

THE WEEK:

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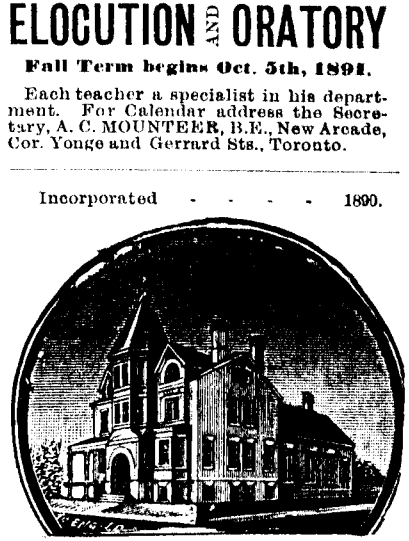
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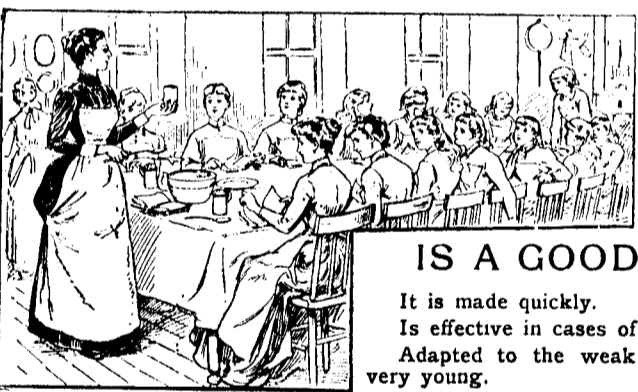
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It is to be hoped that the meetings of ratepayers which are being called in the various wards of the city may have the effect of bringing to the front some good and reliable candidates for aldermanic honours. Thus far everything seems to be in darkness and confusion, and we have heard it predicted that the coming council will be worse than its predecessors. It is but an old story to repeat that various matters of great importance in connection with civic affairs demand that men of the largest business capacity and of the highest integrity should be sought out and induced to sacrifice, for the time being, their own interests for the public good. Surely the day is not past when private individuals can be found ready to earn the gratitude and admiration of their fellow-citizens at personal cost. It will be not only a lasting disgrace but a lasting injury to Toronto if another year is permitted to pass without some of the large questions which confront us—above all those, such as the great trunk sewer, the disposal of garbage, and the pestilence-breathing pits, which have so close a relation to the public health—are not intelligently and resolutely grappled with. Desirable as it is to have the best mayor available, it is, perhaps, even more desirable to have the very best aldermen that the city can produce. Up to the present moment there is very little ground to expect so happy a result. Let us hope that the ward meetings may arouse good citizens to a sense of the need and danger, and to vigorous action to supply the one and avert the other.

EVERY friend of education in Canada must admire the spirit which has prompted the Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and already one of its liberal benefactors, to put the munificent sum of twenty thousand dollars at the disposal of the authorities of that institution, on condition that the annual proceeds be used for scholarships, to be awarded at junior matriculation. It will be remembered that until within a comparatively recent period the University Senate was in the habit of appropriating yearly, from its own funds, several thousand dollars for this purpose, and that, in accordance with the strongly expressed sentiments and wishes of the students themselves, and of other friends of the University, it was decided about ten years ago that this sum could be and should be appropriated to better purpose, educationally, in another way. We were of the

number of those who supported this view. But it was one thing to take from income provided from Provincial sources, and sorely needed for strengthening the teaching staff of the institution, a considerable sum for the purpose indicated. It is another and quite different matter to accept gratefully a larger sum, bestowed by private generosity for this special purpose, and use it to stimulate competition among candidates for matriculation. The strongest plea, apart from the usages of great universities almost from time immemorial, in favour of the scholarship system, is that by means of it many young men—we hope the conditions of Mr. Blake's gift include young women also—who would otherwise be seriously delayed, if not absolutely debarred by pecuniary difficulties, are thereby enabled to pursue, unbroken, a university career. It is further held that such scholarships, being awarded on the results of competition, become a potent means of discovering students of exceptional ability and promise, and thus, by encouraging native talent, and rendering valuable service to the State, as well as to the individual. We remember that at the time the former discussion was rife, exception was taken to this view by many whose opportunities for observation seemed to render their opinions valuable, and who claimed that the scholarships became quite as often the prize of students who were not exceptionally talented and who did not specially need the pecuniary assistance, but who, by reason of the very fact that their parents were men of means, had been enabled to prolong their preparatory courses far beyond the limits of time to which others were shut up by lack of means. Perhaps a still stronger objection to the old system was the premium it undoubtedly placed, as then administered, on the objectionable practice of "cramming" for examinations. It would scarcely be held, however, we think, that that is a necessary outcome of competitive examinations. While we feel bound to refer to these discussions, to show that not all the objections to scholarships are removed when they are bestowed by private munificence, we feel that it would be both ungracious and ungrateful to dwell upon those objections at the present moment. There is no one in Canada whose judgment in regard to such matters should be sounder than that of the Chancellor who bestows this noble gift, nor do we know of any one who is more at the habit of looking at such a question in all its bearings, moral as well as intellectual, or who should be better qualified to determine in what way a given sum of money could be best appropriated to promote the higher ends for which the Provincial University exists.

