

THE WEEK:

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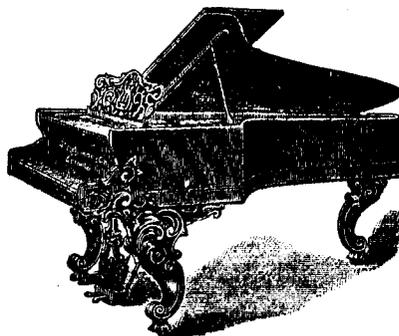
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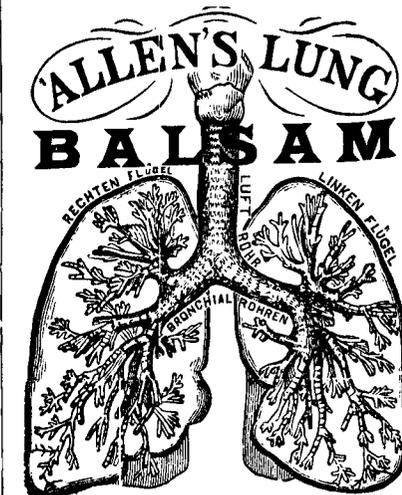
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any other person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

WE are sorry to remark that the "Scottish Home Rule Association," to which we have already drawn attention, seems resolved to continue its quite unnecessary and mischievous work. It will not be possible for us, this week, to comment upon the proceedings at the meeting; but we shall probably have the painful duty on a future occasion, of exposing the fallacies propounded thereat.

"THEY, (the Government) stand for the National Policy, for the principle of ample protection to Canadian Industries, for Canada for Canadians—against Annexation, against Free Trade, against Unrestricted Reciprocity, against Commercial Union." Such is the *Empire's* interpretation of Sir John A. Macdonald's recent speech at the Sherbrooke banquet. The complaint is sometimes made with reference to the speeches of leading members of the Dominion Government, particularly those of the Premier, that they deal in generalities and cross-firing at political opponents but fail to discuss broad questions of policy. Sir John A. Macdonald's speech above referred to, if rightly interpreted by the *Empire*, is not open to this criticism. It makes the one broad issue between the two great Canadian parties, the tariff issue. This is well. The question is worthy of the fullest consideration and discussion—worthy to be made the battle-ground of Canadian, as it is likely to be of American, politics for many years to come. If we must have parties, it is infinitely better for all concerned that they should be divided on a great question of principle and policy than that they should be engaged in a mere struggle for office. Much will depend on the still unprejudiced outcome of the Presidential contest, but in almost any conceivable event the reciprocity question in some form is pretty sure to be the question in Canada for the next three years at least.

MR. VANHORNE's letter in the *Mail*, in defence of the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the matter of the Red River Valley Railway Crossing, will have been read with much interest by all who wish to know the first-named company's views in regard to its own case and

conduct. The major part of the letter simply explains a fact which seemed scarcely to need explanation, viz., that the legislation of Parliament at its last session had reference only to the annulling of clause 15 (the monopoly clause) of the Canadian Pacific contract, and said nothing whatever as to the question of crossings. Hence Mr. VanHorne argues that the Canadian Pacific was left in exactly the same position as the Grand Trunk and other roads holding Dominion charters, and has the same right to resist the crossing of its track by other railroads. Mr. VanHorne also points out the obvious truth that level crossings are danger points needing ample safeguards. He further contends that the Canadian Pacific Company has a right, if it chooses, to dispute the right of the Red River Valley Railway to cross its lines at all, and even to question the constitutionality of the Act of the Manitoba Legislation chartering that railway, and claims that in a supposed analogous case "the officers of the Grand Trunk Railway would be guilty of neglect of duty did they not seek by every proper means to protect the property entrusted to their charge from injury," the injury referred to being, by inference from the context, competition in business.

It is well that Mr. VanHorne has at length seen fit to argue the question. His letter begins with an allusion to the presumed ability of most readers to distinguish between rhyme and reason. May we not assume in like manner that most readers are capable of distinguishing between the strictly legal or technical, and the moral meaning and obligation of a contract, and of perceiving that the grossest injustice may sometimes be done under cover of the strict letter of a law? It is literally true that in the agreement quoted, whereby the Canadian Pacific Company consented to the annulling of the monopoly clause of its contract with the Dominion Government, "the Red River Valley Railway was not referred to, nor any other railway," and that "the Province of Manitoba was not a party to the agreement, and the Company had nothing to do with the Province in the matter." But did not every intelligent man in and out of Parliament know that the prime object of the legislation was to enable the Red River Valley Railway to enter the Province and cross the Canadian Pacific as often as necessary? Would Parliament and the country have consented to the guarantee on any other understanding? Could the Dominion Government, the other party to the agreement, have intended that it should still be a matter of doubt whether the Manitoba Government could complete the Red River Valley Railway, so as to secure the competition which was its reason-to-be? Is the Canadian Pacific, and Mr. VanHorne as its President, not under the same moral obligation which binds any man of honour to abide by the obvious intention of a contract, or, as a writer on ethics would put it, to abide by an agreement in the sense in which he understands the party with whom the agreement is made to understand it? Either Mr. VanHorne must admit that the Canadian Pacific is guilty of violating the spirit of its covenant with the Government and Parliament, that is, with the whole country, Manitoba included, or he must fall back on the theory that corporations, having no souls, are incapable of moral obligations; that they can be bound only by the strict letter of contracts; and that all arguments based on equity rather than law are to it and its officers mere "blatherings." In that case the burden is shifted to the Dominion Government, and the country, Manitoba included, must hold it responsible for any failure to secure the full measure of rights and liberties for which the guarantee of the Canadian Pacific bonds was given as an ample equivalent.

It can hardly be necessary to add that the foregoing is without reference to the necessary and undoubted right of the Dominion Government to regulate the mode in which any railway built under its charter shall be crossed. The Manitoba Commissioner asked it to determine the mode of crossing; hence that point is out of the discussion. Some very serious queries are suggested by Mr. VanHorne's bold assertion that "the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Company is its own property, bought and paid for with its own money, and, subject only to certain laws in the public interest, it is just as sacred to the purposes of the company, as is Mr. Goldwin Smith's hearthstone sacred to his uses." Are then the millions of dollars and the millions of acres given by the country an absolute gift, and does the Canadian Pacific Company really hold in fee simple a belt of Canadian territory stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

Mr. VanHorne's contention covers even more than this for it implicitly denies the right of the Provincial Governments to trench upon this great domain, even for provincial purposes, though these governments exercise that right over the property of private owners. But there is another question of vital importance to the other provinces as well as to Manitoba which demands immediate solution, the question, viz., as to the meaning of clauses 306 and 307 of the Dominion Railway Act. If these clauses really mean, as they seem to mean, that any provincial line of railway which crosses a Dominion line, becomes by virtue of such crossing itself a Dominion line, it is time that all the provinces knew the fact. It is clearly a consequence to which no province will willingly assent, and if such is the meaning and intention of the act, the sooner the provinces insist upon its repeal or amendment the better for the future peace of the Confederation.

THERE is, perhaps, nothing in which the shortsightedness of our modern civilization is more apparent than in the comparative cheerfulness with which we pay for the maintenance of prisons and courts, and all the costly appliances of punitive justice, contrasted with our indifference or parsimony in the use of means for the prevention of crime. As an exception to the rule it is pleasing to note the initial success of the Mimico Industrial School, as shown by the reports read at its annual meeting the other day. Those who have begun and so far carried on this work are doing good service to the country and to humanity. The principle on which such schools are based is eminently in accord with common-sense philanthropy. They so manifestly begin at the right end of the sociological tangle that the wonder is they have not long since been established in every intelligent community on such a scale as to leave it no longer necessary for any boy or girl to be trained in the streets and gutters as a future public nuisance, or in the still more poisonous atmosphere of the purlieus of vice and crime, as a candidate for penitentiary honours. Industrial Schools of the Mimico stamp are already doing a great work, and are destined, we believe, to do a still greater work.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAURIE, M.P. for Shelburne, N.S., writes us complaining of a sentence in a paragraph on the first page of THE WEEK of Oct. 4. The sentence, referring to the unseating of General Laurie for bribery by agents, was as follows: "No one acquainted with the facts would, it is believed, deny that the promise of Government expenditures by and on behalf of the candidate thus unseated had more to do with securing his return than all the personal bribery that could be accomplished by a dozen agents." General Laurie says: "I was the member and was unseated by a decision of Judge Smith after a trial lasting eight days. Attempts were made to prove that promises of Government expenditures had been made by me and on my behalf. These attempts utterly failed. Not a vestige of proof was forthcoming. Assertions to the same effect were made by extreme partisans in the House of Commons. They were promptly and unhesitatingly contradicted by me."

GENERAL LAURIE's protest calls for a few remarks. The statement complained of was incidental, the main object of the paragraph being to condemn a misuse of Government influence in elections which we cannot but believe to be common and most prejudicial to the free and proper working of our representative institutions. We see no reason to suppose that it is peculiar to the Conservative party, or to the Dominion Government, although for obvious reasons its use in Dominion elections is more mischievous and dangerous, though not more reprehensible, than in Provincial elections. From the very nature of such influence it may not be cognizable or susceptible of easy proof in a court of law. It seldom takes so bold a form as in the recent election in Montreal East, during which, according to a statement openly made in the Montreal papers, and, so far as we are aware hitherto uncontradicted, a telegram from a Dominion Minister promising a post-office in a certain locality was read from the platform at a public meeting, and in the presence of one or more Dominion Ministers who occupied seats on that platform but uttered no protest. In regard to the election referred to in Shelburne, we of course accept unreservedly General Laurie's statement as to the absence of evidence in court. But he will scarcely, we think, deny that one of the considerations urged in favour of his nomination in the first instance, and one which had great weight with those members of the other party who supported him, was that it was desirable in the interests of the country to have a representative who would have influence with the Government in the matter of grants and patronage; that, pending the trial of the petition which resulted in the unseating of Mr. Robertson, it was stated by Ministers of the Crown in Parliament that certain public works had been undertaken in the country

owing to the representations of General Laurie; and that during the summer following General Laurie visited the different ports along the coast of Shelburne County in a Government steamer, on a tour of inspection, the object of which was understood to be to ascertain what public works, such as lighthouses, breakwaters, buoys, etc., were needed, with a view to having them constructed by the Dominion Government. The impression that would be made by such a statement in Parliament and such a use of a Government vessel may be readily inferred. Whether and how far they fall short in effect of promises made "by and on behalf of" the Conservative candidate must be left to the judgment of the reader.

