery of the violin. He naturally called forth great applause after each appearance and gave one or two encore numbers with marvellous certainty, ease and abandon. His numbers were Concerto No. 4, Vientemps, Polonaise in D, Wieniawski, Godard's Adagio Pathetique, a reverie of his own, Beethoven's Romance in F and Hubay's Czardes. He may be considered one of the great violinists in the world, although it is absurd to compare him with any, as each have their own style and individuality. In Howard Brockway America has a talented young composer. I remember Otto Flörsheim, the Berlin correspondent of the Musical Courier and a critic of splendid judgment and acumen, writing about this remarkably clever young man last winter, he having given one or two concerts in the German capitol. His own composition, which he played here, Ballade in F, is thoroughly modern in treatment, both as regards chromatic harmony and form. The themes are interesting and developed with imaginative force, and some fine and effective climaxes are reached. He plays with freedom, his touch being virile and refined, although his technic is not by any means so prodigious as—say Lachaume, who accompanied Rivarde the week before. Now if we are so fortunate as to have a visit from Ondricek and Sauret we will have a quartett of famous violinists, not so bad for one season. I believe the latter two are booked—or practically so—for Toronto, as well as the two great pianists, Paderewski and Joseffy.

W. O. FORSYTH.

Mr. F. H. Torrington has resigned the position of conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic Society owing to the pressure of other duties and by the advice of his physician. The retirement of Mr. Torrington from this field of activity, after having been identified with the Society for so many years, leaves a gap which it will be difficult to fill. Untiring energy and perseverance have been characteristic of his work at all times, and only those who know the almost insuperable difficulties which he has had to overcome will understand how large an amount of credit is due to him for the measure of success obtained. Toronto owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Torrington for the work he has done in the cause of oratorio, because, had it not been for his efforts, we, as a city, might have been to-day almost as ignorant of that field of music as we are of grand opera. The Society has chosen Mr. J. Humfrey Anger to fill the vacancy.

On Tuesday evening a concert was given in St. George's Hall by Mr. and Mrs. H. Klingensfeld, assisted by the Klingensfeld String Quartette. The Quartette, which was organized not very long ago, is composed of Messrs. H. Klingensfeld, first violin; Ch. Wagner, second violin; H. Telgmann, viola; and P. Hahn, violoncello. The numbers rendered by the Quartette gave evidence of much careful preparation. This was particularly noticeable in the Allegro in D minor, by Hayden, which was performed in a most satisfactory

manner. This organization should receive hearty support and should be heard frequently in the city, for its work is already good and is full of promise for even better results in the future. Mrs. Klingensfeld gave several vocal solos and Mr. Klingensfeld played Bach's Ciaccona, Vieuxtemps' Ballade et Polonaise, and the first movement from Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor.

So much is written now-a-days on the subject of music-teaching in schools, colleges, and universities that it may not be out of place to call attention to the very different meanings sometimes attached to the term *music* and the necessity for great clearness in stating which branch of the subject is referred to in every case where it is mentioned. *Music* may mean the study of the rudiments, *i.e.*, the explanation of such terms as *clef*, *staff*, *sharp*, *flat*, etc.; or it may refer to sight-singing with a very slight study of rudiments; or to voice production pure and simple, which is entirely distinct from sight-singing and in the teaching of which some knowledge of the rudiments of music is usually pre-supposed but not always insisted upon; or it may signify mere finger exercises on the piano or some other instrument, or, on the other hand, the study of the history or the philosophy of music; or a course in acoustics or in harmony, counterpoint and such like. Now it is easy to see that one might approve of the study of music all through our educational system from the kindergarten to the university and yet might disapprove of teaching harmony and counterpoint in public schools, or finger-gymnastics in high schools, or sight-singing in universities. Too much care, therefore, can scarcely be taken in avoiding ambiguity when *music* is spoken of.

A writer in an Ottawa paper pleads for the teaching of the "elements of music" in the public schools of that city, by which term he seems to refer to sight-singing. The letter contains many good sentences, particularly the answer to the stock objection that many children are without a natural aptitude for music: "I can aver that there are perhaps as many without the mathematical faculty." A teacher in presenting any subject to a large, mixed class must always find a number of comparatively unresponsive pupils, and, if the argument of natural aptitude is to be used, either our classes must be reduced to half a dozen or so of pupils in each or the whole educational system must fall to the ground. It seems, however, when the same writer states, "I think music at least as good, and in the case of girls a better educational instrument than arithmetic" that he is overstepping the mark. Using the word *music* in a broad sense the statement is undoubtedly correct yet in the very narrow sense of *sight-singing* it can scarcely hold for there is no very great effort of the brain required in that branch of the subject. But this may be merely an instance of the confusion resulting from the use of the word *music* without sufficient explanation of the meaning attached to it.

A musician cannot but feel that some branch of music should be taught in almost every educational institution, but it is a matter of great difficulty to decide which particular division of the subject should be taken up in each instance. It is an undoubted fact that music as taught in our public schools, though confined to rudiments and sight-singing, varies very much in its character according to the ability and the ideals of the teachers employed. It cannot be denied that in the case of some pupils *music* means the using of certain tunes, sung by ear, as exercises for the upward extension of the lower registers of the voice with the consequent production of the maximum of harshness and the generation of terrible, strident tones which ring in the ears of some of the less noisy pupils for years afterwards. In this way the quality of the voices—particularly among the boys—must sometimes be permanently injured. This deplorable result is not altogether the fault of the teacher who is frequently hampered by having only a short time to devote to a very large class. It is the system which is partly to blame. Small classes are essential for the attainment of good results. It is clear therefore that the practical difficulties to be overcome are very great; indeed, some authorities question altogether the advisability of teaching singing to children in public schools. But we may well hesitate to condemn the whole system because of the imperfections which cannot at present be removed. With careful, competent teachers the number of voices injured is small, while on the other hand large numbers of children, even if their vocal powers become but little improved, receive a wholesome impetus towards the study of music in its higher aspects.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

## Art Notes.

## Montreal Affairs.

THE nation showed a wise discretion when they chose Sir Fredrick Leighton as the decorator of those two large semi-circular panels in the picture galleries of South Kensington Museum. The President was not only to be depended upon to execute fine designs, but he was known to be about as learned on the subject of frescoes—the various processes, and the modes of preparing the wall—as any man in England. The process used in the execution of the South Kensington frescoes is rather peculiar. I think it is a spirit fresco; certainly it is something new. The surfaces of the two pictures are very deeply granulated; and this, I should say, must have presented a difficulty to the artist. But Leighton's performance shows him to be as much at home in mural decoration as he is in painting an easel picture. Indeed these panels are only another evidence of the versatility of this many-sided man to whom one art seems to be as natural a means of expression as another.

The subjects of the two frescoes in the Kensington Museum are, respectively, The Arts of Peace and The Arts of War. In the former the architectural features of the scene are made to conform to the requirements of the composition; and it is difficult to decide what Leighton meant to represent by the semi-circular *loggia* which forms the background of the picture. But this is only another instance of artists' independence of the trammels of realism, and the design is all the nobler because Leighton had a free hand in planning what is, I suppose, a very first rate Grecian wharf in precisely what manner he pleased. In the front of the composition is a boat manned by a stalwart oarsman and laden with fruit and all manner of merchandise that lent itself to pretty colouring. On the marble gray are groups of people of beautiful form and feature who are attending to their trades—fruit selling and the pottery business—and they are doing it in a leisurely and graceful way. Some of the women have neglected to braid their hair indoors and are attending to this important rite in the full blaze of day. One is particularly careful to appear at her best and has enlisted the services of a sweet little maiden who holds up a metal mirror in which the vain goddess sees her face and hair (all her own) reflected. Nothing could be more charming than the disposition of the groups, the colour, and, in fact, the whole sentiment of the picture; but I could imagine nothing more irritating to the pedant.