THE "National Club of Toronto" has rendered a service to all friends of Canadian nationality in publishing the papers which are given to us in the neat little volume which now lies before us, with the taking title of "Maple Leaves." The volume includes four papers, which were read before the club at the "national evenings" during last winter. These papers are prefaced with a well-written and excellent introduction, by Mr. F. Barlow Cumberland, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Club. Each of these papers has a distinct and permanent value which makes it worthy of preservation in this way. It is of course unnecessary, and it would be unreasonable, to expect that every reader should be able to agree with every opinion and sentiment put forward even by the most loyal of Canadians on questions intimately related to the present condition and the future prospects of Canada. We can all agree that it is good and desirable that at this somewhat critical period in the history of our country all such questions should be discussed by the ablest and most thoughtful men among us, and in the freest and frankest manner. That the four gentlemen whose papers are here presented are eminently entitled to be heard on the subjects with which they respectively deal will be cheerfully admitted by all. Who has a better claim to be heard on any question connected with "Canadian National Objects and Aims" than the eloquent Principal of Queen's University, who has for years found in this subject a congenial theme? On the nature and history of "Responsible Government in Canada" there is, by common consent, no higher authority than that of J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. The Canadian Minister of Marine should be able, if anyone is, to give us valuable

information in regard to "The Commercial Marine of Canada." So, too, the subject of "Canadian Nationality" was sure to find in the Hon. James Young, late Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, an exceptionally well-informed and enthusiastic exponent. As we had opportunity at the time of the delivery of these lectures to comment upon their contents, it is not our purpose now again to refer particularly to the various points in respect to which we found ourselves in agreement or at issue with their respective authors. Our present desire is rather to commend the liberality and patriotism of the National Club and its managers, and to express the hope that they will continue the useful and patriotic work they have so well begun. It would be a good and auspicious thing for our young country were similar clubs to be formed in the cities, towns and villages all over the Dominion, for the sober and earnest discussion of the great questions which, as Dr. Grant intimates in the beginning of his paper, are now forcing themselves upon the attention of all thoughtful Canadians, and which must, at no distant day, either be answered in accordance with the intelligent wishes and determinations of a free and resolute people, or, if we unhappily resign ourselves to "the inglorious policy of drift," may some day be found to have answered themselves, and that, too, in a way not at all in accordance with the hopes and aspirations of those who possess even a modicum of the true national spirit which should inspire the dreams and stimulate the energies of all true Canadians.

WE have before us as we write a strongly-worded and very remarkable open letter addressed to the Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Attorney-General for Ontario, by Walter B. Geikie, M.D., Dean of Trinity Medical College, in this city. The subject matter of the letter is by no means new; we have already had occasion more than once to comment upon it in these columns. It is the alleged violation, in connection with the Provincial University, of the principle which, as Dr. Geikie correctly affirms, has for forty years past been steadily asserted and carried out, "that it is not the duty of the State to use public funds of any kind in educating students for a special profession, such as medicine or law, any more than for any other calling by which men earn their living." This is a simple principle in Provincial economics from which very few, if any, of the intelligent electors of the Province will dissent when thus broadly stated. The greater part of Dr. Geikie's letter is directed to prove the serious charge that, in virtue of the arrangement now existing between the University of Toronto and the new medical department connected with that Institution, this principle is violated in letter and in spirit, and to prove the still more serious charge that the arrangement by which this violation of compact, if such we may call it, is being effected, has been made in a clandestine manner, not only without the knowledge of the people, but even without the knowledge of the Government, as such, or of the Legislature, which voted the funds with which this violation of trust is being effected, without any intention or idea that they should be so used. This is in plain English, if we rightly apprehend the letter, Dr. Geikie's meaning. The charge is certainly a bold one. It is one which, as it seems to us, the Premier cannot permit to remain unexplained or unanswered. The specifications, as contained in the letter, are too lengthy to be given fully in these columns. Suffice it to say that they relate mainly to the newly-erected building, which is called in the financial report of the University, recently published, the "chemical building," but which Dr. Geikie assures us is, in its main purposes and uses, a medical college building, containing dissecting rooms, vat rooms planned for the study of human anatomy, and other class-rooms, chiefly for the use of students attending the medical college connected with the University. On this building, he says, was expended by far the greater part of the generous legislative gift of \$160,000, voted by the Legislature—a mode of expending it which was never authorized, or even dreamt of, by the House which voted the money, or by the country to which the money so voted belonged. This mode of expenditure, too, we are reminded, was in direct violation of the assurance which has been solemnly and repeatedly given by "the highest educational authority, speaking on behalf of the

Government, that the carrying out of the Medical Faculty Restoration Scheme would not involve the spending of a dollar of University or any other public money." Whether the facts are correctly understood and represented in this remarkable letter we have no means of knowing, other than those which are within the reach of any reader. But surely statements of so grave a character, put forward on the high authority of the Dean of Faculty of Trinity Medical College, cannot be ignored by Mr. Mowat or his colleagues. That the Legislature of Ontario either intended or would consent that any portion of the public funds should be used for the purpose of aiding in the work of medical education proper, thus bringing the Provincial University into competition with the self-supporting colleges which are doing the same work, and doing it well, we cannot for a moment suppose. Are the public funds being, or has any portion of them been so appropriated? That is the question which, we repeat, should have an answer from the highest authority.