APROPOS of the foregoing, it may not be amiss to quote a couple of extracts from articles in papers friendly to the Government, which have fallen under our notice since the receipt of General Laurie's letter. The first is from the *Halifax Herald*:

"Now every intelligent elector must see that if these public works are needed there can be nothing wrong in having them constructed. And if General Laurie is assisting in any way in inducing the authorities to construct them, he is doing the county a genuine service. But if the county, at the dictation of a clique of Grit wire pullers, turns him out for doing this, it must certainly be taken as an intimation that the county does not want any of these works constructed." The second is from the *Toronto Empire*:

"We have already spoken of the active part taken by the Government of Nova Scotia in the contest; one of the reasons for their activity is at least curious, if not unique. This Government had placed on the statute book a conditional provision to subsidize a railway in which the constituency was deeply interested. The condition was that the Dominion Government should also subsidize the enterprise. The Provincial Government were without money and did not wish to carry out their engagement. They reasoned that if Shelburne were to elect a candidate supporting the Dominion Government, his influence would secure the Dominion grant, whereas if the constituency would elect an unimportant opponent, such as Mr. Congdon would have proved, the Dominion grant would not be secured and the Provincial Government would not be called upon for theirs, with the Provincial treasury empty and the Legislature disinclined to authorize the debt that would have to be incurred."

That which THE WEEK was and is anxious to condemn is the subtle but potent form of bribery which is involved in the implication, whether conveyed by Ministers in Parliament or Legislature, or by canvassers and newspapers, that the outlay of public money in a given constituency will be affected by the politics of the representative chosen. It goes without saying that the expenditure of public funds should be absolutely independent of any partisan considerations. Each of the above quotations, which are picked up at random, either assumes the correctness of the belief that the Dominion Government does act on a principle which is undeniably unjust, and corrupt, or fails to resent an imputation which should be regarded as both insulting and libellous. It would be unfair, of course, to hold the Government responsible for the arguments of all its supporters; but it is tolerably clear that if the Government denied such charges and resented with proper warmth such imputations by its friends, a change would soon come over the spirit of the press which supports it.

It is pleasing to note the cordial unanimity with which the public and press, without regard to politics, have recognized the fitness and wisdom of the selections made in the recent judicial appointments. It would be hard to say whether the elevation of Mr. Justice Patterson to the Supreme Court Bench, or the appointment of Mr. James MacLennan, Q.C., to the judgeship thus made vacant, is the more warmly commended. It will redound to the lasting credit of Sir John A. Macdonald, that he has almost uniformly shown himself so well able to rise above partisan considerations in making such appointments. If in any case an exception has occurred it was the exception which proves the rule. The result is that the Dominion judiciary is, on the whole, one which will compare favourably with that of any other country, and, which is of still greater importance, one whose ability and integrity command the confidence of Canadians. It is comforting to know that there is at least one department of Government patronage into which the pernicious influence of political partizanship is rarely able to enter.

THE Secretary of the "Anti-Poverty" Society, in Toronto, mildly complains that the recent refusal of the Ministerial Association to receive a deputation from that society was based on a mis-apprehension, and courteously requests the Association to re-consider its decision against receiving the deputation. We are somewhat disposed to hope that the request may be acceded to. It would be interesting and could do no harm to hear what the more intelligent members of a society whose very name seems to suggest

only the impracticable and the absurd can have to say with regard to the objects of the society, and the methods by which it seeks to attain those objects. If, as alleged, and as seems very likely, members of the Ministerial Association sometimes feel it their duty to allude to what they may naturally enough regard as the visionary and mischievous teachings of such an organization, it would seem but fair that the representatives of the organization criticized should be heard in their own defence. Moreover, the present time is one in which—as is being constantly declared by some of the ablest clergymen in Europe and America—social problems are supreme, and should be carefully studied by those whose profession leads them to discuss the highest themes. If, as it seems reasonable to suppose, the representatives of the "Anti-Poverty" Society are in daily contact with those classes which are said to be steadily drifting beyond the reach of ordinary church influence, it is quite possible that the best informed minister might pick up some helpful fact or idea while listening to what they have to say. But, whatever may be thought best in reference to this particular case, if it be admitted that the problems which most earnestly press for solution by the philanthropists and Christian thinkers of the day are sociological rather than theological, might not local Ministerial Associations do much good by giving a considerable portion of their time to the study of such questions in their practical aspects, as they present themselves in the respective localities? The question is respectfully submitted.

WITHIN a few days from the date of this writing the result of the great contest in the United States will be known. Four years ago the Democratic party was restored to power after twenty-four consecutive years of Republican rule. The election of Mr. Cleveland marked the dying out of the old slavery and war issues, and the incoming of a new set of political questions. The one most prominently before the nation at that date was that of civil service reform. During their long lease of power the leaders of the Republican party had degraded the great army of public servants to a condition in which each felt that his means of living depended upon his contributing freely and fighting strenuously for the party. By the use of patronage and the assessment of tribute the whole civil service system was made to work with the precision and relentlessness of a machine. Thousands of the better class of Republicans, as well as large numbers of independent citizens, had become thoroughly disgusted and alarmed, and recognizing in Mr. Cleveland the champion of Civil Service Reform, gave him their votes. To this "Mugwump" vote he undoubtedly owed his election.

How President Cleveland has kept his pledges in regard to Civil Service reform can best be determined by striking a balance between the majority and minority reports of the Civil Service Commission which reported a few weeks ago. According to the one he has falsified every pledge and unblushingly prostituted the vast patronage of his high office to partisan uses. According to the other he has effected great reforms and introduced into many of the departments of the public service a new order of things, though he has not been able as yet to cleanse all the stalls of the Augean stable. It will be well remembered that during the earlier years of his administration he won golden opinions by his firmness in resisting the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon him by the leaders of his own party. During the last year or two he has given way to that pressure most disappointingly, and suffered the public service in many of its departments, at least, to lapse into the old ways. Republican officials have been dismissed by wholesale, though usually not without some show of cause, and their places given to Democrats. It is impossible to predict with any approach to accuracy to what extent the professions he now renews of good intentions in regard to the reform of the Civil Service will help Mr. Cleveland in his second candidature. It seems pretty certain that large numbers of the Independents have lost faith in him, and have returned to their party allegiance. But, on the other hand, many friends of reform, while admitting and resenting his backslidings, will still probably vote for him on the logical principle that it is better to choose the less of two evils, since to elect Mr. Harrison, which would be virtually to enthrone Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, would make the last state of the nation, in this respect, worse than the first, and remit the Civil Service system, half-washed, to its wallowing in the mire.

BUT, however the struggle may be decided, the question of Civil Service reform will not have been, in this case, as it was four years ago, the controlling principle. The new issue of Tariff Reform has been, and is likely to be for years to come, the great question in presence of which all others are dwarfed. If Cleveland is elected, the boldness with which he threw

down the gauntlet and compelled the great national duel to be fought on a question of economics, will be lauded as the crowning proof of his political foresight. If he is defeated, his rashness in throwing all his forces into this dangerous breach will be denounced as the cause of the disaster. Nor can it be denied that Canada has a vital interest in this aspect of the struggle, since, situated as we are, our own fiscal policy must be greatly affected by that of our neighbours. Whether it will be affected for good by the triumph of the Democrats or the Republicans, is a question upon which opinion will, we suppose, be as much divided on this side the lakes as on the other. In all other respects it will be, we fancy, very much a matter of indifference to Canadians whether Cleveland or Harrison is elected. No doubt at the commencement of the campaign Canadian sympathy was largely on the side of Cleveland. But seldom has a man in high office lowered himself more rapidly in the opinion of the outside world than has he, during the campaign. The two outrageous transgressions of international courtesy—his Retaliation Message, and his treatment of Lord Sackville—have so unmistakably stamped Mr. Cleveland as a time-serving politician whose ruling passion is desire for office, that whether elected or rejected, he can never again take the high place in the world's respect which was by almost universal consent given him before the commencement of this campaign.

SINCE last issue the diplomatic incident at Washington has culminated in very decided action by the American Government. By direction of the President the Secretary of State informed the British Government that Lord Sackville was no longer acceptable as the Queen's Minister at Washington, at the same time notifying Lord Sackville of the purport of the despatch. This harsh and hasty action has naturally excited a good deal of indignation in England, and called forth some sharp criticism of American institutions and manners. Seeing that but a week had elapsed since complaint had been made to the British Government, the assumption that the latter had declined to take action in the matter was certainly unwarranted by civilized diplomatic usage. The Governments of great nations are not usually so precipitate in disciplining their agents at foreign courts for slight lapses in judgment. At the same time, since Lord Sackville unquestionably blundered and the United States Government is technically within its rights, nothing remains but to accept the rough rebuke with the best grace possible. Whether Lord Salisbury will deem it necessary to appoint at once a successor to the Minister dismissed with so scant ceremony, remains to be seen. Whether the Washington Government will presently blush at the recollection of its glaring discourtesy, will depend, we suppose, upon the gentlemanly instincts and training of the coming President and administration.

MR. DANIEL HAND, of Clinton, Conn., has given to the American Missionary Association a donation of somewhat over a million dollars, the income of which is to be used for the education of the coloured people of the South. This is said to be the largest gift ever bestowed by a single individual for the use of a benevolent society. The object is a wise as well as a noble one. The difficult questions still existing between North and South would be more effectually solved by the speedy education of the Negro than by any other means that can be devised. Never until the freed-men and their descendants are trained to think and act for themselves with ordinary intelligence will they cease to be the sport of mischief-makers, and the tools of designing politicians. This work of education is a gigantic task, but if a number of wealthy Northerners could but be induced to take hold of it in the spirit of Mr. Hand the thing would soon be done. The condition of the gift is that not more than \$100 of the income shall be used for the education of any one pupil. The design of this provision seems to be to secure that the fund shall not be lavished in securing an extended collegiate course for a few favourites, but shall be so distributed as to secure a moderate training for the largest possible number. It is to be presumed that the Association will also see to it that the aid so given shall be made a means of stimulating, not discouraging, the spirit of self-help. Mr. Hand's splendid liberality should have a salutary influence in another direction, inasmuch as, in the words of the *Christian Union*, "it hints at a spirit between North and South which, in its Christian elevation and breadth, stands in beautiful contrast with much of the current writing and talking on that subject."

THE Black Mountain Expedition (Northern India) to which we referred a few weeks since, had not at last accounts been brought to a successful issue. Fire and sword had been carried into the territory of the offending mountaineers, village after village had been burnt, but the tribes had not sent in their submission. They were proving themselves unusually stub-

born, though they have in all probability come to terms before this time. The expedition, whatever its result, cannot bring much glory to the British arms. To make war on unresisting villages, by destroying buildings and crops, may be, as the *Spectator* says, "the only way of reaching these mountaineers when they take to robbery and murder," but it must be as repulsive to the true soldierly instinct as it is to the sentiment of civilians. Is there really no other way of protecting British soldiers and native subjects than by adopting barbarian modes of warfare? This question will probably be asked by some member of Parliament at the coming session, as it is already being asked by private Englishmen whose hearts revolt against such a method of protecting British interests.

THE statistical returns of the export trade of India during the last ten years show a very considerable and gratifying increase in almost all the chief products of the country. The amount of raw cotton exported has risen from 93,800,000 to 134,700,000 rupees, wheat from 28,700,000 to 86,200,000 rupees, and rice from 69,500,000 to 88,300,000 rupees. In cotton twist and yarn there has been a largely increased export—from 7,400,000 to 34,100,000 rupees. The only marked falling off is in opium which declined from 123,700,000 to 110,700,000 rupees. The tables further show that the growth indicated has been steady and is still kept up, the total export trade of India, which has increased about 35 per cent. in the ten years, having been larger last year than in any year preceding. The figures respecting cotton and wheat are particularly suggestive. They point to undeveloped possibilities which have a serious meaning for America, no less than for Europe. But increased abundance of food and clothing must be in direct line with the world's well-being.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE: OMISSIONS.