The dramatic quality, as was natural, is much more intense in the Arts of War than in the picture we have just discussed. The whole tone is darker. The composition is cut in twain by an ominous shadow. In the centre outside the portcullis, the herald, who has announced the challenge of the foe, or who is to carry it to the foe, is reining in his mettlesome charger. On the left of the foreground a group of beautiful women is seen, seated on the ground, and, with thread and needle in hand, they are performing their last good offices for sweethearts and husbands. These latter are thronging to the right and centre of the composition; and, utterly regardless of the tender-hearted pliers of the needle, they busy themselves with trying the temper of their steel. And one handsome young voluptuary who had not long since been dying of the *ennui* of peace, now takes a languid interest in the beauty and fit of a very handsome suit of armour which a begrimed and sturdy little smith is rivetting to his lordships' back and thighs. An unconscious two-year-old crawls up a short flight of steps with hand outstretched to reach a cat that is arranging its toilet regardless of the bustle of the scene around it. Every corner of the picture is alive with interest which never for a moment is heightened at a sacrifice of beauty and harmony of composition and colour.

E. WYLY GRIER.

A paper on the necessity of encouraging art by legislatures was read before the Canadian Institute by Mr. T. Mower-Martin, R.C.A. It was pointed out that the legislatures of Canada had chiefly encouraged the art of architecture and sculpture, and it was claimed that an amount of money in fair proportion to the sums spent on external decorations should be spent on works of arts to place on the walls within. Mr. Martin showed that this would be a good investment from a commercial point of view, as in every instance the works of deceased Canadian artists have increased in value.

SOME interest is beginning to be taken in the municipal elections which take place the first of next February. Our council, by the law passed in 1893, is elected every two years. Previous to that date aldermen were elected for three years and a third of the council retired every year. This was not satisfactory to the people since it lent itself readily to the perpetuation of ring rule; and the Legislature was urged to fix the term of the council for one year and have an annual election. This the Legislature would not do, but fixed upon the two years term as a compromise, at the same time reducing the representation of each ward from three to two. The Mayor's term, which had previously been for one year only, was made synchronous with that of the council. The present Council is the first under these regulations, and in two months time all its members will have to face their constituents at the same time, and if the people are dissatisfied with them, as they certainly should be in a majority of cases, they will have a chance to make a change.

The successor to Mayor Villeneuve should be English-speaking, and a Protestant at that, by virtue of what is known as "the compact" of 1885. This has no force, however, except as its reasonableness appeals to the electors; and as, with one exception, it has never been loyally obeyed by all parties to it there is no certainty that it will this time command enough support to put a member of the minority in the Mayor's chair. The understanding was that the office should be held alternately by English and French, two years at a time being given to each nationality. In 1887 when Sir John Abbott was chosen by the English he was opposed by Mr. Rainville, but was elected. To him, after his two years term, succeeded Mr. Grenier, who, however, after serving two years declined to retire. The French, however, again showed their loyalty to the understanding and Mr. Grenier was beaten by James McShane by something like five thousand majority. But that weakness which comes to men in office of regarding themselves as indispensable to the public overtook Mr. McShane and at the close of his two years service he had himself put in nomination again. He was opposed by Senator Desjardins, and, it is the best proof of Mr. McShane's extraordinary popularity with the masses, that though his candidacy was in defiance of this understanding and being such was opposed by every news paper in the city he was beaten by about only one hundred and fifty votes. Mr. Desjardins not offering for re-election. Mr. Villeneuve became the French candidate in the following year and was opposed by Mr. McShane who was again barely defeated. In both cases Mr. McShane owed his defeat to the large majorities rolled up against him in the English wards. The English, indeed, resented his candidacy much more than did the French, for they felt that if the compact were once broken by the election of an English-speaking Mayor, out of his turn, they would be certain to pay dearly for it in the near future by being entirely excluded from participation in this honor.

Both French and English have, therefore, shown their wish to have this unwritten law obeyed, and if the English Protestants put forward a man personally acceptable to the better class of the French he will probably be elected though he is certain to be opposed by some representative of the "grab-all" French-Canadian element.

The probable English candidate is Ald. Wilson Smith, proprietor of the Insurance Chronicle, who has all the qualifications for the position except that he is not equally at home on both languages as the Mayor of Montreal should be. Mr. Smith has been in the Council for three years, and has been conspicuous in his championship of good causes in that time. He has been the leader of the Reform forces in the Council, and if assiduity to the public interests and valuable services go for anything he will be chosen. But these are good and sufficient reasons why he will meet with opposition from certain quarters. A French paper gives currency to the report that H. Montague Allan, the present head of the Sir Hugh branch of the Allan family will be the English candidate. Mr. Allan's high social position, great wealth, and fine executive ability would make him a worthy Mayor were he to be chosen to the position.

As to the Council the Good Government Association and the Volunteer Electrical League are oiling up their machinery for the campaign. Two years ago they were partially successful. No "ring" candidate, with one exception, was elected from the wards where the English vote is predominant, and some two or three notoriously unfit aldermen from the eastern sections of the city were unhorsed. They seriously weakened the power of the "combination" which has found much difficulty in the last year or so in carrying its schemes; and they hope this time to hold the ground they captured before, and do a little better. Having that end in view they are preparing for an aggressive campaign.

The news from London of the willingness of the Imperial Government to assist in the establishment of a fast Atlantic service between England and Canada has excited a good deal of interest here among the shippers. They are gratified at Mr. Chamberlain's decision to make the Imperial grant conditional upon new tenders being called for; but in the judgment of every one who has had experience in St. Lawrence shipping, a 20 knot service is not practicable and will result in a heavy financial loss to those who undertake to supply it, despite the immense subventions promised by the Canadian and Imperial Governments. The reasons for this view are not few in number, and they are weighty too. Shippers say that a service of seventeen knots is commercially practicable, and will be supplied by the existing steamship lines as soon as they are satisfied that they would not be bankrupted by being subjected to a destructive competition with a heavily subsidized line of fast steamers, which would not make money for itself, and would ruin everybody else. It is likely that they will make a new proposition when the question is formally re-opened.

The Witness has a poor opinion of the compromise copyright measure agreed upon by Mr. Hall Caine and the Canadian publishers, and accepted by the Minister of Justice. It says: "The assumption on which it is based is that the Canadian publisher has some right inherent in him to take toll on books between the author and his Canadian readers—an assumption under which there is not a vestige of foundation. To interpose the expense of another reprinting between the author and the small numbers of Canadian readers for no other purpose than to afford a business to a few Toronto publishers, is an imposition that would be resented by any community not nursed in the servitude of protectionism."

\* \* \*

### Life of Adam Smith.\*

WHILE Adam Smith yet lived, his title to fame rested rather upon his early than upon his later works, rather upon his "Theory of the Moral Sentiments," than upon his "Wealth of Nations." It was indeed not until more than a quarter of a century after the death of the author, that the "Wealth of Nations" came to be generally recognized as an economic classic, and it was not until more than another quarter of a century had elapsed that the book had any serious practical outcome in legislation. This practical outcome was at once a symptom and a cause of the phase of adoration of Adam Smith and of the ideas which were associated with his name. The period of adoration lasted from about 1845 until about 1870. Contemporaneously with this attitude towards the authority of Adam Smith there endured a phase in the development of economic science which has not inaptly been described as a phase of confident dogmatism. The closing year of this period were marked by murmurings of doubt along the whole scientific line, and not least in the department of economics. Authority in all forms was put to the question, and many idols were overthrown. Among reputations which suffered especially during the succeeding period of scepticism, was that of Adam Smith. Not only were his theoretic positions examined from fresh points of view, and found to be faulty; but even his originality was seriously questioned. He was, at least in the schools, accused of plagiarism from his French friends, the Physiocrats. They had, indeed, themselves much earlier set the charge afloat. It came to be held that the "Wealth of Nations" would not bear re-editing in any serious way, because the indictment of the author for unacknowledged conveyance of other people's words and other people's ideas would be so heavy and so convincing that his reputation would