WHATEVER the future may have in store, it must be confessed that thus far the evidence adduced in the election courts has not been just such as to convince the country of the special fitness of the Liberal party of Canada to be entrusted with the task of elevating the standard of political morality, successful as they may have been in showing us how badly such elevating process is needed. The record thus far is certainly discouraging. However impossible it may sometimes be for a candidate even with the purest intentions to prevent corrupt acts of agents with more zeal than principle, all such pleas are unavailing in presence of such facts as those of clear connivance of the trusted party managers with the authorities of great railway corporations to violate the law on a wholesale scale. It is not at all unlikely that further investigation in other courts may show as bad or worse transactions between the other party and the other great railway of the country, but if so this will only make the matter so much the worse. The state of affairs suspected all along and now being brought to light has more than one aspect well adapted to create alarm in the breasts of the thoughtful. It is bad enough that some of the representatives of those who have been the chief promoters of the strict legislation which is proving so fatal to its inventors should thus be found foremost amongst the violators of the law. It is still worse, if not from the moral at least from the national point of view, that those who have most earnestly and persistently warned the people against giving too great powers into the hands of a great railway company, and who have not ceased to predict evil and danger from its vast power in the country and in the Houses of Parliament, should not hesitate, for the sake of a doubtful party advantage, to place themselves and the party they represent under obligation to another and rival corporation. We are assuming of course that the free tickets solicited by the managers of the party campaign were actually given by the Grand Trunk authorities. Should it appear, on the contrary, that the tickets were purchased for free distribution, the managers of the railway may be free from blame, but the intention and act of the party managers are no less reprehensible, even should it be shown, as seems likely from evidence to which we have before referred, that the other party, having more money at command, distributed their favours still more liberally. It is surely time that all honest electors, in Parliament or out, should arise in their indignation and say that all this political corruption—and every violation of laws put on the statute book because deemed essential to purity of elections is surely corruption—must be stopped. The sound principle of "one man, one vote," and that vote only in the locality in which the man resides, would go far to remove one of the most prolific sources of abuse. As to the rest, we should like to repeat, with all the emphasis we can give it, a question which we have pressed on former occasions, and which was well put the other day by the *Toronto Mail*—the question, viz.: Where is the use or the consistency of passing these stringent laws to secure purity of elections and of conducting these expensive trials in the election courts, without some effective provision for punishing every individual elector who may be found guilty of offering or accepting a bribe? We pause for a reply.

IT is but natural that some of the papers in the Maritime Provinces which support the present Canadian Government should be beginning to grow restive, in view not only of the failure of the Government thus far to secure a swift line of steamships between Halifax and Great Brit-

ain, but of the arrangement which, it is understood, has been made with the Allan Line to carry the Canadian mails to and from Portland during the winter. The disappointment is certainly a most grievous one to our fellow-citizens on the sea-coast. As is well known, one of the weightiest considerations which prevailed with those of them who accepted Confederation at the outset was that Halifax or St. John would become the winter port for the trade of the Dominion. To this end the building of the Intercolonial Railway was made with them a *sine qua non* of Confederation. It is hard to conceive of any other motive which could have made them willing to bear their share of the heavy cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway than the expectation—an expectation which was certainly encouraged by the Government, that either St. John or Halifax should be its eastern terminus, and thus become the depôt of trans continental traffic. Yet thus far the people of those provinces find themselves disappointed in both expectations. The fast steamships prove slow in coming; the old Allan liners are giving them the go-by, and the Canadian Pacific quotes lower rates on grain to American than to Canadian ports. And yet it is not easy to see that the Government is greatly to blame, except for holding out inducements and exciting hopes which a soberer judgment, or a higher principle, should have forbidden. The suggestive rumour which was current a few days ago to the effect that the enormous subsidy of a million a year was about to be offered to secure a fast Canadian line was promptly contradicted from Ottawa, as well it might be. We dislike pessimism, yet it is useless to disguise facts. The fact is, we fear, that ocean greyhounds of the highest speed are, for the present, beyond our reach. The cost of equipping and running such a line is, we can well believe, enormous, and an enormous travel and traffic are required to warrant it. This we have not to give, though it might, perhaps, soon be developed if the trans-Canadian route between Europe and the East meets reasonable expectations. But it does, none the less, seem strange that the Government could not have effected some arrangement with the Allan Line by which to save at least some portion of the Canadian ocean traffic for ports in our own territory.