IN our first article on this subject we referred to the absence, from the Encyclical Letter and from the resolutions, of certain topics which we might have expected to find treated of in the utterances of the Bishops. It has been said that some of these topics have been avoided from timidity on the part of the bishops, and that various other subjects have been treated in a half-hearted, vacillating kind of way, which gives the reader a very indifferent opinion of the intellectual power and courage of the assembly.

On these accusations we may, generally, remind our readers of a remark made in one of the first of these articles, which, after our careful consideration of the Letter, we are able to repeat with increased emphasis. We remarked then that moderation of statement, instead of being a proof of cowardice, is often the surest evidence of courage. We do not generally reckon a violent man to be necessarily a courageous man. Self-control is certainly an element in the highest kind of courage, and this is particularly true in regard to human speech.

The Bishop of Liverpool, Dr. Ryle, has incidently brought out the fact of the unanimity of the bishops. This unanimity, he wrote to the *Times* to say, was non-existent. "I myself, for one, had no voice or hand in drawing up the Encyclical. I saw no rough draft of it after it was drawn up. I never read a line of it before it appeared in the columns of the *Times*. In short I must disclaim any responsibility for its contents." To this the Archbishop replies with great courtesy: "The draft Encyclical Letter, embodying the reports and resolutions of the month, was, after full notice on the previous days, read over, first as a whole, and then again for discussion, paragraph by paragraph, in the presence of the whole Conference, with the exception of the few bishops (eight out of 145) who were on that day prevented by illness or other causes from being present."

The London *Spectator*, a paper conducted with great ability, moderation and good taste, remarks upon this: "It now appears that 'pressing diocesan engagements' prevented the Bishop of Liverpool from being present and taking part in the discussions of the Conference. But what right had he to assume that his solitary dissent must have been shared by many other bishops. He now admits that he is 'in the unpleasant position of being one of a very small minority.' It would be more correct to say that he is in a minority of one, for it may be fairly assumed that the silence of the other seven prelates who were unavoidably absent means assent."

We cannot feel sorry that the Bishop of Liverpool has received so effective a rebuff. We would gladly cherish kindly memories of Bishop Ryle. He is a man of real ability, and no one can doubt his sincerity and good faith, but much of his public action serves to explain his acknowledged failure as a bishop, altho' he, a Low Churchman, was appointed to

probably the lowest church diocese in England. Ruling a country parish where he was undisputed head, and writing forcible evangelical tracts, which were much lauded and largely circulated, may not have been the best preparation for governing a populous and important diocese.

Indeed there was, in the attitude of the Bishop towards the diocese, a look of playing to the gallery, which educated people never enjoy very much, and which is least of all becoming in a bishop. But there was something worse than this. "We do not," says the *Spectator*, "quarrel with the Bishop of Liverpool for being in a minority of one. What is reprehensible is his implied imputation on the good faith of the Primate without taking the trouble to ascertain the facts."

The *Advocatus diaboli*, however, is by no means a useless person. He often brings into prominence truths which might otherwise be overlooked. And he has done so on the present occasion. Many doubts might have remained as to the unanimity of the Conference, and there would have been no very effectual way of laying them to rest. As it happens, they are most completely dispelled.

But there is another advantage resulting from the Liverpool protest. We have an enumeration, by an able and somewhat cantankerous critic, of the omissions of which he regards the Conference as having been guilty. And, altho' we feel certain that no more could be alleged, we may still feel that, if these cannot be sustained, it is probable that the Bishops have done their work reasonably well, both in the selection of the subjects on which they pronounced judgment, and in the judgments which they pronounced.

The principal points upon which Bishop Ryle wished to have a judgment from the Conference were those which relate to the Ritualists and extreme High Churchmen. He complains of the omission, on the part of the Bishops, to make any reference to the "unhappy divisions about the Lord's Supper, which threaten to break up the Established Church, unless speedily healed." We have quoted the *Spectator*, and therefore we feel bound to say that we do not go, in all points, with the able writer in that paper. We cannot help thinking that there are, in the Anglican Church, clergymen, we know not how many, who do transgress the limits of comprehension which the English formularies were intended to allow; and if anything could be done to check these excesses, without producing still greater evils, we believe that the Church would be advantaged.

On the other hand, we entirely go with the *Spectator* in asserting the patent inconsistency of Bishop Ryle. The good bishop may be quite right when he forbids High Churchmen to use practices which have been condemned by the courts of the "Church and Realm." But surely, when he quotes legal decisions against his adversaries, he has no right to ignore them when they justify the position of the other side; and still less has he the liberty to denounce those who avail themselves of the liberty which the law has assigned them.

It is, of course, competent for any bishop, or priest or layman, to agitate for a change in the law or in the authoritative documents of the Church; but no one can expect to be listened to with respect, or even with patience, who claims for himself liberty on the ground of existing law, and denies to another the freedom which the same law secures to his opponent.

But there were other difficulties intervening to prevent the free discussion of such subjects at the Lambeth Conference. The English Church is still an established Church, or, if that phrase does not express its position in the best possible way, we might say that in England the law of the Church is the law of the State, which is not the case in the Colonies or the United States of America. A moment's consideration will make apparent the difficulty of communions so differently situated entering upon a discussion of matters debated between the different parties of the Church. If an English bishop had alleged that it was not open for him to entertain certain views of the Eucharistic question because of certain legal decisions, the American and many Colonial bishops might have replied that they acknowledged no such restriction. If, again, the English Churchman pleaded that the law allowed him such or such liberties, the American might answer that he was in no way bound to extend his limits to suit the decisions of English Courts of Law.

But there is still another view of the matter, and a very important one. Let us consider for a moment what is meant by the cry for definitions and limitations and suppressions. It means the expulsion or suppression of some particular party in the Church, or the extreme section of some particular party. The case we are supposing is applicable to other religious bodies besides the Church of England, and, indeed, all the more educated and liberal sections of the Church of Christ have, in late years, been agitated by the same kind of disputes as those which have taken place in the Anglican communion; and the meaning of the complaint that

the Lambeth Conference, or some other body, has not done this or that, is that some particular party feel aggrieved that some other party is not put down.

Now the thing has been tried. Bishop Phillpotts, quite conscientiously no doubt, made a deliberate attempt to drive the Calvinistic school, in the person of Mr. Gorham, out of the Church of England, and for his pains secured a complete justification of the position of that school, not only from the Law Courts, but from a High Church theologian of great learning and ability like the late Dr. Mozley. Next came the turn of the Broad Church or so-called Latitudinarian party, when Messrs. Williams and Wilson, of "Essays and Reviews," were charged with teaching false doctrine on the subjects of inspiration and future punishment. The same result followed in the acquittal of the accused and in the general acceptance of the justice of the verdict. Last of all came the prosecution of the extreme High Church or Ritualistic party, a party which goes a long way beyond the position of the old-fashioned High Anglican. In various points of ritual the accused of this party were condemned: it is easier to deal with tangible matters like church ceremonies than with doctrines. In regard, however, to that which men like Bishop Ryle consider the very heart of the controversy, the Eucharistic teaching of the school, Mr. Bennett, perhaps the most advanced man of the party, was acquitted.

And yet, in the face of these historical facts, there are people clamouring for new definitions and restrictions. It is indeed very difficult, as we have already pointed out, to make any such definitions of the subtle matters of dispute which are continually emerging in the history of the Church, as will put an end to controversy; and perhaps it is better that they should be left to settle themselves. In fact, even as regards the weightier matters of the law, they generally have settled themselves. Students of Church history who have only grazed the surface of the question are under the impression that the controversy of the Person of Christ was settled by the Council of Nicæa. It would be nearer to the truth to say that it was distinctly opened by that Council. Doubtless the Creed of Nicæa is one of the most precious of ecclesiastical documents, but it was the heroism of Athanasius, and, as orthodox persons believe, the power of truth, which, after many a conflict, gave it a lasting authority as embodying the faith of the Church.

"He that believeth will not make haste." We believe that our ecclesiastical and episcopal assemblies may often give us useful guidance, especially in practical matters. With regard to questions of controversy, it is, perhaps, better to have them settled by the ordinary courts of the Church, and by the common sense of the people. As we now dismiss the subject of the Lambeth Conference, we are glad to express our belief that the Bishops have done wisely and well, both in what they have said and in what they have left unsaid.

THE REMUNERATION OF LABOUR.

In a former article attention was drawn to the fact, that the very nature of the contract between labourer and employer makes them essentially co-partners, contributing each a share towards the production of a joint result. The inference was accordingly drawn, that in the remuneration of labour there can be no adequate fulfilment of the claims of justice, until there is a full recognition of this co-partnership. This inference, however, is merely an abstract principle; and it must be borne in mind, that in practice the main difficulty is, not to find the abstract rules of action, but to apply these to the concrete circumstances in which we happen to be placed. For these circumstances are often so complicated that the acutest mind is baffled in attempting to clear a satisfactory path through their entanglements. This perplexity, we shall now see, becomes peculiarly bewildering amid the vast and complicated enterprises of modern industrial life.

It was not so in earlier stages of industrial development. When the labourer is his own employer,—when he owns all the materials and tools required for his labour,—no difficulty can arise about his remuneration: he contributes all the factors that go to make up the product; the whole of the product, therefore, must go to himself. Even when employer and employee are different persons, the relation may be such as to admit of some simple arrangement, by which substantial justice may be attained in the division of the product between the two parties. In point of fact, the general principle of equity has in numberless instances been adopted for determining the relative proportion between the wages of labourers and the profits of their employers. Since the subject of co-operation has attracted attention, and inquiries have in consequence been started into its history, it has been found that industries of various kinds have, almost from time immemorial, been carried on under some form of this principle. Not to multiply

examples, it is sufficient to point out that the *metayer* system of cultivating land is essentially a case of co-operation. Under all variety in its forms the system implies an agreement between the landowner and the tenant who is the actual cultivator of the soil, that the whole annual produce shall be divided between the two, either share and share alike, or in some other proportion determined by an equitable regard for all the circumstances of the case.

But agreements of this kind imply a comparatively simple relation between the labourer and his employer. It is a very different relation, however, that arises in many of the vast industrial undertakings, like the construction of a railway, a canal, or a large public building. Here the work may require years for its completion, it can yield no return in its incomplete state, and therefore during its progress the labourers must be supported by means derived from the unconsumed fruits of former labour. In such cases evidently the actual product of the labour expended cannot be divided,—certainly, at least, cannot be divided from day to day to meet the demand of the labourers for their daily food. It is difficult to estimate the value of the product at all; it is still more difficult to determine how much of the whole value has been created by the general body of labourers, and the difficulty becomes a practical impossibility when an attempt is made to apportion the total value among the different labourers in any sort of equitable proportion to the labour of each.