be utterly blasted. But to blast so great a reputation was a kind of sacrilege. To commit a crime or to expose the errors of one's own household was, as it were, ineconomical in the original signification of the word. The same reason perhaps prevented any but brief sketches of the life of Adam Smith from appearing since the sketch given to the Royal Society of Edinburgh soon after Smith's death by his friend, Dugald Stewart. The actual proof of such vague charges of plagiarism was very difficult, but disproof of them was difficult also, for the editions of the "Wealth of Nations," published during the lifetime of the author, contain no footnotes, and rarely any reference to authorities. The author placidly offers his work as sufficient for itself. The general impression remained therefore that Smith had done as Shakespeare for instance had done before him, and as Burns was actually doing at the same time. Shakespeare had taken inferior dramas, and Burns inferior songs and each had breathed into them the spirit of his own genius, careful only of the artistic result and careless of leaving materials for the distribution of merit by the judicious and scrupulous critic. Adam Smith had taken the uncoordinated material of his predecessors and contemporaries, had woven it not into a drama or a poem—but into a work after all of art—in which the picture of the economical life of his time was not the less vivid that he had transferred to his own work some of the results of the toil of others. The reticence of economists which prevented them from putting all this into set terms for the consumption of the general public could not, however, be permanently maintained. The desire to know all about a great figure—evil as well as good—a desire which has also its good as well as its evil side, has prevailed and we are likely at the beginning of a revived cult of "Smithianisms" in which we shall have all manner of impossible meanings read into the clear and simple language of the "Wealth of Nations," and all sorts of fanciful resemblances between his own and other peoples' writings pointed out in exasperating detail. So far, however, as the cult has gone it is undoubtedly well. First came the industrious and discriminating research of Mr. James Bonar published in his Catalogue of Adam Smith's Library, 1894; and now we have an equally industrious and discriminating inquiry by Mr. John Rae into Adam Smith's intellectual and social relations with his contemporaries. The net result of these independent efforts is a portrait of Adam Smith, at once charming and, we cannot doubt, substantially accurate. It is a comfort to be able to say at once that the real Adam Smith is an even more attractive and luminously upright character than the ideal Adam Smith of the days of wildest idolatry.

Though Adam Smith's life was not adventurous it was not entirely uneventful. According to the standard of the time he had travelled much; according to any standard he had met and associated on terms of more or less intimacy with the greatest men of his time. At Glasgow he was a friend and colleague of Dr. Joseph Black, whose researches into the phenomenon of latent heat added to his reputation as a chemist that of a physicist. He was a colleague also of Dr. Cullen, who was among the fathers of modern medicine; of Robin Simson, who revived the study of Euclidean geometry, and of Francis Hutcheson, the father of, and by far the most notable figure in the Scottish philosophy. At Glasgow also he was the friend, and among the patrons of James Watt and of Foulis Brothers, whose printing press within the walls of the University at Glasgow, enabled them to produce marvels of typography that in the eyes of bibliophiles ranks with the Aldines and higher than the Elzevirs. At Edinburgh the friends of Adam Smith were the most notable men in a society unusually brilliant. David Hume was, till the close of his life, the affectionate friend of Adam Smith. The correspondence between these two confirmed bachelors is almost idyllic. Lord Monboddo, the eccentric anticipator of some of Darwin's speculations, Lord Kames, an enthusiast for criticism, Wedderburn, who became Earl of Rosslyn and Lord High Chancellor of England; Robertson, the historian; Sir John Sinclair, the Caithness laird who gave himself to statistics; Hamilton, of Bangour, the Jacobite poet and author of "The Braes of Yarrow" (Smith, indeed, edited his poems); Allan Ramsay, the painter, and a great number besides of men of genius and of good fellows met him at Hume's house in James Court or in Riddle's Court, in Smith's earlier Edinburgh days, or met together at Smith's own table at the Sunday suppers in Panmure House in the Cannongate.

\* "Life of Adam Smith." By John Rae. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 1895.

In London, to which Adam Smith paid repeated and prolonged visits, he had many attached friends, some of whom also visited him in Scotland. He was specially intimate with Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gibbon, and Burke. Samuel Johnson, with whom Smith had a quarrel—a solitary case so far as Smith is reported—but with whom he was later on amicable terms; Boswell, who had, during his student days, in Glasgow, been a pupil of Smith's; Pitt, then young and just rising into fame; Shelburne "of the sleek countenance and the beadyeye;" Sir Gilbert Elliot and Windham who, along with Burke, were among the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings; the Franklins, father and son; Bentham, then a young man eager for disputation; Samuel Rogers, the banker and poet; David Garrick, the actor. These were among Adam Smith's friends and acquaintances in London; a group sufficiently distinguished and sufficiently diversified to show the catholicity of Smith's temper and the versatility of his mind. In France and Switzerland, in which Adam Smith spent about three years, from 1767-70, he met most of the distinguished men and women. He saw much of the great Turgot, then Intendant of Limoges; met the Duc de Richelieu; visited Voltaire at Ferney; knew the group then known as the *Economistes*, and frequently joined in their discussions in the rooms of Dr. Quesnay, the King's physician. There he met Guernay, Morellet, Dupont de Nemours, Mercier de la Rivière, and the other members great and small of that famous group. At Paris also Smith frequented the "Café de l'Europe," otherwise the hospitable house of the Baron d'Holbach, who entertained everybody of note who passed through Paris. He frequented also the house of Helvetius and the salons of Madame Riccoboni, the novelist, of the witty Madame Boufflers-Romié, and of Mdlle de l'Espinasse. He knew Mirabeau, the Elder, the Friend of Man, the Neckers, d'Alembert; indeed most of the men and women who by action or reaction laid the train that made the Revolution.

Adam Smith is described as having shy but agreeable manners, as speaking bad French, as playing whist indifferently, as conversing in a rather professorial tone, as having no capacity to discriminate character, as having, in beginning a lecture, an awkward and stumbling delivery but as warming into eloquence as he became possessed by his subject. To these human traits he added some humane ones: he was unostentatiously benevolent, and he was habitually charitable in his judgments.

Mr. Rae's life reveals all these things and a great many more. It is moreover filled with good stories about Smith and his friends. The great merit of the book is that it is packed with material; there is no mere wordspinning. The one defect is that there are in places indications of rather careless writing. As regards Smith's indebtedness to others, Mr. Rae shows fairly conclusively that the man to whom Smith was most indebted was Francis Hutcheson, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, while Smith was a student there, and a vigorous promulgator of the doctrine of individual liberty which Smith afterwards made his own. The life is undoubtedly the most entertaining biography of the season.

JAMES MAVOR.

### Darwin and After Darwin.\*

THE poor public may be excused if sometimes it has found it difficult to make out exactly what Charles Darwin attempted and accomplished. Darwin complained that even the experts, Hooker and Jyell, misunderstood him. Herbert Spencer is only this month complaining that Lord Salisbury—himself a chemist of no mean attainments—has aided popular misapprehension in his recent famous utterance on Christianity and evolution. Finally, Mr. Romanes finds that Mr. Wallace—the co-discoverer with Darwin of "Natural Selection"—and other leading biologists are doing Darwin gross injustice by employing his name to cover their one-sided following of his teaching.

The aim of the present treatise is therefore two-fold: (1) to make clear that Darwinism (as opposed to the ultra-Darwinism of Wallace and Weismann) maintains that "natural selection" has been the main, but not the exclusive means of modification; (2) to examine the evidence for and

against Weismann's theory of *Heredity* and Wallace's doctrine that the principle of *Utility* must necessarily be of universal application where the modification of species is concerned.

If these two last doctrines can be maintained then "acquired characters" are not transmitted and the Neo-Lamarckians must give up their doctrine that the "effects of use and disuse are inheritable." In this case pure Darwinism (as Wallace, etc., persist in mis-calling it) triumphs, Natural Selection reigns alone, and Darwin is shown to have been wrong in ascribing anything, as far as regards the modification of *species*, to the Lamarckian factors.

In favour of Darwin's position and in opposition to his later and one-sided followers, Romanes stoutly maintains that the evidence is in favour of Darwin's wider teaching, which stands as a mean between the Ultra-Darwinism of Europe and the antithetic school of Neo-Lamarckians in America. Commonsense as well as evidence seems to be in favour of this view, which also has the support of other great names. The introductory chapter is very interesting; the body of the book, though of course technical, is also interesting, as indeed is everything than Romanes handles. This volume has a good portrait of Romanes and is in every way well got up. It is only about half the price of the English edition.