THE Conservative demonstration at Perth quickly brought an opportunity for a reply to Mr. Laurier's speech by the Canadian Minister most directly interested. Two points in Mr. Foster's speech seem specially important in this connection, viz., his argument to show that, in case of failure to secure a reciprocity arrangement on satisfactory terms, the country can get along very well without it, and his not unnatural complaint that Mr. Laurier's address on the subject, delivered in the United States on the eve of the coming conference between the Ottawa and Washington authorities, and constituting, as it did, an offer on behalf of the Canadian Opposition, outbidding any that the Government could possibly make consistently with its avowed principles, was a bit of party obstruction, unpatriotic in itself, and unworthy of the leader of a great Canadian party. In regard to the first point, Mr. Foster's reply was not without force, so far as it went. It was in effect that the trade of the country, notwithstanding the operation of the McKinley Bill, is in a prosperous condition. The proof of this was, it must be admitted, less comprehensive than could have been wished. It consisted almost wholly of certain facts in reference to the two articles of eggs and poultry, in both of which a brisk trade has been opened up with England. These are important articles of traffic, no doubt. They are, too, as he reminded his hearers, prominent amongst the articles which the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity were accustomed to point to as those the market for which would be destroyed by the McKinley Bill. In regard to the former, Mr. Foster stated that returns, which will be published soon, will show that within the last six months or less there have gone into the port of Liverpool alone more than thirty millions of eggs laid by Canadian hens. He told us also that there will go forward to the Mother Country this year hundreds of tons of Canadian poultry, and that he believed that all would find a profitable market. What Mr. Foster did not tell us, and what was needed to make his argument conclusive, is whether the prices realized for these articles in Great Britain are as good as would be obtained in the United States under reciprocity, and what has been and is likely to be the effect of the McKinley Bill on the one hundred and one other Canadian products which he did not enumerate. It is true that a partial and so far satisfactory answer is contained

in the fact that the total volume of trade of the Dominion increased \$14,000,000 during the last fiscal year, and that more than half of this increase was in the export trade. Still the question of relative prices remains unanswered. So, too, does the fact of the slow increase of population revealed by the census, even under the operation of an American tariff much less unfavourable than that of the McKinley Bill, remain unexplained. There is a good deal of point in Mr. Foster's arraignment of Mr. Laurier's good taste and patriotism in crossing the border to deliver such a speech just before the proposed conference at Washington, though the act would have been much more reprehensible were it not that the policy of the Liberal party on this question was already so well known, having been proclaimed and reiterated from the public platform and in resolutions offered in Parliament and supported by interminable speeches for years past. Mr. Laurier would further, no doubt, plead that in view of the unofficial but emphatic utterances of Mr. Blaine and other prominent American politicians, the failure of negotiations on any other basis than that of discrimination against Great Britain is a foregone conclusion, and that it is, therefore, but a waste of time to await the issue of negotiations between two parties, one of which is firmly pledged to an impossible condition. The one thing which stands out clearly in the whole discussion is that this question of discrimination against the Mother Country constitutes at the present moment the broadest and most fundamental line of demarcation between the policies of the two great Canadian parties. It would be interesting to know what British statesmen think about it. Should it prove that many of them regard free trade with the continent so essential a condition of Canada's growth and prosperity that her rapid increase in ability to purchase would, under such an arrangement, be likely to make her a more valuable customer than at present, in spite of the higher tariff, the fact might have a very important bearing upon the negotiations.

TO what extent the hopeful tone adopted by Sir John Thompson and other Ministers at Perth in reference to the success of the Cabinet reconstruction now in progress is warranted by the circumstances, the future will decide. We see no reason why the changes, if wisely and, let us add, courageously made, should not result in the formation of a stronger Ministry than has occupied the treasury benches for some years. In fact the vigorous shaking up the Departments have received as the result of the investigations of last session, and the reforms that are being introduced in consequence, should purify the atmosphere for years to come. In view of the well-known facts and results we are somewhat surprised at the tone of some of the remarks made by Sir John Thompson and others at Perth. It is not easy to see what they can hope to gain by denouncing the policy of the Opposition as a policy of slander. It surely cannot be that Sir John or any other friend of pure administration really regrets that those charges were made and investigated, or that the very serious peculations and irregularities, which might otherwise have been continued indefinitely, were thus brought to light. It is not necessary to give the Opposition credit for very lofty or disinterested motives, and as a matter of fact some of their jubinations over the discoveries made were unseemly enough, as have been those of some on the other side, on the very similar revelations in Quebec. But it is obvious that if the frauds had not existed they could not have been discovered, and the accusations could have resulted only in the discomfiture of the accusers and their expulsion from Parliament. Grant that the sum filched from the treasury by one firm of contractors was but a paltry three hundred thousand dollars instead of the round million into which some ardent Grit imaginations have magnified it, it is generally supposed that the essence of dishonesty does not consist in the amount of the sums fraudulently obtained. Nor is \$300,000 itself a sum wholly insignificant, even in Canada. Surely when the Opposition knew of such corruption, or even had good reason to suspect its existence, their leaders would have been unfaithful to their country and recreant to the duties of an Opposition had they failed to bring it to the attention of Parliament. It was noteworthy, too, that some other of Sir John's references to the "scandal" revelations were scarcely characterized by the fairness and frankness which might have been expected from the judicial mental habit acquired by years of experience on the Bench. To say, for instance, that it is absolutely true that Sir Hector Langevin had no knowledge of the