These are the difficulties which perplex us more or less in all the larger enterprises of our industrial activity; and it is mainly the pressure of such difficulties, that has led to the continuance of the system of remunerating labourers by the simple device of a fixed wage. The system is especially convenient for legal purposes. Law seeks, as it requires, the most precise definition possible of the terms agreed upon in any contract; and when the wages, for which a labourer contracts to do his work, are a fixed sum, there can be no difficulty in deciding what is the exact remuneration which he is entitled to receive. When the labourer's contract is in this form, law can have no choice but to treat the contract in its lowest aspect as if it were a mere contract of sale, and to decide simply whether the *quid pro quo* has been given and received on both sides.

Law, however, takes necessarily but a limited view of human transactions; it looks at them almost exclusively in their external aspect. It demands therefore the utmost exactness as to the nature of the action to be done in order that it may enforce what is required, and no more. Accordingly, it is a familiar principle, not of religion alone, but of morality also, that the full obligations of human life exceed in their details, and still more in their spirit, the requirements implied in the bare letter of the law; and therefore there has always been a more or less distinct recognition of the fact, that the requirements of a higher morality are not necessarily fulfilled by paying to the labourer merely the exact wages to which he is entitled by law. In truth a large proportion of men, without claiming more than average honesty, do in practice recognise these claims of a more spiritual law, and seek to settle them in a rough and ready sort of way by additional rewards which are familiarised in language by numerous expressions, with varying degrees of elegance, as *tips*, *drinkmoney*, *douceur*, *handset*, *gratuity*, *present*, *bonus*, *honorarium*, etc. These additions to the fixed wages of labour, however unnecessary or even improper at times, are by no means in all cases the result of an irrational custom or of spendthrift extravagance. In many instances, especially where the giver has reason to believe that he has been served with unusual intelligence or fidelity, such gifts are evidently prompted by the conviction that the recipient does not get his full due in the bare wages of his legal contract.

Still it must unfortunately be acknowledged, that the just claim of the labourer to his full share of the wealth which his labour produces has, throughout the whole history of the world, been accorded to him only in the stingiest measure; and the human mind has thus become so accustomed to this state of things, that probably to the vast majority of men it seems to be an irreversible ordinance of nature. Among the well-to-do classes at least there seems to be an assumption of indolent habit, that those who do the hard manual labour of the world should receive but a meagre share of the world's wealth, while there are in every society a favoured few to whom the larger portion of that wealth must fall as a mere matter of course. How does it come about that the toilers of the earth, who, being in the majority, must have might as well as right on their side, should yet continue to labour for the scantiest pittance out of the abundant wealth which they produce? This is a problem, to which I may return at some future time. Meanwhile it is clear that, to remedy the existing state of things, much *may* be done, and *can* for a long time be done only, by noble-minded employers recognising, in all their benevolent efforts, the first claim of their own employees upon any of their superfluous wealth.

J. CLARK MURRAY.

THE chief paper of Japan is published at Yedo, the capital, every morning in the week, except Monday. It consists of eight pages, about twelve inches deep by nine wide. From five to six pages are devoted to news, and from two to three to advertisements. Instead of beginning on the front page, it begins at the right-hand corner of the last column of the last page, and thus it reads backward from our page 8 to our page 1. There are few head-lines in it, and the printing is close and trying to the eyes, hardly any difference being made between the type of the title and of the text. It is printed mostly in Chinese. Their first page is given over to official notices and legal paragraphs. The leading article begins on page 2, and is followed by local and general news. The next items comprise correspondence, telegrams, news from abroad, and so on. It has a daily circulation of 10,000 copies, and is sold at 3½d. a copy. Copies are delivered to subscribers; but though it has no street sale, it may be got at the news-agents.

BODING.

WHAT shall I do in the years to come
 When the hours lag now?
 What shall I find to fill your place,
 When above all things I see your face,
 With its delicate lines in trancing trace
 On classic brow?
 I walk the floor, forget life's hum,
 And ask me "how?"
 A beautiful shadow will always be
 A solace—a power to abide with me,
 And sometimes a handclasp of life and thee
 Will help as now.
 Ye martyrs who died by the flaming brand
 Holding fast your vow!
 The wish of my life's a crucified thing,
 That ever and ever again will bring
 Thoughts of the tempting "might have been,"
 That is nothing now.
 Nor flaming pile, nor tyrants wand,
 Could pale my brow,
 While yet remains the beautiful light
 Of a love too late that will ban the night
 With a glorious gleam above every height,
 For you love me now.

D.

THE LATE MR. W. A. FOSTER, Q.C.

"THERE are few heroes in our Pantheon," is an observation made by the subject of this brief sketch, in his ringing, national address on "Canada First," delivered now almost twenty years ago. "Where every man does his duty," adds Mr. Foster, "heroes are not wanted and are not missed." At the grave of one who eminently, though unostentatiously did his duty, and who, in doing it so well, sadly shortened his active, useful life, these wise, sane words, if recalled at all, must have come home with impressive force to the hearts of all who knew him who uttered them. The age is too commonplace and the pursuits of the time are too unromantic for heroes. Yet if we cannot call him a hero who honestly and earnestly does his duty and lives a true, honourable, and unselfish life, the few, at least, to whom such a one is known feel how allied well-performed duty is to heroism, and how great is the wrench when they have to part with one whose brief life was distinguished by those qualities. The memory preserved in the public heart of the best that ever lived, we know, is comparatively short; but short as it is, it cannot with truth be said that a good and useful life counts for little, or that, by its contemporaries at least, such a life will not be missed. After one is gone, the perspective of the passing years is often cruel to individual memory. That the memory of Mr. Foster, with the recollection of his fine professional career and high personal qualities, will be kept longer green than is the meed of thousands, we do not say. But this we say, that before the influence and impress of his character has faded, and before regard for him as a friend has died out from the hearts of those who knew and loved him, Time will have taken hence most of those who were his contemporaries.

It would be foolish to claim for Mr. Foster a position far above the average of his fellows. As a professional man, he had many and uncommon gifts. He was shrewd and clear-sighted in counsel, and apt and skilful in the management of cases in Court. He was moreover, an indefatigable, though not always a ready worker. He was painstaking in all that he undertook, straightforward in his dealings, courteous to all with whom he came in contact, and possessed a largeness of soul and a geniality of disposition that endeared him to thousands. That he spared himself in nothing, his devotion to business, and the strain he suffered himself to endure before his weakened frame and shattered nervous system broke under the load, sufficiently attest.

It was in his early days, however, and as an aspirant for literary and political, rather than for legal and forensic fame, that the writer of this knew him best. When we first met, he had graduated at his *Alma Mater*, and, like many of his young associates, not a few of whom, alas! have preceded him to the tomb, he had qualified himself to follow law as a profession. Notwithstanding this fact we found him much drawn to literature, for the pursuit of which he had marked gifts, and, like some of his college contemporaries, had a strong mental bias. Politically, the times were favourable for a young man of ardent temperament, as well as of acknowledged ability, to make his mark in literature. Compelled to seek a way out of the party deadlock of the time, the country had just committed itself to the experiment of Confederation. A new and higher national life opened before the people. Many of the political leaders were journalistic athletes, and some of them at least—like Cartier, Howe and McGee—were in sympathy with literature. Under the influence of these—especially of the ill-fated McGee—literary enterprise, for a time at any rate, felt the glow of national aspiration and the quickening of a new birth. Of those to feel the effect of the new awakening, young Foster, as the most fervent, was the first. Besides his overflowing patriotism, he had added to his natural gifts facility in literary composition, and had already published an article in the *London Westminster* on "Canadian Nationality." This he followed by his lecture on "Canada First," an eloquent and inspiring resumé of Canadian achievement. Others catching his enthusiasm, "Canada First" soon became a rallying cry to the youth of the budding nation, and the

next step was the organization of a party with the rousing watchword on its banners. Space here forbids us from following the fortunes of this young nationalist party. Its vicissitudes, however, are well known; and though it accomplished little in practical politics—partly because of journalistic and party jealousy, and partly because the people had had enough of the political ailments of the time—it awakened youthful desire for intellectual freedom and for an increased measure of political independence. In this good work it was fortunate in winning the advocacy of an able and brilliant pen, till then new to the country, which, heedless of abuse and obloquy, was trenchantly wielded in the cause which the young patriots had at heart. With amazing public ingratitude and inconsistency this writer, forgetful of what he has all along done for the best interests of Canada, is to-day called disloyal, and accused of burrowing beneath the feet of the nation. The trouble with this charge is that the nation is still but a colony and has never yet got upon its feet. Not the least of the valuable results of the "Canada First" movement were the founding and the maintenance, for a while, of *The Nation* and *The Canadian Monthly*, and the erection in the city of the National Club.

But the movement into which Mr. Foster and his friends enthusiastically threw themselves was, as we know, short-lived. Canadian patriotism was fatally handicapped by Party, and Party neither looked then, nor does it look now, to higher ends than its own ignoble interests. Since that period the fibre of Canadian nationality has, we fear, relaxed instead of hardened, and the aspirations born of the time have, in the main, vanished into thin air. For this Mr. Foster was in no way responsible, for, with the ardour and persistence of youth, he clung to the movement until he and his allies were accused of tilting at windmills and of "dreaming dreams." Though loth to accept discomfiture, Mr. Foster could not fail, however, to realize facts, and he now turned aside to take up his profession. In law he found, if not the pursuit on which his heart was set, that which pecuniarily was more to his interest. With the exception of occasional contributions to journalism, literature he now and forever forsook. In this, from a worldly point of view, he no doubt did wisely; though had he followed letters as a means of livelihood, and practised it where it is recognized and rewarded as a profession, he would have won, we feel sure, both fortune and fame. To these allurements, and to everything earthly, his eyes and ears, alas! are now dull. The familiar figure of our friend is to us now but a memory. It is a memory, however, that we would fain cherish, for, as with all who knew his worth, we esteemed him and gave him our heart. At his grave, where his remains were paid the honours due to a beloved friend, his fellow-townsmen took leave not only of a good citizen but of a true patriot.

G. MERCER ADAM.

LONDON LETTER.

(NOTES ON AN AUTUMN HOLIDAY.)