### Letters to the Editor.

#### THE COPYRIGHT ACT AND CANADIAN AUTHORS.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. W. D. Lighthall to the Minister of Justice:—

MONTREAL, Nov. 27th, 1895.

HON. SIR HIBBERT TUPPER,  
Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—In connection with the proposed Copyright Act, I desire, as a Canadian author, having publication relations with English and American publishers, to say a word from the point of view of those situated like myself.

We have hitherto been silent, or almost so, in the discussion between the Canadian publishers and the other parties, chiefly, I think it will be found, because we do not wish to embarrass a Canadian interest.

The two salient points, however, in which we should be remembered are, in my opinion, first, that the number of authors having more or less of such relations, some of them quite important, is much larger than is generally supposed, and their interests are increasing rapidly; second, the chief point which would touch them would be any exclusion or hampering of their publication rights in Britain or the United States.

Should the present or any other Act produce that result it would cause wrong and a persistent outcry. Insofar as it does not have that result we are not materially interested, though pretty unanimously desirous of fair play all round.

Yours truly,

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

#### THE HYAMS CASE.

SIR,—The letter signed "Fairplay Radical," in your issue of 22nd inst., seems to me to require some reply. This reply may, perhaps, in some ways be more effectively given by a layman than by a lawyer. From the point of view of "Fairplay Radical" it would appear that law and commonsense are mutually exclusive. A reply by a lawyer might therefore naturally be regarded as debarred by the nature of the case. Your correspondent proposes to prove four things:—1st. That the exclusion by Mr. Justice Street and by Mr. Justice Ferguson of evidence regarding an alleged attempt to insure for a large sum the life of the wife of one of the defendants was an error. 2nd. That "in time past, great judges have disregarded precedents which handicapped justice, and have made new and common-sense law." 3rd. "The wisdom of underpaying the judges of our superior courts which presents our getting the best men." 4th. "The necessity of having jurymen of greater intelligence in difficult cases." I prefer to take these topics in inverse order.

4th. There is much to be said, no doubt, by way of criticism of the jury system; but it would surely be a libel on Canadian jurymen to say that they are less intelligent than any other. Jurymen are not supposed to

\* "Darwin and After Darwin: A Discussion of Post-Darwinian Questions." Part II. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

know any law. It is the business of the judge to rule as to the admissibility of evidence and to place the pros and cons of that evidence before the jury so clearly that a person of average intelligence will be able to give a verdict upon the evidence. "The verdict has not yet been given and nothing whatever has emerged in this case to justify any charge of want of intelligence on the part of the jury. The principal danger in the jury system is not, indeed, the want of intelligence, but the possibility of corruption.

3rd, The implied attack upon the bench in the third proposition is equally unjustified. No doubt professional incomes in this country are inadequate; but there is nothing to show that there is any disparity between the remunerations of the legal profession and those of any other. The salaries of judges are much smaller than the incomes of the leading members of the bar; but this circumstance is not peculiar to Canada, nor is the disproportion between the two rates of remuneration here greater than it is in England. While the salaries of the English judges are about five times as much as the salaries of judges here; the earnings of leading counsel in England bear about the same proportion to those of his brother counsel in Canada. Men who find their way to the bench are not primarily attracted thereto by the salary, and it would be a misfortune if they were. We would willingly see the salaries of judges increased, not because the bench could necessarily then be occupied by better men than those who occupy it now, but because the bench, as it is at present, is worth more than it costs. The bench in Ontario is universally respected on both sides of the Atlantic at once for its ability and its probity, and not without substantial reason.

2nd. The second proposition is perhaps the most mischievous of the series. "In time past great judges have disregarded precedents . . . and have made new and common-sense laws." The solitary instance given by your correspondent in support of this proposition is the well-known decision of Lord Mansfield to the effect that "as soon as a slave set his foot on the soil of the British Islands he became free." Your correspondent adds that in an opinion of half a century earlier (Lord Mansfield's decision was made in 1772), a slave in the West Indies was still a slave when in England; "but Lord Mansfield rejected this and all similar precedents," etc., etc. It is quite well known to every student of the subject that there was no novelty in Lord Mansfield's decision. In Sir Erskine May's words "it was scarcely worthy of the extravagant commendation bestowed upon it at that time and since." [Constitutional History, vol. ii, p. 273., ed. Boston, 1863.] As matter of fact, Lord Holt and Mr. Justice Pownell had long before pronounced the opinion that the negro in England was free because there was no law to the contrary. Lord Mansfield's judgment made no new law, it was simply an affirmation of what was already the law, that is, it was based upon law and precedent, and upon nothing else. The whole question is fully discussed in Hargrave's argument at the trial in the case of the negro Somerset. [State Trials, xx, p. 62]. Some of Lord Mansfield's judgments were by no means so unimpugnable as this one, and in the case of some of these, where he did attempt to make new laws, he was obliged to admit that his position was untenable. [Life of Lord Melburne, vol. ii, p. 301]. The theory that the business of a judge is to expound the law and not to make it, is really a corner stone at once of individual liberty and of constitutional government. If a judge makes a law, he may make a bad law or a good one, but in either case he is infringing upon the function of the legislature. So also if he allows evidence to be presented to the jury which is by the law of evidence inadmissible, he places a strain on the jury system which it ought not to be called upon to bear, and which if universally imposed would injure if not destroy it. From the point of view of individual liberty, judge-made law, which must be retrospective in its operation, may be used as an instrument of tyranny. If it be desirable to make a new law it is clear that it should be made by the properly constituted authority and after due deliberation, not in the comparative haste of a criminal trial and with special reference to a particular case.

1st. We come now to the first proposition of your correspondent, viz., that the exclusion of the Mrs. Hyams' insurance evidence in the Hyams' cases was an error. The im-

\*This letter was received too late for publication in our last number, but we publish it because the views of so prominent a man as J. M. are eminently worthy of attention.

propriety of discussing the details of criminal trials during their progress is fortunately no longer a matter of doubt. As the trial is still proceeding, I shall devote myself to the abstract question of the admissibility or otherwise of certain classes of evidence, avoiding any technical discussion of the law of evidence, for which, in any case, I should not be competent. The question is: Of what is a prisoner accused? He is accused of a certain crime, done upon a particular person, in a particular place at a particular time. Specification of an offence is a legal principle that has been hardly won and should not be lightly abandoned. The power to inflict punishment or indefinite imprisonment for an unspecified offence has been proved in numerous historical cases to be too dangerous a weapon to entrust into the hands of any public authority. Precision in the charge and precision in the proof is therefore at once good common sense and good law. Such precision involves clearly the absolute exclusion of all evidence but that which directly bears upon the precise charge which is the subject of trial. If a prisoner is accused of having committed more offences than one, he may be indicted for more offences than one; but evidence which is good in relation to one charge may not be, and in some cases cannot be, good in relation to another. Even if a prisoner has several previous convictions recorded against him, that is no proof that he robbed A.B. at C. on such and such a day. If, however, he is found guilty of robbing A.B. as charged, the previous convictions may be taken into account in determining the extent of his punishment.

Let us suppose a number of men upon whom suspicion rests of having murdered one man and of conspiring to murder another. Clearly, here are two separate offences. Proof of the one is unquestionably no proof of the other. It is entirely within the right of the Crown to prosecute upon both counts, but in any court of law in the world where strict procedure is observed, the mingling of evidence would not be permitted.

In a court of law what is to be got at is not truth in general, but the truth with reference to particular matters and to these alone. Speaking strictly, the truth of the fact that A.B. has endeavoured to infringe Article 96 of the penal code is quite irrelevant to the issue as to whether or not he has infringed Article 100. Justice is accurately represented as blindfolded. Her estimate of the weight of evidence in her scales must not be disturbed by the extraneous objects which would be presented to her if she were permitted to see them.