speculations that were going on in his Department, and that he retired only because he accepted the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, without a word of reference to the fact that these speculations had been going on for eight years, that the Minister had been on the most intimate terms during all that time with the chief boodler, by whose special facilities for acquiring useful information the speculations were made possible, and through whose hands much of the money passed, and that not only the Minister's party but the Minister himself were literally helped out of the funds—was surely something less than the fair statement of facts which it purported to be. What renders the circumstance the more remarkable is that, referring a few moments afterwards to the case of Mr. Mercier, which in its main features so closely resembles that of Sir Hector, Sir John did not hesitate to speak of "the boodle which this man Mercier and his jackals had wrung from the contractors in the Province of Quebec." Such one-sidedness in a rank-and-file partisan we are accustomed to, but we hoped for a better example from the Minister of Justice.

PRIMARILY, we suppose, Mr. Laurier's trip to Boston may be regarded simply as a flying visit to his own countrymen who have crossed the border in so large numbers, to take up their residence in New England. But in a secondary and very important sense it was an opportunity made and seized for setting before the people of the United States in general, and those of New England in particular, the views and policy of the Liberal party of Canada in reference to the very important question of the trade relations between the two countries. Mr. Laurier's eloquent demonstration that absolutely free commercial intercourse between the two countries would in itself be a good thing for both would, we have little doubt, be accepted as conclusive by nearly all Canadians not specially interested in some private business likely to suffer temporary injury from the change, and by a majority of the people of the United States. It is when we come down to particulars and begin to talk about some definite scheme for bringing the broad principle into practical application, under the circumstances now existing in both countries, that the really formidable difficulties emerge. These difficulties, so far as the people of the United States are concerned, arise almost wholly out of the protective policy to which they have committed themselves. With that fact, however, we need not concern ourselves at the present moment, save in so far as it affects the relations in which we as a colony stand towards the Mother Country, against whom that protective policy is so largely directed. But it is evident on a moment's thought, and is tacitly admitted by Mr. Laurier, that in view of this tariff and of Canada's relations to Great Britain, it would be useless to expect or hope for free trade, or indeed any large measure of reciprocity with the United States, except on such conditions as would effectively prevent the importation into Canada of goods of British manufacture at lower rates than those at which the same goods are admitted into the United States. This difficulty involves not only the necessity on the part of Canada of discrimination against England but the further necessity, as is thought by many, of virtually submitting the regulation of her own tariff legislation to the Senate of the United States. The main interest of Canadians in Mr. Laurier's speech naturally centres in his answer to the objections raised in connection with these two points. His answer on this occasion was in effect the same that has been frequently given before by him and other leaders of the party, though never, perhaps, quite so clearly and emphatically. He pronounced unhesitatingly in favour of discrimination against Great Britain, and of course all other nations, to whatever extent the commercial interests of Canada may demand. He defended this proposal on the ground that it is the first duty of a Canadian statesman to consult Canadian interests, just as it is the first duty of a British statesman to consult the interests of Great Britain. The latter, he says, British statesmen are always accustomed to do, without stopping to consider how Canada may be affected. Why then, he asks, should not Canada act on the same principle? In regard to the other question—that of tariff control—Mr. Laurier declares—strange to say, after all that has been said about it by Mr. Blake and others—that he has never been able to understand what is meant by the objection. His answer, so far as he makes one, resolves itself into a general expression of confidence in the sense of fairness of the great Republic, accompanied with a sufficiently emphatic declaration that if the boon

sought were to be purchased only at the cost of the slightest sacrifice of his nation's dignity he would have none of it.

THE latest despatches from Rio Janeiro, though the particulars given are very meagre, indicate that President Fonseca's attempt to wield dictatorial powers, has, as we ventured to predict, proved abortive. Whatever may have been his motives and intentions, it was pretty evident from the first that his action was ill-advised and could have no other ending than his overthrow. The people who had exiled an Emperor, and one so unobjectionable as Dom Pedro, was in the least degree likely to allow the military officer whom they had elevated to the temporary headship of the Republic, to usurp Imperial functions. What the *prestige* of royal name and pedigree was unable to accomplish, the accident of temporary authority could hardly enable a man of the people to effect. The Republic is, however, fortunate in having escaped, if it has really escaped, the horrors of civil war, with which it was so seriously threatened. The event in this case, as to some extent in that of Chili, would seem to indicate that in these days the army, even of a South American Republic, can no longer be relied on to act as a mere machine, bound to do the bidding of whomsoever it may chance to have at the head of the State as temporary ruler. It is noteworthy that in this case, as in that of Chili, the navy seems to have played the most important part in dictating the course of events, and that in both instances it proved true to the cause of popular government. Whether the Vice-Chief of the Provisional Government, in whose favour Da Fonseca is said to have resigned, has the confidence of the people to a sufficient extent to make him acceptable in the meantime as provisional ruler, remains to be seen.