GREAT white clouds sail slowly, drift idly, in all manner of fanciful shapes across that forget-me-not-coloured space, "which men call Skye." The sunny air, delicately chilled, is full of sweet shrill robin-songs, of musical sounds of everyday labour, of the cries from children over against the red brick almshouse, who are playing under yonder elm, old when Elizabeth was Queen. A touch of worldly splendour, contributed by those flaunting carnation folds on the beautiful grey church tower—a paragraph as it were in the dull news-sheet of the village proclaiming that Royalty is staying at the Priory—is the one thing necessary (a Turner-like trick and admirable in its scarlet brilliance) to bring into harmony all these hints and suggestions of hues in the atmosphere, in the many tints of cottage walls, of glowing autumn leaves. Out of the doorways women lean to watch me, the stranger, as from shadow into sunlight and so again into shadow, I climb the hill up the side of which, in most picturesque fashion, their village is set, till, at the brow, I reach the latch-gate going on to those silent graves that lie around the House of Prayer. As I turn before slipping the latch and look back down the wide tranquil street, I feel how much I would like to be able to send you even the faintest outline of this exquisite English scene—a very Caldecott, or Walker. As it is, with only a pen instead of a brush, ink with which to work instead of a colour-laden palette, I shall fail to give you a true notion of the hundred indefinable charms surrounding me, which you poor lodgers in a new world can have no conception of. It has taken many and many a century to make our country places what they are, many a year to bring these pictures to the absolute perfection most of them have attained. In this on which I am gazing the light falls exactly where it should on that girl's figure in her lilac gown and sunbonnet, on this little child's brown hair, and illuminates everything it touches like the golden scrolls in the margin of a breviary, throwing into relief the fine Tudor ornaments of this wonderful spot. So in design, in tone and feeling, everything is altogether what it should be, a position of affairs in nature which landscape painters will tell you does not often exist.

A little to your left is a vicarage built like one of Nash's exteriors of the time of James the First where clumps and bushes of gay autumn flowers burn and blaze against the twinkling mullion windows, lattices which many successive generations of parsons' daughters have thrown wide open of a summer morning. It is so still you can hear the modern Miss Primroses at their afternoon talk, and from the Jacobean house with its chrysanthemum garlands, a word or two, a half laugh, and the clatter of teacups reach me as I go past the gravestones, and push open the clanging church door.

Here, according to the ghost of a certain powdered shrewd-eyed, thin-lipped divine in a black gown and buckled shoes—ready in the aisle to

to receive the visitor and never leaving his side all the time of his stay—is an honoured shrine. For this is Coxwold and 'tis Yorick himself who is bowing in exaggerated courtesy by that pulpit from which he was wont to preach those flowery sermons you and I have read with scarce any profit. 'Tis the great Lawrence Sterne, the famous *Shandean*, who will point out to us the marble statue in Roman attire and coronet in hand of his patron Lord Fauconberg, and the queer shaped altar rails that come square into the centre of the chancel, and the monuments to the noble family of Bellaysis who are all now extinct and dead as door-nails. Will you listen to his tones of affected pathos, his ghastly wit, his indecorous laugh? One must care to hear him, I suppose, if only for the sake of the story he has told us of Le Fevre, for the famous Lyons donkey, and the charming dance and chorus which Thackeray quotes in his *Humourists*, for the tale, too, of the immortal Starling and poor Maria, and indeed for much of *The Sentimental Journey*. But he scares one perpetually with his odious, ill-bred manner, with his rough jests which have now no meaning to our generation, with the horrid false tones in his voice which let you know that though he seems to be speaking sincerely he really intends something altogether different to what he is saying. Surely he is singularly out of place in a cassock, and in the Yorkshire wolds,—this lover of fine society, of London and London ways, this traveller who has met the *beau monde* of Paris, the *élite* of Toulouse. It is impossible to bear with him here in a pious country church, where the altar posies seem to lose their fragrance as he lounges near the gold cross and great Bible, "tottering" (as Gray says) "on the verge of laughter and ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience." So I for one breathe freer as I follow his gaunt figure past the Wombwell pew and the new organ out into the crisp air and note that the gargoyles on the waterspouts are more in harmony with him and his leering grimaces than are the placid kneeling figures of saints and angels. Let us shut the door and turn the key. With the good folk who come to thank God for blessings received, to implore mercy for sins committed, with the child who repeats "Our Father" the girl who prays for her absent lover, the mother who asks Heaven's protection for her son, Sterne can have little or nothing in common. Did those honest rustics of whom Goldsmith speaks in *The Deserted Village*, gather round Yorick, I wonder, on his way from morning service? I think not! I think he strode hastily from the vestry, across the street and so on to the charming old manor-house, which was then the rectory, without waiting to hear of the welfare and the cares of his flock. I think, with his clouded cane and a pair of clean bands, he was off up the road to dine with my Lord at the Priory before the last old couple come shaking their heads out of the porch, complaining (perhaps) that things were different indeed in the old King's time. It is easy to picture the scene; nothing seems altered since the great author took his last walk here, but the gowns and ribbons of the villagers.

See, the ghost has turned in at the porch of what was once his home and beckons us to follow. Here is a passage where he knocked up a couple of brass screws (taken from Eliza's dozen) on which his three-cornered hat and his roquelaure once hung, here the panelled dining-room where his cases of books were stored; here the little study where he wrote so many of those Letters you and I know so well, where he composed that delightful fragment of his Memoirs for his Lydia, and the greater part of his two books. At this hearth Mrs. Sterne sits at her knitting and listens to her husband as he reads chapter after chapter aloud, interrupted only by Lydia running in from a ride on her pony, or from taking the air in the postchaise drawn by the long-tailed horses. Poor Mrs. Sterne certainly can have had no pleasant life of it with her *Lawrey* and must have looked with horror at the purple jerkin and yellow slippers and wigless condition in which, like Tris-tram Shandy, no doubt he wrote, must have often doubted the saneness of that fantastic, ill-balanced mind with its want of self-control. I do not wonder she chose France and peace instead of Coxwold and Sterne; and I think he would have better shown his affection for the daughter of whom he was undoubtedly fond and proud if he had not written so much of what was to her unreadable; if, beside giving her a guitar, he had sometimes stayed to hear her music; if he had discovered the true pathos and sublime of human life of which Burns speaks. Dear Lydia—who liked to look out of the window and hated having her hair frizzled; so simple, too, she was unaware how bad were her drawings, how out of all proportion the sketches of the vicarage-house and church; who loved nothing better than to hear of the stories of her father's grand London acquaintances and of how at the Princess of Wales's court he had met my Lord Bathurst, *friend of your Popes and Swifts*,—dear Lydia how delightful it is to catch sight of your wholesome face, and to read your very words in the preface to the Letters in which you try to imitate your father's style! The remembrance of the in which you try to imitate your father's style in Bond Street, must often have tortured that fond little heart, though assuredly it was Sterne's fault alone that his life and death were what they are. A man's circumstances, says Emerson somewhere, are the result of his character; and the fêted and popular author (jealous Boswell's "dull dog"), left lonely in his lodgings, had no one but himself to blame for all the misery of mind he must often have endured.

So, moralising, I wandered out of *Shandy Hall*, (as the house, decorated with an inscription, is named now), and turning to the village again, and the passing Trim, in his montero cap, and Uncle Toby on the way to call on the widow, I fell in with someone painting at an easel who was copying with affectionate zeal the grey walls of the beautiful church, in the shadow of which she had lived all her life, she told me, after I had spoken a little about her work; the love of it filled her mind, absorbed her quite, but in her quiet talk there were tones, I thought, which said quite plainly something was lacking; and I found at last that she was longing to leave this happy valley, to go to London, and to learn. Do you remember, in Mr. Stevenson's story, the advice the stranger gave to his young friend, *Will*

o' the Mill. I thought of it as I watched the unsteady fingers vainly trying to copy the sunlight and the afternoon shadows. The grey-eyed rooks (Forster calls them grey-eyed in his *Life of Goldsmith*) cawed round us; and the bells suddenly began to chime, and the air lost all its golden sparkle, and still was the burden of her words, *I must go to London, I shall never get on here*. It's an odd world, truly, in which no one "has his desire, or, having it, is satisfied." With no mind for what is round her, she longs only to leave these commonplace things to go to a crowded town, so that she may do a little better, and again a little better, and never more be mastered by the difficulties of her art. I did not tell her what she will soon discover, the meaning of the verb *to learn*. Sterne she knew nothing of, she told me (though he was a native of her street, as I heard a villager quaintly say of a neighbour) and indeed she could only talk of the impossibility of copying what you see; could only think of the little picture under her hand. I am sure she did not notice when I left her side; and by the time I was half way down the hill she had, I know, forgotten my very existence.

"The new play at the Lyceum is rotten at the core," (I hear from London) a bad piece, infamously translated, infamously acted. I don't share the general admiration for Mansfield. As the old roué he is most disappointing, never touched us once, and his make-up and his ridiculous voice are both inartistic, while the death scene, meant to be appalling, was ludicrous. The whole thing is a painful blunder. I cannot imagine what made him choose such a play. He will lose money I am afraid. By the way I was in Hertfordshire the other day, and heard the following which I think is worthy of *The Sporting Times*. The Goldsteins have bought a wonderful historical house, and are now busy giving shooting parties composed of all the foreign Jews, Turks, and infidels of their acquaintance. The other day when the party was out, the keeper, on crying out, Bear to left (meaning, of course, the direction they were to take), was amazed to see every man throw down his gun and swarm the trees! It seems they had forgotten that the land they happened to be in was undisturbed by wild beasts.

WALTER POWELL.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A FEW years ago, a Lieutenant Governor of Quebec assembled round his hospitable board, at Spencer Road, some thirty gentlemen, representing literature, art, music and the drama. After dinner, His Honour made one of those graceful little speeches, which none knew better than he how to deliver, in which he addressed himself mainly to the literary men of the party. He urged the writing of history on them, and he advanced the idea that the treatment might, with advantage, take the form of monographs. He suggested that the whole history of the country might be divided into periods, one writer taking up the early discoverers and explorers, others treating of the French governors and their careers, others discussing Canada before the fall of Quebec, and others again bringing their pens to bear on episodes, incidents and events from 1759 to our own day. These monographs he thought would serve a unique and valuable purpose, and as each chapter would be written by a specialist, of course, the individual work would be useful and satisfactory in every way. His Honour grew quite enthusiastic over the project, and he was seconded in what he said by most of those present.

Our early history is very picturesque. Dr. Parkinson found it full of graphic narrative and colour. Our own writers have not approached their tasks with the thoroughness of the Boston historian, though it must be admitted that in the Abbe Cargiam, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr. Parkman has found his most astute questioner. As both gentlemen argue from different standpoints, their opinions often clash. But the facts from which they draw their conclusions are extant, and as their works are full of notes and references to their authorities, the general reader cannot do better than consult both their writings, and the original sources whence they have taken their story. But the chief magistrate of Quebec, knowing that of Canadian histories there was no end, wanted something that we had not. And it must be confessed that he threw out a very good and sensible idea. Now-a-days, the historical monograph meets with wide acceptance from scholars and students. Mr. Justin Winsor has just demonstrated in a very brilliant way, the suggestion made so long ago by our Lieutenant-Governor, though it is eminently possible that neither gentlemen knew a word about the other's particular views on the subject. Winsor's narrative, analytical, and critical history of America, in eight sumptuous volumes, richly illuminated and accompanied by maps and charts, goes much further than Senator Robitaille's suggestion. But so far as the narrative part of the work is concerned, the idea is very similar. People who have given the subject examination are beginning to realize that the monograph style of writing history is admirably adapted for the purpose. It sets before the reader a concise story of a particular event or period, and its direct advantage is very great. Our country is so peculiarly arranged, physically and otherwise, that it is almost impossible for any one, no matter how well endowed and well equipped he may be, to produce a satisfactory work dealing with it as a whole. By dividing the subject into epochs or periods a very excellent effect would be had. To a little extent we have made a step in the direction indicated. Mr. John Chas. Dent, F.R.S.C., has written a valuable story of the Upper Canada rebellion, as well as an account of Canada since the Union of 1841. Mr. Carrier has discussed the times of 1837, and so have Mr. David, M.P.P., and Mr. Globensky. Mr. James Hannay has lately completed a history on the war of 1812, which promises to be both brilliant and successful, and the President of the Montreal Society of Historical Students has published a chapter which evinces study and research in a period of our history

which is full of striking features. Mr. Mercer Adam, of Toronto, has discussed the North-West Rebellion, and one of these days we are promised a volume from an able pen on the battle fields of Canada. So long as too much is not attempted by single pens, our literary workmen are not likely to make many mistakes. Material we have in plenty. Concentrations of idea we should encourage.