I should not have troubled you with so long a letter did it not seem to me that the point of view of "Fairplay Radical" is really pernicious. It is precisely misdescribed by his signature; this is, indeed, truly a pseudonym. His argument is neither Radical nor Fairplay. He is unfair to the judges, to the jury, and to our whole legal system. No doubt there are cases of miscarriage of justice in all countries. It is obviously more expedient that a guilty person should occasionally escape punishment, than that the liberties of the people should be endangered by the creeping in of lax practices into our law courts, and by the constant relaxation of the limits which, by means of a long series of struggles, our ancestors have imposed upon the exercise of public authority. The reunion of legislative and judicial functions implied in the argument of your correspondent after their hardly won separation would be a fatal retrogression.

Toronto, 28th November, 1895.

J. M.

#### THE COMING CONFLICT.

SIR,—Your timely words upon what seems at this hour to be the coming and inevitable conflict between the British Empire and the American Republic should receive the thanks of, and be heeded by, every official and subject of the Empire. Every mail brings word of a turbulent remark by some American politician. When Congressman Samuel C. Hyde, of Spokane, Wash., can say that "The English nation is our rival and enemy. I am one of those who believe this nation has a mighty destiny to fulfil, one which will not permit overlapping of this continent by a large part of the British Empire. War with Great Britain must come. I would love to enlist as a private soldier in that war," he expresses the secret if not the public sentiment of a majority of people in the Northern States.

The secret of this antipathy is not hard to find. England has not declined in power of arms or commerce as the fathers of the revolution and successors hoped, she would,



thus giving the hegemony of the English race to the republic. The conflict between species for existence is always more aggravated than it is between genera. Romanes tells us that "the struggle for existence is always most keen between closely allied species, because, from the similarity of their forms, habits, needs, etc., they are in closest competition." England and America are two of a kind: Our unsettled North-west territory is beginning to excite American cupidity; and owing to the peculiarities of settlement of the American States, we find bunched under the same form of Government two totally antagonistic principles together, Irish Catholicism and Puritanism, each of which in striving to mold England according to its own views, was subdued and driven out and found a shelter in the new land. It makes no difference that these principles were violently opposed to each other in their island homes. They have declared a truce here under the forms of the constitution, and now combine to ruin the power which bested them in the past.

The coming conflict is a matter of life and death to the Empire, therefore she should be prepared. The English statesman must give up his crude and misleading notions of an American alliance. Such an alliance will never come. No American politician would dare propose it. As you properly remarked: "The Empire on which the sun never sets, he will not put out one finger to save." His mission is not to save but to destroy.

How should we then prepare for the coming conflict? I answer by settling the North-West. The Atlantic fast service is a good thing, so is the Pacific cable, and above all the Canadian Pacific Railway. These, however, are but means to an end and not ends in themselves. The means we shall soon have sufficient for our purpose. The end will be accomplished only by years of effort. As Canada is the weakest Dominion, comparatively speaking, of the Empire, so of all parts of Canada, the great western plain is the most vulnerable.

The settlement of our virgin lands should be the first duty of a Canadian statesman, and yet how few Canadians know the value of these plains? S. A. Thompson tells us, in the New England Magazine for October, that, omitting British Columbia, Keewatin and Athabaska, totalling 904,000 square miles, I say, omitting reference to these districts, which nevertheless revel in parts in wealth of field and mine, we have, to use his words, "left then the Province of Manitoba and the District of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, forming a compact territory, extending about 400 miles north and south, and 900 miles east and west, and embracing an area of 359,000 square miles. If we draw a line through Harper's Ferry from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern line of Virginia, and take all west of that line to the Missouri river, embracing part of the two States named, and all of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, we shall have an American territory equal in extent and area, and in no wise superior in agricultural resources to the Canadian territory under consideration." He adds, with a sigh of genuine American regret for the loss of Naboths vineyard: "If the American people had realized the one hundredth part of the marvellous possibilities of the Canadian North-West, the northern boundary of the United States would have been put at '54.40,' no matter how much of a 'fight' had been necessary to fix it in that position." Of course he alludes to the Presidential campaign cry of 1846, based on the Oregon dispute "54.40 or fight."

If, then, we have such a magnificent heritage to improve, why, oh why do our people leave our dear Canada and go in shoals to the States? Many causes might be adduced, but one, I feel, is potent. It is *ignorance of the fact or disbelief of its reality*. Our people have not been educated up to the value of their inheritance. I must say we are slow in that respect. It is a sin of omission for which the press of Canada should cry "Peccavi." During 1893, 2,360 souls, and, in 1894, 2,588 souls left the American States and took up land in our territories. In 1894, 294 settlers from the State of Washington, 378 from Dakota, and 650 from Minnesota, States in the same longitude came under the British flag and settled in our domain. The people of the American West seem to know more and to care more about our new domain than the citizens of East Canada. Our press needs waking up.

Then the matter of bringing in British emigrants should

be taken in hand by the English and Canadian Governments, acting jointly and with a united purpose. It is a national disgrace that 75 per cent. of those leaving Britain during 1895, and up to September, amounting to 163,175 souls, should have gone to the United States.

Our national policy for the next twenty-five years at least should be one of immigration, all else should be made subordinate to that end. As a matter of fact all else should and will lead up to that end, and no other public policy needs to be sacrificed. The questions of tariff, eitherway, steamship lines, cables, and canals will all unite in furthering the end we have in view, viz., the settling and peopling of our Dominion and thus the strengthening of British power in the American continent.

If the conflict must come, providing we have 10,000,000 of people, I see no doubt of the result. The United States is not vulnerable for conquest, but the elements of decay, disunion, anarchy and dissolution are within its gates. I take it as an assured fact that the United States could not survive the effects of another civil war or of a foreign war equal to their civil one. A defeated union, after four years war such as we would give her, would never survive. It will be a happy day for the peace-loving nations of the world when by the increase of British power in this Hemisphere a check is offered to the truculent and anarchistic democracy of the new world.

R. E. A. LAND.

Hamilton, Nov. 25th. 1895.

#### "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE" AGAIN.

SIR,—Observing a defence of Christian Science in your columns I should like to make known to your readers a question put by me to the leader of the movement in this city, and its answer. I asked: "Do you acknowledge Jesus Christ to be God?" The answer was an unequivocal "No! He was the Son of God and therefore could not be God." "You would say then," I continued, "that my son, being the son of a man, could not be a man." To this I received the absurd reply that he might be a man presently, but was not one yet."

But the point to which I would specially call attention is that these people utterly deny the God-head of Jesus Christ, and must therefore be classed amongst the anti-Christians.

No one can join them without forsaking and denying Jesus Christ just as truly as a Christian of old denied Him by burning incense to heathen gods.

Personally I have no knowledge of any genuine miracles or cures wrought by them, though I know of several which have proved false. But I am fully prepared to admit that some genuine cures may be wrought. Miracles are, however, no proof of true doctrine. On the contrary we are expressly warned in Holy Writ that many shall come in Christ's Name and work signs and wonders to deceive if possible even the elect.

Is not that precisely the position of Christian Science. It is anti-Christian yet it labels itself Christian. It claims, and possibly possesses, the power of working signs and wonders, and it uses these for the express purpose of convincing others of its truth, and winning them also to deny the God-head of Jesus Christ. No doubt they have thus deceived many. Holy Scripture leads us to expect that every anti-Christ *will* deceive many. Nevertheless it is sad to see so many professing Christians turning away from their God and Lord merely for the sake of the bodily ease and healing they expect to get. In some cases they may get it. The devil takes care of his own. But they lose Christ and their souls, and what doth it profit them.

I have made serious charges I know, and I have not only substantiated them myself but will put it in the power of all to do so likewise. I challenge your correspondent or any recognized Scientist leader to give a direct answer to this question: "Do Christian Scientists believe that Christ Jesus, who was born of the Virgin Mary, is God?"

No true Christian will hesitate to answer that in the affirmative. But it will be found that these people will always either deny or evade it. The simple answer "Yes" they cannot give.

I will not bring so heavy an indictment under any assumed name.

ROBT. W. RAYSON.

Clerk in Holy Orders.

Kingston, Nov. 27th, 1895.

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### Personal.

It is stated that Harper Brothers, of New York, are to pay George DuMaurier ten thousand pounds for his next novel.