MR. DAVIN REVIEWED.

WE are indebted to Mr. Davin for his talented contribution to the public thought of the country in the columns of THE WEEK upon the present political situation, but one position that he takes cannot go unchallenged. It is contained in the following words: "Even the position of a man who, on patriotic grounds, unites with a former political foe, proves unsatisfactory." He cites the Hon. George Brown's political career consequent upon his retirement from the Confederation Cabinet in support of his position. He also says: "That same false position was injurious to the Hon. William McDougall." The personal success or non-success of individuals does not controvert the opposite view. The success of the political movement at the inauguration of the Dominion of Canada justifies the principle of uniting parties where national interests are at stake, and the fact that these two statesmen preferred to detach themselves from the Government they had united with, to serve their country as independent men, does not detract from their merits or usefulness, or from the principles that animated them in joining hands with their former political opponents for a time. No one could have been a more bitter opponent to the Dominion Government of the day than the late Hon. Joseph Howe. He, however, afterwards united with his former opponents to carry on the work of Confederation. It was patriotic grounds that caused his change of political allegiance, and it did not prove unsatisfactory, and, if necessary, numerous instances could be mentioned in our political history where patriotism rose higher than party allegiance, with profit to the country. Then, again, three of the leaders of the Liberal party of to-day were Conservatives of the past—Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. R. W. Scott and the Hon. Thomas Greenway. In contradistinction to the cases cited by Mr. Davin to support his contention we have also the *personnel* of the present Imperial Government to prove the contrary. When the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone brought in his Home Rule Bill, which excluded the Irish members from the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, a number of his supporters saw in this a menace to the integrity of the United Kingdom and they joined hands with the Government of the day to fight that principle. The Hon. John Bright, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain and others separated from their party and the two latter accepted office in the new administration, and both Mr. Goschen and the Marquis of Hartington were lately offered the leadership of the present Conservative administration in the House of Commons, to succeed the late Hon. W. H. Smith. This political union has not proved unsatisfactory, nor have the individuals who withdrew from their party suffered in public estimation. The most recent example we have of a change of political allegiance is the Hon. Mr. Blake; while he did not join his political opponents he withdrew himself from the leadership of his party and at the same time withdrew himself from public life, because, with that prophetic inspiration with which he was gifted, he saw that the policy of his colleagues would ultimately lead to public absorption into the United States and the conse-

quent annihilation of our Canadian nationality. Conscientious scruples were written in every word of the celebrated letter which closed his public career. By so doing he absolved all those who thought as he did from allegiance to him, and they are free to join any other party or Government that will avoid the pitfall the Hon. Mr. Blake saw ahead, without forfeiting the respect of the country or themselves.

The second position that Mr. Davin lays down which is also the essence of our political morality cannot pass without comment on the part of the writer. He says, speaking of those whose political opinions undergo a change: "If they are in opposition they welcome him, but should they storm the Treasury Bench they are not going to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs. They will give the pick of the portfolios to life-long supporters.

Even if a portfolio is given to the renegade it is with the intention of squeezing him on to a shelf." Mr. Davin liberally quotes ancient history to illustrate his ideas, and if his theories upon this point should be considered sound it would be in contradistinction to the thoughts of the past handed down to us for the guidance of the future by Macaulay in his "Lays of Ancient Rome" when he writes:—

Then none were for the party
And all were for the State.

And they would read:—

Then all were for the party
And none were for the State.