Our American friends are devoting, these days, a goodly share of their attention to subjects connected with Canada. Mr. Charles H. Farnham, of *Harpers' Magazine* has given ten years of his life to a conscientious study of French Canadian home and forest life. He has fished and hunted all through the Province of Quebec, and familiarized himself with the habits and customs of the country people. He has penetrated the cities of course, and the results of his labours have from time to time found expression in the leading American magazines. About Christmas time, this year, Mr. Farnham will bring out, through the Harpers of New York a sumptuous volume dealing with the topic he has made his own all these years. The illustrations, I hear, are to be especially beautiful. Mr. Farnham's book will contain fully a third more matter than he has published in the serials. And one feature about his work, which promises to be especially valuable and useful will be the chapter on our system of education.

Adirondack Murray has also in the press of a Boston publisher, a picturesque and pictorial volume, entitled "Daylight Land." It will treat largely of wilderness land, and trench on a section of territory little known as yet to our people. Our great North-West region will find its historian in this bright American writer, who, though extravagant at times, is a perfect master of descriptive writing. How he came to call his new book "Daylight Land," is interesting. When the work was half written he was still beating about for a title. But one day a friend with whom he was travelling, struck by the constant light in the northern latitude, exclaimed, "Why, this is daylight land!" Murray, who is always quick to seize a point or an idea, instantly cried out, in a burst of enthusiasm, "Why, man, the very thing, I will call my book 'Daylight Land.'"

A lady called on me the other day with a charming note from my friend, Bourinot, who writes able and constitutional books, and sends to the English magazines strong studies of Canadian life, order, and civilization. This lady proved to be Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, of Hooperston, Illinois. Hooperston is a suburb of Chicago, and it ought to be proud of having as a resident so amiable and gifted a citizen as Mrs. Catherwood. The lady came to Quebec to see the old city and to visit the shrine of Bonne St. Anne, that Mecca of all good literary Americans, that village which has given Murray the subject of a poem, and Joaquin Miller the plot of a story. Well, Mrs. Catherwood is engaged on a very strong piece of work, which will run through three or four numbers of the *Century Magazine*.

It is a story based on the early history of Canada, and it will be honoured with a preface from Francis Parkman, who has a high esteem for the author. I am told, when Gilman of the *Century* read the manuscript, he was entranced beyond measure with its beauty and originality, and he at once sent for Henry Sandham, formerly of Montreal, to whom he entrusted the task of illustrating the work. The story is full of life and animation. But Mrs. Catherwood loves Canada and its history so much that she will not stop at one romance. Her flying pen was immediately secured for a six months' tale for *St. Nicholas*, and she is engaged just now in putting the finishing touches to that story. We hope to see it in the beginning of the year.

And now, I have one more thing to say about American authors and Canadian subjects. Perhaps, I ought not to call Annie Robertson Macfarlane, of New York, an American. She is a very intimate friend of mine. She was born and brought up in St. John, New Brunswick, and she is as good a Canadian as ever lived. She went off to New York one day, and immediately took a good position in that great literary centre. She writes the book reviews for the *Nation*. She has sent admirable papers to the *Post*, the *Critic*, and the publications of the Harpers. One of her pert, short stories appeared in Harpers' Christmas paper, and her novel, "Children of the Earth," part of its *locale* in Nova Scotia, was one of the books of the year in which it appeared. Miss Macfarlane spent a portion of the present summer in Quebec, looking over old manuscripts in the archives of the Province, and of the Literary and Historical Society. She read many old books relating to our early times, and she will produce the result of all this intelligent study—a grand book—in the course of a few months. It will form a volume in Putnam's series, the "Story of the Nations," which has already gained a foothold in Europe and America. Miss Macfarlane's book will tell the story of the French in Canada, and we may, with every confidence, expect a really valuable work. The style will be graphic, and its accuracy will be unquestioned.

Quebec.

GEORGE STEWART, JR.

THE education of the Indians should be compulsory. The Government must leave no free will in the matter to the parents. The children must be educated into our American civilization. This does not mean that the parent shall have no choice of schools, for he should be allowed to send his child to a private or missionary school if he prefers; but to some school that comes up to the standard he must send his child.—*The Independent*.

PRIVATE letters received from Madras record an important step taken by Lord Connemara in the enlightened policy which has marked his governorship of the Province. Hitherto it has been the custom that the post of Government Pleader should be filled by an Englishman. The office falling vacant, Lord Connemara has bestowed it upon a native member of the Bar, a new departure which has spread profound satisfaction throughout the native community.

PROLOGUE.

WRITTEN FOR A THEATRICAL BENEFIT PROPOSED FOR WILLIAM DIETZ, THE PIONEER OF CARIBOO GOLD FIELDS.

As in the days of old so is it now,
Not for themselves the patient oxen plough,
Great benefactors bear the toil and pain,
While other men inherit all the gain.
Bold Pioneers who pierce the wilderness.
Through pathless woods, with labour and distress,
Drenched with the rain, or numbed with bitter frost;
Now in the rapid river's surges tost;
Now in the blinding snowstorm wandering lost;
Climbing the mountains, or descending low
The rocky gorges—onward still they go
Undaunted, through extremes of heat and cold,
Prospecting, till they strike the yellow gold.
Enriching thousands, and the barren fame
Their sole reward—to give the place a name,
Thus William Dietz (in whose behalf I speak)
Is hailed discoverer of William Creek—
Look on your thriving city, growing fast,
Then think of all the toil through which he past,
To delve beneath the streams of Cariboo
Unearthing wealth to cheer and comfort you.
Oh! Let poor William share the comfort too!
Broken with toil, and racked with cruel pain,
His weary feet have brought him home again
To seek a refuge—sick—distrest and poor—
Oh, brothers! Friends! Let him not wander more.
Ye generous miners, earn yourselves the praise
Of cheering William Dietz declining days.
To think, when sitting by your snug fireside,
Feasted and full, that he, neglected, died,
Will make you blush with unavailing shame,
And poison all your pleasure, when that name
Hereafter shall be spoken—when men say:
"After a life of toil he made his way
Into Victoria—through each thronging street
He dragged his wasted form on crippled feet.
With evidence of wealth on every side,
Fruit of the labours his young strength supplied;
Perhaps a proud emotion stirred his heart,
'Of all this glory I'm the greater part.'
Too busy with their stores and crowded wharves,
His toil enriched them—and they let him starve,"
It must not be! No, by your glistening eyes,
Brimming with tears of pity and surprise,
I feel it will not be—each noble heart
Is stirred to charity, and I, assured, depart.

WM. H. PARSONS.

REALISM REGENERATE.

M. ZOLA IN A NEW ROLE—"THE DREAM," A PURE AND WHOLESOME NOVEL.*

WE do not profess to be deeply read in Zola and his works. That we know the author and his productions at all is due to the fact that the literary calling brings the critic into contact with a wide field of intellectual effort, where uncleanness sometimes has to jostle with cleanness and where orthodoxy has, often a bad half-hour with heterodoxy. "Nana," "L'Assommoir," "La Terre," and the rest of the malodorous novels of the chief representative of the school of French Realism in fiction are not to our liking. We wish we could say that they are not to the liking of any reader of fiction. That they are nauseous to the taste of all who love a good novel, who are jealous for the repute of literature, and who in any degree care for the novelist's art, must be accepted as truth; though, unhappily, the present-day indiscriminate reading of fiction is not assuring that the fair repute of literature or regard for the novelist's methods or his art are matters of much concern to the mass of readers. In the main, we fear, the reverse obtains, else we should not see so much literary rubbish read, or know that writers such as Zola and his school have so large a following. Zola, we are aware, has on many and sometimes weighty grounds been defended, just as there are defenders of the early erotism of Swinburne and the "naturalism" of Walt Whitman. He has been termed the Thackeray of France—but a Thackeray who stooped lower in his choice of subjects than did the author of *Vanity Fair*. His partisans speak of the "truth" of the sickening scenes and incidents set forth in his novels and the photographic fidelity and pitiless force of his delineations of character. Indelicacy, they tell you, is not the leading characteristic of his writings, nor are they necessarily demoralizing in their tone and drift. His novels, it is claimed, are true pictures from life; photographs, which are never made attractive, save by the skill and vigour of the literary artist, and impressed on the reader's mind by the realistic methods of a keen and practised dissector of human character. We are not here, however, defending the author; nor are we careful to be even just to him, for he belongs to a school which the clean mind must honestly loathe, and whose work, until purged and made regeu-

* "The Dream." By Emile Zola. Translated by Eliza E. Chase. Canadian Copyright Edition. Toronto: William Bryce.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—In the last issue of your newspaper, you comment editorially on the speech delivered by the President of the League in England, Lord Rosebery, at the Leeds Chamber of Commerce last month, and while you seem fully alive to the difficulty of the problem of the future relations of Great Britain to Greater Britain, you express the opinion that its solution is a hopeless task and becomes so the more when it is discussed. You say that England would never give Canada what they would want; and that Canada would never give what England would want.

You may possibly be correct, to a great extent, in your conclusions, Mr. Editor, but your attention is drawn to the fact that a proper and adequate discussion of the various intricate and difficult questions involved in the scheme of federation has by no means taken place. Until such a discussion has been held and the scheme has proved abortive, let no man consider the task a hopeless one!

The intricacy and difficulty of the various questions involved is great indeed; but we, of the League, believe that they are capable of being properly answered and adjusted. This can only be done by full and proper discussion of these various matters, and for that purpose the holding of Conferences between the various parts of the Empire should most certainly be arranged for. The Imperial Conference of 1887 was held at the instigation of our League and we advocate the holding of further Conferences from time to time so that a full discussion of facts and figures may take place and a definite understanding of them may be arrived at. The correctness of our belief or its incorrectness will not be apparent until this discussion has been had and this understanding has been come to.