A handsome private car is being made at the Grand Trunk workshops for the use of the president, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

The death of Mr. Thomas Keyes leaves Sir Mackenzie Bowell the only surviving member of the first Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

A number of the Royal Canadian Humane Society's bronze medals were awarded recently to Toronto people who had been instrumental in saving life.

Arthur Arnold, the well-known English traveller and writer, is dead. He led an extremely active life, both as a politician and author. He was sixty two years of age.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. R. Landing and Capt. D. H. Macpherson, Inspector North-west Mounted Police, have been appointed extra A.D.C.'s to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Mr. L. J. Seargeant, the retiring general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company will be tendered a complimentary banquet by the citizens of Montreal on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17th.

It is regarded as altogether probable that next week's Canada Gazette will contain a proclamation calling Parliament to meet on January 2. Business will hardly be proceeded with until Jan. 9.

The retirement of Mr William Smith from the position of Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will, it is said, take place shortly. Mr. Smith is seventy five years of age. He has served his country well.

Mr. J. T. Bowerman, president of the Ottawa Teachers' Association, at a meeting of that organization on Saturday last, predicted if matters continue as they are going it will not be long before male teachers will be completely extinct.

By the death of the late Rev. Henry Edward Bell, B.A., at Chatton, Belford, England, the Church of England has lost its oldest clergyman. Mr. Bell, who was ninety years of age, was graduated at Oxford in 1834 and was ordained fifty-eight years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, Baptist minister of Jefferson City, Mo., who has returned from a three months' tour of Turkey and the Holy Land, says that United States Minister Terrell should be hanged. He declares that he has joined the Mohammedan Church, and is aiding in the persecution and killing of Christians, instead of protecting them.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University, a letter was received from Prof. Carlyle, of the Faculty of Applied Science, in which that gentleman stated that, owing to his acceptance of the office of mining superintendent for the Province of British Columbia he would be obliged to sever his connection with McGill University, his resignation to take effect at the close of the year.

The graduates of McGill University, Montreal, residing in and near New York, have formed a society, to be known as the New York Graduate Society of McGill University. The following are the officers for 1895-96: President, Rev. Edward H. Krans, M.A., LL.D., rector of St. Ann's Church, New York; vice-presidents, Dr. Welbred Nelson, New York; Dr. James Albert Mack, New York; Mr. William De Coursey Harnett, B.C.L., New York; secretary, Mr. Robert A. Gunn, B.Ap.Sc., New York; treasurer, Dr. Hiram N. Vineberg, New York; Executive Committee, Rev. Charles Bancroft, M.A., Nashua, N.H.; Dr. George S. Becket, V.S., New York, and Mr. James A. Stevenson, B.Ap.Sc., New York. The graduates of the various Faculties of McGill University residing in the United States number nearly five hundred, of whom fifty live in and near New York. The society will have a membership of resident and non-resident members. The founding of a scholarship for American matriculants is under discussion.

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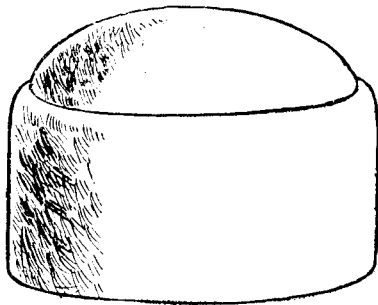
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**Personal.**

Mr. Hall Caine, Mrs. Caine, and the ir young son sailed on Wednesday from New York, en route to England.

Mr. W. B. Scarth arrived at Ottawa from Winnipeg Saturday evening, and started on his duties as Deputy Minister of Agriculture on Monday.

Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. Mr. Dickey left for Antigonish on Wednesday to attend the Conservative nominating convention, to be held there to-day.

The German Reichstag was opened on Tuesday. The speech from the throne referred especially to the friendly relations existing between Germany and all foreign powers.

The first Ministerial meeting in Cardwell was held last night at Bolton. There is to be a meeting at Alton this evening. Hon. Messrs. Foster and Montague are to address the meeting.

A large and influential gathering of McGill University graduates in Toronto met on Saturday evening and decided to organize a McGill Graduates' Society, which will be done to-morrow.

Alderman Brown has retired from the Mayoralty contest in Hamilton. There are now three men in the field—Mayor Stewart, Mr. Geo. E. Tuckett, and Alderman Colquhoun.

President Cleveland sent down his annual message to Congress on Tuesday. He referred to the Alaskan boundary and the Behring Sea claim, treating each subject in a friendly spirit.

The Rev. Dr. John Shaw, assistant Secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions, died Tuesday night. His death was the indirect result of injuries recently sustained from a trolley accident.

It is stated unofficially that the Minister of Trade and Commerce will shortly go to England on business connected with the cable scheme and the proposed Imperial subsidy for a fast Atlantic service to Canada.

Premier Greenway told a reporter that the Manitoba Legislature would be called to meet about the end of January. He says the statement that he will stand by the present school law is about right.

It is reported that Sir Mackenzie Bowell has cabled to London, asking Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, to proceed at once from London to Ottawa, to consult with the Government respecting the fast steamship tenders.

A banquet was recently tendered to Messrs. Justice Brooks and White, at Sherbrooke, Quebec. Unfortunately illness prevented Mr. Justice Brooks from being present. Mr. Justice White made an excellent speech, and the whole affair was a great success.

Sir James Grant, M.P., of Ottawa, was present in Chicago Saturday night at the St. Andrew's banquet, at which some six hundred of Old Scotland's sons were gathered. The New York banquet was held at Delmonico's and was a grand affair.

It is reported in Constantinople that, after a meeting of the Ambassadors on Tuesday, Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, notified the Turkish Government that if the firmans granting permission for extra guardships to pass through the Bosphorus are not granted by Saturday, a British gunboat will be sent through without the Sultan's permission.

Provincial Treasurer Harcourt has expressed his willingness to meet a deputation from the Hotel-Keepers' Association with reference to the sanitary reforms, for which the commercial travellers of the Province are pressing, upon Thursday, the 19th of this month, at 2.30 p.m. It is understood that the deputation will be a large one and will include representatives from nearly every riding.

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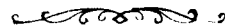
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Mutual .....	22,729,570
New York.....	21,576,751
Ætna.....	6,859,919
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Figures for the Canadian companies are stated on their own standards, which are on a less rigid basis than that of the Equitable.	
Canada..... (Est)	2,424,992
Confederation.....	401,673
Sun.....	463,874

<b>RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894.</b>	
<b>EQUITABLE....</b>	<b>125.40 p.c.</b>
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<b>EQUITABLE....</b>	<b>25.40 p.c.</b>
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<b>EQUITABLE....</b>	<b>\$8,181,068</b>
Mutual.....	8,010,801
New York.....	5,209,629
Ætna.....	1,165,678
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Canada..... (Est)	708,386
Confederation.....	64,545
Sun.....	135,024

<b>CASH DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1894.</b>	
<b>EQUITABLE....</b>	<b>\$2,139,735</b>
Mutual.....	1,308,345
New York.....	1,681,755
Ætna.....	806,859
<hr/>	
Canada.....	195,665
Confederation.....	57,342
Sun.....	22,306

<b>INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.</b>	
<b>EQUITABLE...</b>	<b>\$24,007,601</b>
Mutual.....	22,272,905
New York.....	18,452,023
Ætna.....	2,145,024
<hr/>	
Canada.....	980,231
Confederation.....	457,697
Sun.....	957,587

<b>INCREASE IN INTEREST INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.</b>	
<b>EQUITABLE...</b>	<b>\$4,658,645</b>
Mutual.....	3,882,736
New York.....	4,176,360
Ætna.....	534,458
<hr/>	
Canada.....	367,566
Confederation.....	122,691
Sun.....	156,453

<b>INCREASE IN TOTAL INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.</b>	
<b>EQUITABLE.</b>	<b>\$28,666,246</b>
Mutual.....	26,661,211
New York.....	22,650,562
Ætna.....	2,578,971
<hr/>	
Canada.....	1,337,716
Confederation.....	580,272
Sun.....	1,113,385