a position it is safe to say it would not be wise to take. It cannot be considered as a political maxim that parties merely exist to reward life-long supporters; they exist for the purpose of initiating a policy and enlisting the support of the people in order to give them a stable government, and where there is a policy that will enlist the larger number of supporters, that is the policy which should receive most favour upon the inauguration of a new régime which the reorganization of a government establishes, but it should not be to the exclusion of any of those who are in sympathy with it, which Mr. Davin's contention would indicate. These are broad questions that affect our commercial interests and our political life, and they should be approached in no narrow spirit. In contemplating the government the future may have in store for us, there is one principle which should not be lost sight of, and that is, that an early opportunity should be given to the people to pronounce upon the merits of the reconstructed government in consequence of the census which rearranges their representation; otherwise a blow would be struck at the principles of our Constitution, and a precedent established that might justify an appeal to the people prior to future enumerations, to suit the exigencies of the moment, and thus deprive constituencies of the representation awarded to them under the Constitution. There were circumstances surrounding the recent appeal on the eve of the census which the late Sir John Macdonald considered justifiable, and that he was sustained by a good working majority is a sufficient answer for the wisdom of his policy in that respect; but now that a new leader, consequently a new Government is to be entrusted with the guardianship of the public interests, the earliest opportunity should be given to the people to pronounce upon its merits, and upon their verdict it will stand or fall. The interests of the country demand a stable government, and the question may fairly be asked, Can either party, in view of developments brought to light during the recent session, and which Mr. Davin has dwelt upon, give the people stable government without a reorganization of party lines? Canadians are alive to the fact that they have a territory rich in resources, and the work of development should continue unabated, to draw population to contribute to the revenue and general trade of the country, not fostered upon false commercial principles by high protection policy of our neighbours, but a liberal policy that will extend our trade with the outside world in those articles that will increase our industrial population in all parts of the Dominion. The census has been disappointing so far as the increase of our population is concerned. We must, however, await the statistical report of our industrial increase before we can judge whether the past decade has been profitable to those who are included in the census enumeration. The increase in our revenue has enabled us to establish important projects which would otherwise have lain dormant, and to increase that revenue upon business principles is as much the duty of the Government as it is that of individuals who compose the State. The output of our extensive prairie region both in grain and live stock is now a potent factor in the prosperity of the country, and how to increase the facilities so as not only to increase the output but to increase the profit of the producers with whom the trade of the country is carried on, is of material interest to the people at large and should engage the attention of any Government. Upon the Hon. Mr. Abbott has fallen the mantle of the leader of the people of Canada, and a free hand should be given to him to inaugurate his policy for which alone he is responsible, and to present it to the people for their consideration, to conclude by drawing upon one of Mr. Davin's sources of illustration, Marcus Aurelius says: "The ruling part of man makes a material for itself out of that which opposes it—as fire lays hold of what falls into it and rises higher by means of this very material."

C. A. BOULTON.

Shellmouth.

PARIS LETTER.

EVERYTHING connected with the monument to Gambetta is a souvenir of the amputated provinces; the marble, the pedestal, and balustrade are composed of stones from the conquered towns and villages; the figure is in bronze; the sculptor is Alsatian-Bartholdi, famous by his statue of "Liberty" in New York harbour; the funds, 170,000 frs., were contributed by Alsatisans, and the inauguration, which has just taken place, was limited to Alsatisans. Being an historical monument, it is too vast for its cabin'd, cribb'd and confin'd site. At the foot of the pedestal are two recumbent female figures, symbolizing Alsace and Lorraine; the latter has a baby at her breast, and points with her finger to the figure of Gambetta above; the other, Alsace, is a very lovely piece of sculpture—a mother, expressing at once regret and hope, enthusiastically recounts to her child the history of 1870-71, the work done, and to be undone. The listening attitude of the child is most happy. There is a dove at Gambetta's feet, suggesting Noah's promises realized, a bright messenger of hope from the waters of calamity.

The figure of Gambetta does not please the eye, even allowing for all the artistic difficulties inseparable from a representation in modern costume; the limbs appear to be too long for the body; he holds in his arms a broken flag-staff that makes him appear as if playing the bagpipes. On one side of the motto, *Pro Patria*, is the device: "In calamity, dignified," and on the other, "In sorrow, hopeful." The general effect of the monument is injured by its proximity to some towering cedar-trees in the background. I was disappointed at the inaugural ceremony; not more than 4,000 persons were present.

No one wants war, but only peace societies believe in peace. The Peace Congress, recently held at Rome, oddly enough opened by a kind of declaration of war—against the Pope, and wound up with another against all tyrants. It was the Comte de Maillafeu, one of the French delegates, who took charge of this unsentimental side of business. He is a deputy, and a naval officer, aged about fifty-three, tall, imposing and "a man who stands no nonsense." He is an extremist in politics, and, like Rochefort, too, belongs to the oldest of the ancient nobility. He is from Abbeville; and, it is said, the battle-field of Crecy, where his ancestors fought, forms part of his estate. He is a staunch supporter of the Rev. Hyacinthe Loyson's church. An organization to put down war by international spouting provokes yellow smiles in serious men daily.

Alea jacta est. The sum of half a million francs has been voted for the commencement of the expedition to Touah, in the Sahara "hinterland" of Algeria. In due course will follow demands for millions of francs, for the soldiers have to take everything with them—food, water and the materials for shelter. France will have to face some important issues; the Sultan of Morocco claims Touah; if he opposes France, she will seize the Moroccan oasis of Figuig, which may be the signal for the other European powers securing material guarantees at the expense of the Sultanate. Then if the fanatical Touaregs and Senoussiets join their hates against France, the consequences may be very grave.

The election of the active Socialist, Dr. Paul Lafargue, of Lille, and now in prison for excitation to violate the law by his wild-cat doctrines, is an event not to be pooh-poohed. The doctor is married to a daughter of Karl Marx, is a clever writer and a ready speaker. His ability is admitted even by his adversaries. He has been elected deputy for a district in Lille. If, as Thiers said, socialism had emigrated from France to Germany, some good morsels of it have returned, and, apparently, "to stay." Legislators, instead of remaining cohesive and voting labour reforms, are, to all appearances, drifting into old splits and parliamentary helplessness. Moderate men seem to fold their arms and allow events to take their natural course. Only Roman Senators clung to their curule chairs—till "sudden death" parted them.