The suggestion of Sir Frederick Young in his lecture at Johnstone, in Scotland, on September 6th, that a commission should be appointed to go round the various colonies, not to advocate any particular policy, but to ascertain the views of the colonists themselves, is a most valuable one. Such a Commission, with such a man as Lord Rosebery at its head, would go a long way towards sifting the matter thoroughly and arriving at the truth. And it is the truth that we want! Something far different to the present mode of government is wanted in order to be thoroughly satisfactory to the colonies. There are about thirty-six millions of Britons in the United Kingdom, and about a third of that number of Britons by courtesy in the colonies. These latter have not as much voice in the affairs of the Empire as the poorest voter in the Tower Hamlets. We point to this state of affairs, and we say that it is capable of being remedied and should be remedied. We should be made British citizens and should have a proper and adequate voice in the direction of such matters as are of common interest to the whole Empire. Of such are foreign relations, defence, war, expenditure for national as distinguished from local purposes, international law, the government of India, and expansion of empire. Many evils exist in the present day which should be and would be removed by representation. The component parts of the Empire are bound together by sentiment and by interest; Conferences and Commissions will furnish the materials from which to construct the United States of Britain and representation will cement the structure.

Yours etc.,

R. CASIMIR DICKSON,

Hon. Sec of the I. F. L. in Canada.

"METHODS OF M'GILL."

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—The article of an anonymous correspondent, with reference to the administration of McGill University, in which a communication of mine is referred to, will mislead no one who is acquainted with the facts. It is, however, of such an extraordinary nature that I must crave the justice from THE WEEK of being allowed briefly to characterize it as containing, interwoven with common-places which no one would dispute, and statements which no one has called in question, a series of (1) mis-representations, (2) slanderous innuendoes, and (3) downright falsehoods, together with (4) a material and important suppression.

Having said this, I must decline all further correspondence, unless the author of the article will drop the mask, and write under his (or her) own name.

If this is done, I will undertake to point out which of the various portions of the letter correspond to my description of them.

If this challenge is declined, the readers of THE WEEK will have on the one hand, the asseverations—I may fairly say the impudent and malevolent asseverations—of an unknown individual, and on the other, the denial of one who is perfectly acquainted with the facts, and who, as a guarantee of accuracy, appends his own signature.

I write, as before, unofficially and entirely on my own responsibility.

Montreal, 5th November, 1888.

GEO. HAGUE.

MUSIC.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE society has long provided most enjoyable programmes at its annual concerts, and the one presented to the public on Friday evening last was a fitting culmination to a long series of artistic successes, although the attendance was not so large as on previous occasions. The Boston Symphony Orchestral Club, a new organization composed of most capable talent, was assisted by Miss Elsa Clark Cushing, Miss Emily Winant, and Mr. D. M. Babcock. The orchestral club played a fine sextette by Krug, and a serenade by Moskowski, as well as one of Brahms' Hungarian Dances, in good style. The members are all gentlemen of unusual

excellence as individual performers and their ensemble playing is excellent. There is that proper subservience of the accompanying instruments to the solo instrument, without which any attempt at chamber music fails of excellence, and in the full passages there was a most satisfactory balance of tone. Mr. Willis Nowell played a violin solo, and was very successful in pleasing the audience. He has a good style and is a most careful performer. The flautist, Mons. Burode, has a fine mellow tone, and plenty of executive talent. The violoncellist, Herr Philip Roth, has a noble sonorous tone but a trifle incisive, and he has excellent cantabile style, careful and impressive. Miss Cushing is a singer of exceedingly pleasing appearance, and with a nice, bright voice. Her style is slightly uneven, and a certain air of artificiality deters from the full enjoyment of what would otherwise be a pleasing rendition. Miss Winant was in splendid voice, and gave a beautiful rendering of Ponchielli's "La Cieca" followed later by "In Questa Tomba" and the "Children's Home." She is one of the most satisfactory singers that has ever come to Toronto, as is also Mr. Babcock, whose noble bass trolled out in a manner whose gentleness was surprising in a voice of such magnitude.

MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.

THE present organization of this popular Club gave a fine concert at the Permanent Exhibition, on Monday evening, before a large audience. In its present shape the Club fully equals the old form of the Schultze-Fries days in talent, and bids fair to equal it in execution as well when its members have played together longer. The tone of the individual instruments is excellent, and they blend well together, but, of course, in the space of a few months, the play cannot be so good as a whole season's work will make it. Still its performance was most enjoyable, a specially fine rendering being given of the Tchaikowsky quartette. Herr Anton Hekking, the violoncellist, is doubtless the Club's strongest feature, and he plays with exquisite taste. A beautiful tone, easy, graceful movements, unerring certainty, and a facility that hides all difficulty, make him one of the most satisfactory 'cellists we have had. He gave a beautiful reading of Schumann's "Traumerei." Herr William Ohliger is a violinist of good parts, and is a very acceptable soloist. Although he played from his notes, his rendering was in no wise formal, but was as free and artistic as one could wish. Miss Ryan, daughter of the veteran organizer of the Club, sang several numbers in a most pleasing manner. She has a clear voice well under control, and shows artistic influence, if her singing is a trifle lacking in spontaneity. Messrs. Howland and Nicholls' enterprise in organizing a concert season deserves encouragement, which they should meet with on Saturday when the Club gives a second concert.

B. NATURAL.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE PILLARS OF SOCIETY AND OTHER PLAYS. By Henrik Ibsen. Edited with an introduction by Havelock Ellis. London: Walter Scott; Toronto: W. J. Gage & Co.

This volume of prose plays* from the Norwegian forms the new issue of the "Camelot series." Prefixed to the plays the editor gives us an interesting biography of the author, whom he describes as "the chief figure of European significance that has appeared in the Teutonic world of art since Goethe," and sets forth the qualities upon which Norwegian poets and novelists claim recognition. The plays are three in number, and belong to the Social Dramas which have given Ibsen his fame, and which have earned praise for the excellencies of the Scandinavian stage. They are sharp and biting in their treatment of social life in Norway, and in the play especially which gives its title to the volume, there is a keen and ill-suppressed irony. The third play in the volume, "An Enemy of Society," seems to us the strongest of the three and the most dramatic. All of them however, are powerfully written, and we should imagine would prove effective on the stage.

BOOK OF DAY-DREAMS. By Charles Leonard Moore. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This luxurious little volume, printed on sumptuous drawing-paper, contains a hundred sonnets, the work of an American poet whose strong though somewhat sensuous verse we have before met, if we remember rightly, in a collection chiefly classical. The sonnets, which display imagination and literary skill in construction, with perhaps a too ornate taste, are without special *motif*, unless it be to sing the praises of Love and the joy of Desire, tempered by the limitations which death and the grave throw over life and its pleasures. We shall perhaps best indicate the worth of the book by sampling it. Here is a fair though sensuous specimen of the author's work:—

SONNET LXVI.

"Ay, let the world retake the gifts it gave,—
Ease, honor, all its fair-disguised harms;
I am content if Love but stay and have
My world within the rindure of her arms.
Condemned unto no business but to buy
Kisses with kisses, to heap joys amain,—
This is the fierriest kind of beggary;
Merchants may envy my quick-counted gain.
Ah, what a weary travel is our act,—
Here, there, and back again to seek some prize;
Friends who are wise their voyage do contract,
To the safe path between each other's eyes.
Come, my sweet mistress, love shall life outlast;
Let the world drift, for we are anchored fast."

The closing lines are weak, and "have" in the third line is a poor rhyme for "gave" in the first. "Buy and "beggary" also have the same defect. Sonnet IX, in a different vein, is a better example:—

"Soon is the echo and the shadow o'er,
Soon, we lie with lid-encumbered eyes,
And the great fabrics that we reared before
Crumble to make a dust to hide who dies.
Gone, and the empty and unstatued air
Keeps not the mould or gesture of our limbs,
But with investiture and garb as fair
Folds the next shape that to its circle swims.
Pools, so to paint our pageant grave with deeds,
And make division in the elements."

Earth yields us splendid mansions for our needs,
And only takes our lives to pay the rents.
Ah, but our dreams! Beyond earth's count they rise
In sage and hourly eternities."

THE STORY OF MEDIA, BABYLON, AND PERSIA, from the Fall of Nineveh to the Persian War. By Zenaide A. Ragozin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This popular compend of ancient history appears in "The Story of the Nations' Series," the former issues of which have been noticed in our columns. The volume is practically a continuation of the "Story of Assyria," which preceded it, and embraces the hundred years between the destruction of Jerusalem and the beginning of the captivity and the campaign against Hellas, under Darius the First, of Persia. As the narrative ends with the Battle of Marathon (B.C. 490), the history of Persia, one of the three great monarchies which ruled the East after the decline of the Assyrian Empire, can hardly be said to be brought to a close. What is given us here, however, is full of interest and is clearly and entertainingly presented. Strewn through the volume is a large amount of mythological and archaeological lore, which the author has laboriously gathered from valuable and doubtless authentic sources. The author has also given us some interesting chapters on the sacred books of the East, on Aryan myths, and on the influences, political and religious, of the migration of the various branches of the Aryan people. The whole volume will be most acceptable to historical students and the modern reader, who wants to know something of the great nations whose home lay in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates and the country east of the Persian Gulf. M. Ragozin seems to have done his work well. The volume is a worthy complement to his monograph on Assyria.

ANDIATOROCTE, or the Eve of Lady Day on Lake George, and other Poems, Hymns, and Meditations in Verse. By the Rev. Clarence A. Walworth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The poem which gives its name to this volume is an attempt to depict, for modern readers, the period when the Black Robes of the Church had their missions among the Indian tribes that swarmed the historic waterways between the St. Lawrence and the Hudson River, over which Algonquin braves used to pass to ravage the homes of the Mohawks. The story is told in four brief cantos, in varied poetic form, interspersed with aves, psalms and dirges, the soul-utterances of a lofty spiritual life. The bulk of the volume is devoted to "miscellaneous poems," chiefly religious, and sundry "meditations in verse." The poems are mainly written in unrhymed narrative or epic verse, and seem to be the work of a cultured Catholic priest or an enthusiastic High Churchman, with a strongly marked sacerdotal manner. The spiritual flavour of the poems at times hardly compensate for their occasional unconvincing form, which might be taken to be that of a sort of Christianized Walt. Whitman.

POEMS OF PLEASURE. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. New York and Chicago: Belford, Clarke and Company.

The characteristics of Mrs. Wilcox's work are no doubt well known to readers of American verse. It is fluent and rhythmical, imaginative and warm. The latter quality, unfortunately, is predominant. In her previous volume, "Poems of Passion," we had this, we might almost say, *ad nauseam*. Here, in the section designated "Passional," we have it again in profusion, though perhaps in more chastened and less Swinburnian strains. As a set-off, or as a qualifying ingredient, the author treats us to two other sections, entitled "Philosophical" and "Miscellaneous." In these, there is a moral and didactic strain, which in reality is rarely absent even from the author's passionate verse. "The Sea-breeze and the Scarf" is an exemplification of this. If we quote it, it is with an apology to the more fastidious reader:—

"Hung on the casement that looked o'er the main,
Fluttered a scarf of blue;
And a gay, bold breeze paused to flatter and tease
This trifle of delicate hue.
'You are lovelier far than the proud skies are,'
He said with a voice that sighed;
'You are fairer to me than the beautiful sea,
Oh, why do you stay here and hide?'