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Mutual.....	854,710,761
New York.....	813,294,160
Ætna.....	125,907,796
—	
Canada.....	66,807,397
Confederation.....	25,455,342
Sun.....	31,528,570

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 1894.	
<b>EQUITABLE</b>	<b>\$16,243,243</b>
Mutual.....	14,877,638
New York.....	12,343,884
Ætna.....	1,689,330
—	
Canada.....	1,255,200
Confederation.....	352,420
Sun.....	628,218

INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
<b>EQUITABLE</b>	<b>\$127,173,189</b>
Mutual.....	100,194,322
New York.....	103,551,792
Ætna.....	12,219,441
—	
Canada.....	8,790,591
Confederation.....	3,463,876
Sun.....	3,779,522

INCREASE IN SURPLUS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
<b>EQUITABLE</b>	<b>\$27,017,995</b>
Mutual.....	16,652,664
New York.....	14,883,707
Ætna.....	1,890,053
—	
Canada..... (Est)	1,119,954
Confederation.....	132,936
Sun.....	353,227

INCREASE IN ASSURANCE IN FORCE IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
<b>EQUITABLE</b>	<b>\$604,147,562</b>
Mutual.....	502,921,476
New York.....	583,911,574
Ætna.....	51,244,205
—	
Canada.....	32,796,538
Confederation.....	13,085,157
Sun.....	24,684,166

INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
<b>EQUITABLE</b>	<b>\$12,278,566</b>
Mutual.....	7,166,195
New York.....	8,930,048
Ætna.....	1,142,909
—	
Canada.....	613,613
Confederation.....	352,206
Sun.....	287,902

INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
<b>EQUITABLE</b>	<b>\$126,000,761</b>
Mutual.....	91,621,748
New York.....	97,643,828
Ætna.....	11,838,533
—	
Canada.....	8,533,803
Confederation.....	3,355,495
Sun.....	3,573,051

SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94.	
<b>EQUITABLE</b>	<b>\$46,259,509</b>
Mutual.....	41,384,129
New York.....	33,993,408
Ætna.....	8,266,020
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Canada..... (Est)	3,803,848
Confederation.....	775,302
Sun.....	663,592

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**Periodicals.**

The Marquis of Lorne contributes the opening paper of the December Quiver, writing a short sketch of the work carried on in the Princess Louise Home, an institution founded for the purpose of befriending girls who have no other means of help or protection. The Dean of Canterbury writes a study of the character of Jacob. Major Arthur Griffiths gives outsiders a glimpse into Sunday life in gaol, describing briefly how the day is spent by the prisoners. There are two short stories, by J. F. Rowbotham and Albert E Hooper, and two serials commence in this number, the first "The Junior Partner at Moreton's," by Fay Axtens, the second, "Andrew Clay's Awakening." This number concludes with a special pictorial supplement, "Leaders in the Church of God," which consists of an article on leading divines and others, accompanied with a number of illustrations, reproduced from photographs.

One of the best magazines devoted to the interests of scientific investigation is "Science," a weekly published in New York. The latest number, that of November 29th, contains as its opening article an extract from a report presented in 1893 to President Low, of Columbia College, recommending the establishment of courses in meteorology and a meteorological laboratory in connection with that University. There are comments on the Geologic Atlas of the United States, followed by a brief paper on "American Fossil Brachiopoda," written by Charles Schuchert, of the U.S. National Museum. Harold Jacoby gives some notes on Astro-photographic work to be carried out at Columbia College Observatory. The current notes on anthropology are provided by D. G. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania, while W. M. Davis contributes the notes on physiography. The number contains also a number of general scientific notes, and reviews of recent scientific literature.

The opening article in the December Cassell's Family Magazine is an exceedingly interesting one. The title is, "With the Troops at Aldershot," written by Mary Spencer Warren, and illustrated by reproductions of photographs taken by the author. The article is a sketch descriptive of a visit and inspection made at the Aldershot Barracks, and gives an account of the soldiers' life there. "My Trials as a Housekeeper" is a short but interesting narrative by Elizabeth L. Banks. Mr. Arthur Fish contributes a brief article on "Royal Sculptors," mentioning H. R. H., the Princess Louise, The Empress Frederick of Germany, Count Gleichen and his daughter, the Countess Feodora Gleichen, and the late Prince Louis Napoleon. Mr. Alfred F. Robbins gives an historical and descriptive sketch of the "Earliest House of Commons." Short stories are "The Czar's Diamond," by Huan Mee, and "The Blind Skipper," by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. Both the serials come to a conclusion, and the issue contains all its regular departments.

Outing for December contains at least two papers which should prove exceptionally interesting to all Canadian readers. The first is a brief sketch by the late Edmund P. Rogers on "Caribou Hunting in Quebec." The second is entitled "Characteristics of Canadian Football," and is written by Courtney Kingstone and C. A. S. Boddy, both well known in Toronto. Mr. Kingstone figured prominently this year on the half back line of Va city, the champion team of Canada. Mr. Boddy, of Osgoode Hall, has also a practical knowledge of the game, and the article they have written contains in essence all the features of the Canadian game. A comparison is drawn between the American system and our own, and all the differences are carefully pointed out. In speaking of the game as it should be played, the writers say: "First of all, unnecessary roughness, as far as possible, should be avoided. Here, indeed, the Canadian game shows to advantage, for by the 'off-side' rule, which is always strictly enforced, all wedge plays and interference are excluded. There is no doubt that this is now the very centre, the very nucleus of the American game. It is this which causes all the roughness. . . . Indeed, in this 'off-side' rule lies the root of the difference between the two games; and it is this, in the main,

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which excludes from our game the rougher element." Another interesting article is Lieut. Van Dusen's "On the Frontier Service." Lenz's "World Tour Awheel" is continued in this number. There is an article on "Skating," by Edward W. Sandys. Edmund French writes about Caiman hunting in Mexico. "An Outing in Labrador" is a pleasant sketch by R. G. Taber. "Riverside" gives us a hunting sketch in "The Cream of the Vale," a brief paper on English fox hunting. The short stories in this number are "A River Between," by Florence Guertin, and "Charlie," by Ralph Bergengren.

The editor writes the first article in The Methodist Magazine for December, contributing an illustrated sketch of Petra, the Rock City of Edom, the rediscovery and exploration of which has been so remarkable, in view of the fact that the city had been forgotten for a thousand years. The city, while it existed, stood at the foot of Mount Hor, two days journey south of the Dead Sea, and its natural beauties and architectural remains are even now very impressive. It was not until the year 1811 that Burkhart discovered its forgotten site. There is an interesting sketch of Gibraltar, one of Britain's "Keys of Empire," and also, immediately following this, a descriptive account of Erfurt, the Capital of old Thuringia, a town through which Luther passed in the year 1520, when on his way to attend the Diet of Worms. The Rev. W. S. Blackstock contributes an article concerning Charles Grandison Finney, whom the writer styles "A Latter-Day Prophet." The serial, "The Elder's Sin," by Amelia E. Barr, is continued in this number.

The Badminton Magazine is essentially devoted to the interests of sports and pastimes. It invariably contains interesting articles, splendidly illustrated. The November number, just to hand, is no exception to the rule, for the articles in it are both very readable and well-timed. Perhaps the one which will attract most attention at present, in view of the recent yachting trouble, is Mr. Horn's, "The America Cup," which is a brief history of the cup and the races sailed for it. There is a review, by Alfred E. T. Watson, of the horse races in England during the present year. Mr. C. B. Fry contributes an article on "Football." Lord Willoughby de Broke writes about "Fox-hunting." Other articles in this number are "The Shot-gun in Norway," by Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.; "A Night's Netting," by the Hon. John Scott-Montagu, M.P.; "Among the Sea-birds," by Mr. R. B. Lodge; "Old Sporting Prints," by Hedley Peck; "After the Wild Deer," by Sir John Edwards-Moss, Bart., and "An Autumn Holiday," by the Countess of Malmesbury.