"You are wasting your life in that dull, dark room,
(And he fondled her silken folds),
O'er the casement lean but a little, my queen,
And see what the great world holds.
How the wonderful blue of your matchless hue,
Cheapens both sea and sky—
You are far too bright to be hidden from sight,
Come fly with me, darling—fly.'

"Tender his whisper and sweet his caress,
Flattered and pleased was she,
The arms of her lover lifted her over
The casement out to sea.
Close to his breast she was fondly pressed,
Kissed once by his laughing mouth;
Then dropped to her grave in the cruel wave,
While the wind went whistling south."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

"B. C. 1887" is the odd title of a forthcoming volume of travels in British Columbia by the authors of "Three in Norway." It will be freely illustrated from sketches by one of the authors and from photographs taken during their rambles. Messrs Longmans, Green and Company will publish it.

MR. WALTER SCOTT will publish immediately a series of translations of works by Count Tolstoi in monthly volumes. The series will begin with "A Russian Proprietor, and other Stories," a volume representative of Count Tolstoi's literary activity between 1852 and 1859. Several of the forthcoming works have not hitherto appeared in England.

MR. WALTER BESANT has written a biography of the author of the "Gamekeeper at Home" and the "Amateur Poacher;" and this "Eulogy of Richard Jefferies" will be shortly published in New York, by Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Besant has a sympathetic touch, and his account of the struggles of unfortunate Jefferies is pathetic and affecting.

DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN, the Australian poet, novelist, and critic, and now a prominent figure in literary circles in England, has arrived in Boston, where he is being done the honours. He comes to spend several months in America, sight-seeing, lecturing, etc., in connection with an anthology, for Griffith, Farrer & Co., of "The Younger Poets of America," which will include Canadian names. The scheme of the work will be an introductory essay, and under each writer's name a brief biographical heading, followed

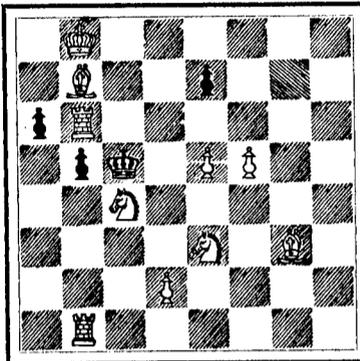
by short specimens of his poetry. The term "Younger" is to include, say, people born during the last fifty years. Mr. Slade announces that he will be very glad to receive hints as to the compilation at his address, care of Brown Brothers, Bankers, Boston. He is to spend some time in the Dominion, and to be in Montreal during the Carnival, and perhaps lecture here. He is the author of "Australian Lyrics," "Edward the Black Prince," etc., and editor of the famous Australian Canterbury Poets volume,

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 303.

By A. P. SILVERA, Jamaica.

BLACK.



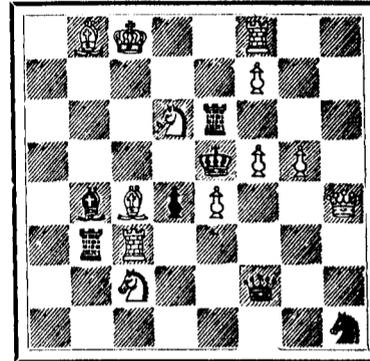
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 304.

From *Croydon Guardian*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 297.
White. 1. Q-Kt 4
Black.

No. 298.
White. 1. Q-B 3
2. Q-K 3 +
3. Q-K 7 mate
Black. 1. K-Kt 4
2. K moves
If 1. B-Kt 2
2. K-B 4
3. Q-B 8 mate
With other variations.

GAME PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. DONISTHORPE AND GATTIE.

From the *Critic*. (Four Knights.)

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
Donisthorpe.	W. M. Gattie.	Donisthorpe.	W. M. Gattie.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	26 P x B	KR-Ksq
2 Kt-KB 3	Kt-QB 3	27 QR-Ksq	K-Bsq (d)
3 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	28 R x R, ch	R x R
4 B-B 4 (a)	B-B 4	29 R x R, ch	K x R
5 P-Q 3	P-Q 3	30 P-Q Kt 3	K-Q 2
6 Kt-K2 (b)	Kt-QR 4	31 K-Bsq	K-Q 3
7 B-Kt 3	Kt x B	32 K-K 2	K-K 4 (f)
8 RP x Kt	P-B 3	33 P-Kt 3	P-Kt 4
9 P-R 3	P-QR 3	34 P-B 3	P-R 4
10 P-Q 4 (c)	P x P	35 K-Q 2	K-K 3 (e)
11 Q-Q 3	Q-K 2	36 K-K 2	P-K R 5
12 Kt-Kt 3	B-Kt 3	37 P-B 4	P x Kt P
13 Castles	P-B 4	38 P x P	P-Kt 7
14 B-B 4	B-B 2	39 K-B 2	P-B 5
15 P-K 5	P x P	40 Kt P x P	P-R 5
16 B x P	B x B	41 P-B 5	P x P
17 Kt x B	Castles	42 P-Q Kt 6	K-Q 3
18 KR-Ksq	Q-B 2	43 P-R 4	P-R 6
19 P-Kt 4	P-Q Kt 3	44 P-R 5	P-R 7
20 P-Kt 5	P-QR 4	45 K x P	P Queens
21 Kt-B 6	B-K 3	46 P-R 6	Q-Kt 7, ch
22 Kt-K 4	Kt x Kt	47 K-Kt 3	Q x P
23 R x Kt	B-B 4	48 K-Kt 4	Q-Qsq
24 Kt-K 7, ch	Q x Kt	49 K-B 5	Q-K Rsq
25 R x Q	B x Q		Resigns

NOTES.

- (a) Not so good as the usual move, B-Kt 5. Black can play Kt x P, followed by P-Q 4.
- (b) B-K 3 is a better move.
- (c) An unsound sacrifice. He might have taken a fairly good game by Kt-Kt 3 and Castles.
- (d) This move virtually wins. White has nothing better than to exchange Rooks, and Black is left with a winning, though difficult, end-game.
- (e) An ingenious and essential move to enable him, after playing P-B 5, to overtake the White Kt P.
- (f) By Editor of WEEK: K-Q 4, followed by 33. P-R 5, is the simplest way of winning.

REFERRING to the meeting of the Emperor William and the Pope, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "I might give the opinion of many persons entitled to respect that in this secret interview little will pass beyond commonplace assurances and an exchange of civilities, not seriously committing either of the two high personages. There is no question which Prince Bismarck and his master have more frequently discussed, and on which, each thoroughly knowing the other's opinions, they are more agreed. Never has the Chancellor had any intention of giving the Pope greater power than he at present wields. Never has he had the idea of making the Vatican a regular or permanent factor in his domestic policy, or a lever in his foreign policy. Never has he wished to make the Pope the slightest concession beyond what was necessary for reassuring and pacifying the German Catholic party. The pupil, who will soon have no longer a professor, will not this time exceed by a hair's breadth the intentions of the Chancellor, and when he leaves the oratory, Leo XIII., on recalling the conversation, will perceive that he has perhaps commanded the admiration of his visitor, but that the Papacy has no formal promise or tangible engagement to set off against the losses undergone and the blows received by it."

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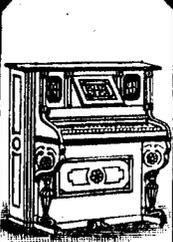
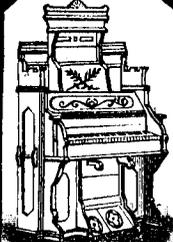
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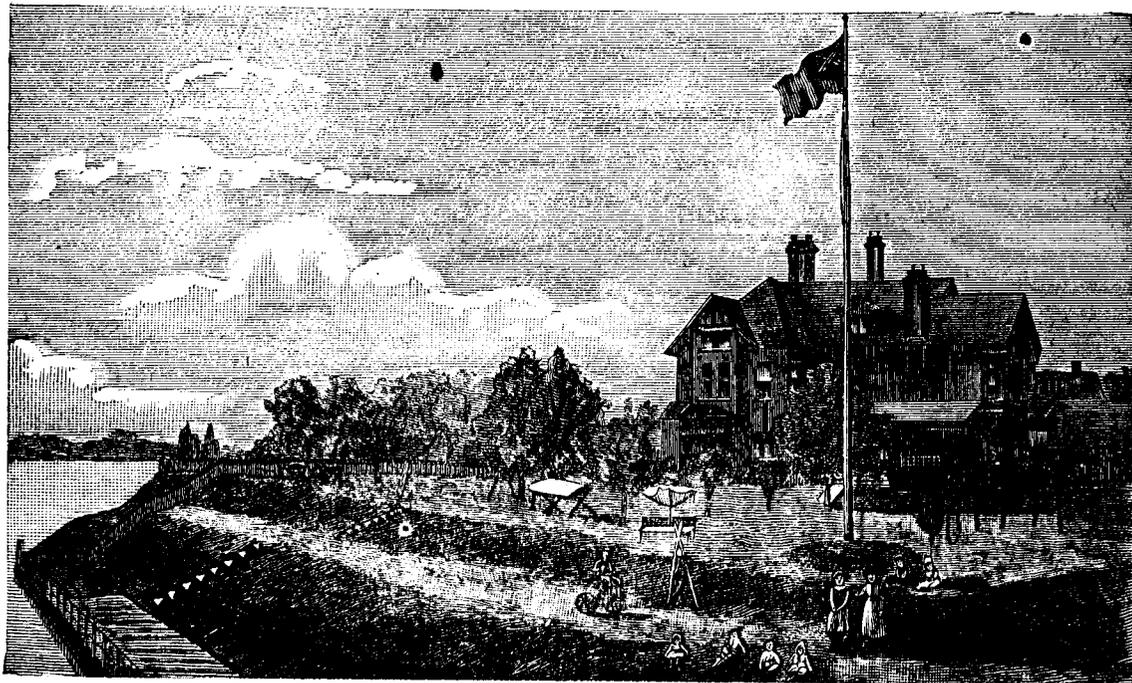
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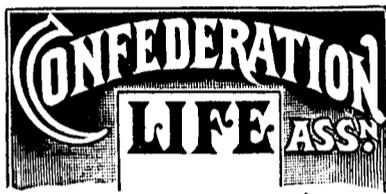
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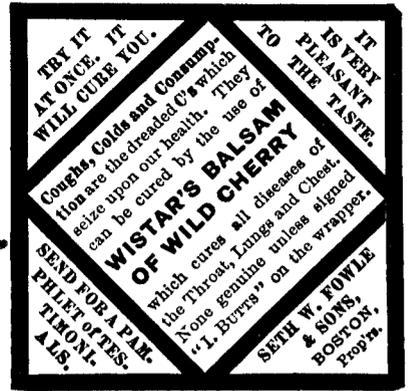
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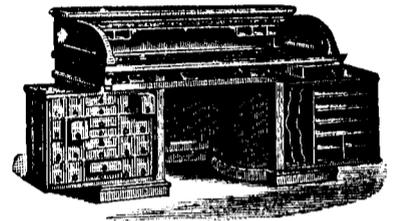
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