The University of Toronto Quarterly begins a new volume with the issue for November. The opening paper is contributed by F. Tracy, B.A., Ph.D., who writes about "The Scottish Philosophy." Mr. Tracy's paper is decidedly interesting and shows signs of most careful preparation. T. Squair, B.A., gives us a brief commentary of Honoré d'Urfé's "Astrée," a work which was very popular in the beginning of the seventeenth century. R. H. Coats, '96, in "Some Phases of Altruria," deals with the old ideals of a constitution based upon altruistic principles. Wm. A. Parks, B.A., reviews the development of the science of Mineralogy. J. C. Gleshan writes about "Celestial Mechanics: Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Newton." The concluding paper, by G. B. Wilson, '94, is perhaps the most readable in the number. This paper treats of "The Fall of the English Monasteries." Mr. Wilson sketches the development of early Christian Monasticism, and quotes freely from Gasquet and Froude in depicting monastical life as viewed by partial historians. The suppression of the monasteries is entered into in full, while the necessity of this suppression is maintained by the writer.

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The Nineteenth Century is another of the reviews which presents a long table of contents, the subjects of the articles contributed varying vastly in depth of thought, choice of subject, and literary interest. Mr. Gladstone's essay on "Bishop Butler and His Censors" will attract the attention of the majority of the readers of the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Gladstone makes a close examination of the criticisms of four writers, who, without denying the power and high moral and philosophic rank of Bishop Butler, have taken objection to some of his main positions, in some cases to the general lines of his argument. These four writers, of whom Mr. Gladstone treats in his usual scholarly manner are Mr. Bagshat, Miss S. S. Hennell, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and Mr. Matthew Arnold. Mr. Gladstone explains, and criticizes in a clear and forcible manner, the arguments used by these four writers in their criticisms of Bishop Butler. Mr. Herbert Spencer reviews Lord Salisbury's address on Evolution, delivered before the British Association last year. In drawing to a conclusion Mr. Spencer says: "How utterly different the popular conception of evolution is from evolution as rightly conceived will now be manifest. The prevailing belief is doubly erroneous—contains an error within an error. The theory of natural selection is wrongly supposed to be identical with the theory of organic evolution; and the theory of organic evolution is wrongly supposed to be identical with the theory of evolution at large. . . . From his place of vantage Lord Salisbury might have done much to dissipate these delusions; but, unhappily, both his language and his arguments have tended to do the reverse." Mr. H. Somers Somers deals with the Venezuelan boundary dispute, bringing out in the course of his article the attitude of the United States and Great Britain with regard to South America generally. Mr. T. C. Hayllar, in "The Chinese View of Missionaries," while in no wise depreciating the efforts of those who labour for Christ in the Far East, points out that the question of Christianizing the Chinese is one which has two sides. "With the Chinese," says the writer, "the pressing necessity of the hour seems to be the return of the missionaries to the ports. Not only, as I think I have shown, are they within their rights in the matter, but I believe its refusal will entail future disasters on the missionaries themselves. The present temper of the Chinese seems to be sullen and dangerous. Mr. Wilfrid Ward, in

"The Rigidity of Rome," discusses the question of reunion between Rome and the people of England, and points out that the divergences and misconceptions between Roman Catholics and Anglicans are at present too deep and extensive to allow any direct approach of reunion. This, the writer says, seems to be clearly indicated in the Pope's letter to the English people, yet, he continues, "it seems equally plain on the surface that the letter is intentionally a step in the direction of recognizing that 'the state of siege' is past—that it is designed to invite Englishmen to look on their Roman Catholic countrymen as fellow workers for the good of their country, and to encourage among Roman Catholics a feeling of brotherhood with those who are separated from them." Mr. Ward's paper is one worthy of most careful perusal. An article in the October Nineteenth Century contained assertions that agnosticism is prevalent to a large extent in the two great Universities of England. This month's Review contains two answers to the article, one from Cambridge, by Mr. R. B. Fellows, the other from Oxford, by Mr. H. Legge. Both claim that Mr. Dean has drawn a very inaccurate picture of the young University man and his surroundings, while acknowledging that much he has said in his article is true, in respect to the religious feeling; although in regard to many of the conclusions he draws from his statements much exception can be taken. Lieut. Colonel Ayde contributes an interesting article on "The Past and the Future of Gibraltar." Among other papers in this number we might mention: "Hulderico Schmidel," by R. B. Cunningham Graham, "Art Connoisseurship in England," by Sir Charles Robinson, and "Indian Frontiers and Indian Finance," by Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

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ASTREE, by *T. Squir, B.A.*

SOME PHASES OF ALTRURIA, by *R. H. Coats, '96.*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF MINERALOGY, by *W. A. Parks, B.A.*

CELESTIAL MECHANICS: Ptolemy, Copernicus and Newton, by *J. C. Glasgow.*

THE FALL OF THE ENGLISH MONASTERIES, by *G. B. Wilson, B.A.*

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Literary Notes.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, George P. Lathrop, James Whitcomb Riley, J. T. Trowbridge, and Robert Louis Stevenson are among the contributors to the Christmas St. Nicholas.

The Century will produce each month, for the present, a painting by J. G. Vibert, with a brief explanatory narrative contributed by the artist. The subject in the Christmas number is "The Grasshopper and the Ant."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have recently published: "The Comedies of William Shakespeare," with many illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey; "The Red Cockade," by Stanley J. Weyman; and "A House-Boat on the Styx," by John Kendrick Bangs.

Capt. Charles King is writing a new story, which is soon to be published by F. Tennyson Neely. His latest work, "Fort Frayne," published in July, has already reached its sixth edition, and has evidently proven the most popular and saleable of all this author's writings.

A new edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's charming little book, "The Child's Garden of Verses," is to be issued immediately by the Scribners. It is fully and attractively illustrated by Charles Robinson, a young English artist whose work has attracted much favourable attention.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. published recently a Cambridge edition of the poetical works of Oliver Wendell Holmes; also Henry D. Thoreau's "Poems of Nature." This volume includes all of Thoreau's poems that it has been possible to procure, and cannot fail to be welcome to all admirers of the poet.

The statement has recently been made in several American papers that Will Carleton is writing very little nowadays, and stays at home nursing his health." The statement is true with these exceptions: Mr. Carleton writes more and lectures more than ever, has just published a book of new poems, has a book of prose nearly ready for the press, is in perfect physical health, and has been so almost uninterruptedly for the past ten years.

We learn that the poems of our Canadian poet, Mrs. Harrison (Seranus), have a good representation in the splendid anthology of Victorian poets forthcoming from Mr. of Stedman. The Literary World says: "The Bookman has contributed to the amusing list of typographical errors by referring to the work as the 'Victorian Anthropology,' and comments that when the editor saw this in type he probably felt like committing anthropophagy."

J. A. Mitchell, the editor of Life, having won a reputation both as an artist and satirist, has just entered upon a new field with his novel, "Amos Judd," published by Scribner. He has done a very original thing in transplanting a young prince from northern India to the staid environment of a quaint New England village. The novel is, first of all, a love story. A weirdly supernatural element also pervades the tale, founded on the young prince's strange prophetic vision.

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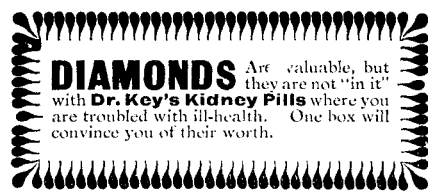
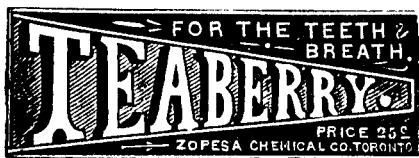
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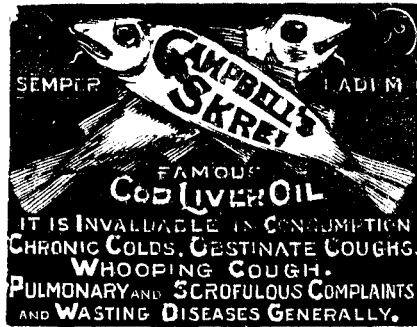
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Curry, Baker & Co., 70 Victoria Street.  
Darling, Sproat, & Pearson, The Mail Building.  
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