Since the Duc d'Orleans was served with his citation at Vienna to come and appear in the London Divorce Court, Madame Melba has to be well protected here in order to avoid being served with a writ. If the Duc d'Orleans wished to stand well in French eyes, he would not shirk a challenge from the lady's husband; that, rather than a cheque, might settle the point of honour. If he were mortally pinked, France would have one medicine-man pretender less, but she does not lack saviours of society.

The notaries are charged as a body with walking round the law. Unfortunately for their clients, many of late walk away altogether from the law. In a marriage settlement it is not permitted to "dilapidate" the wife's fortune in order to raise money for conjugal necessities or speculations. If a wife possess house or landed property, that cannot be sold, but it can be replaced by either, if equally valuable. Now, the dodge is to purchase house or landed property in a distant part of France, at a fictitious price, and place it against the solid values. In due time the latter are sold, and the difference pocketed. When the period for a succession arrives, the bogus exchange is discovered. It is proposed henceforth that such exchanges of houses and lands shall not be recognized till the values of the gives and takes be estimated by officers of the Credit Foncier Society.

Preparations are being made to witness the annual showers of "falling stars" that regularly set in by the middle of November. One astronomer advertises that his "observatory"—a seasonable name for lecture-room—will

be kept open for ten nights, from the 15th inst., and that, for a small fee, the public can indulge in "skying" all the night, and be supplied with refreshments in the shape of popular lectures on the heavens.

Some months ago two Frenchmen, residents of Madagascar, issued a circular inviting Europeans to become "brothers of the mystic tie." The Archbishop of Madagascar replied by circulating the famous tract by Bishop de Ségier, "Freemasonry Unveiled." The two Frenchmen took an action against the Bishop for circulating a calumny, and the Consular Court awarded them 15,000 frs. damages. The Archbishop of Madagascar appealed from this ruling, and the Paris Bench has ordered a new trial before the court at Aix. The Church and Freemasonry will now have to try their old quarrel, hilt to hilt. The trial promises to be sensational, as the votaries of both institutions are terribly resolute.

"Will call again." A thief about six weeks ago robbed an old maid, who resided near the Sacré-Cœur, Montmartre, of her gold watch and sixty frs.; he left a note, expressing his disappointment at finding so little loot, but, as he was going to the sea-side, he would pay another visit when the season was colder. He kept his word: he visited her apartment a few days ago, took away her money bags, containing gold for 11,000 frs., leaving a note to never expect a visit from him again, unless he was taken, and she appeared against him.

The severity of the season is engendering a great deal of sickness, chiefly influenza and neuralgia. Not a few complain of hollow stomachs and the want of work to earn something to put into them.

Much curiosity is felt to know the object of the visit of Vandyck, the opera singer, on Foreign Minister Ribot. *Figaro's* maxim might explain it: "What is not understood"—in diplomacy to wit—"is always sung." Z.

RONDEAU.

STRAIGHT TO HER GOAL.

STRAIGHT to her goal, from eve to day,
Untired, she cleaves her watery way;
She may not change her course, for fear
Of hidden rocks, or tempests near;
Nought lures her from her course to stray!

The sparkling moonbeams dance and play
About her wake,—she will not stay,
But still, through light and darkness, steer
Straight to her goal.

Even so, my heart,—may'st thou obey
'Mid darkening clouds, or passion's play,—
The compass true that guides thee here,—
Maintain thy course, serene and clear,
'Neath summer sun or winter grey,
Straight to thy goal!

FIDELIS.

ACADIENSES: THE INDIANS OF ACADIA.

SECOND PAPER.

IT was not my intention to have written in continuation of my previous paper upon the Acadian Indians. As however I have since obtained some interesting and unpublished material, it may not be uninteresting to place this with some omitted data before the readers of THE WEEK. The following is the result of an interview with a leading Indian of the Saint John River, a man of intelligence, experience, and, I may add, social position, who has been in England and associated with many distinguished persons, including the Prince of Wales; and the statement is given in the narrator's own words:—

"Glooscap had a brother who was wicked. When Glooscap broke up his encampment, he sent off all the animals to make a living for themselves. The Loon and the Wolf were Glooscap's dogs (Watchers). They were so sorry to lose their master that they went off howling and have been howling ever since. Glooscap and his brother were smart; they dug their way out of their mother's side, who died, and this is the way they were born. Glooscap was the older. His younger brother determined to kill him if he could. As they were talking one day, the younger brother asked Glooscap what would kill him. Thinking that it would be safer not to tell him the truth, Glooscap said, 'the down of feathers.' Then Glooscap asked him what would kill him. He replied, 'Poque-we-osque,'—the bullrush. Shortly after, the younger brother, gathering a handful of down, threw it at Glooscap's head. This knocked him down, and he remained stunned for two days. When he came to himself, he gathered the tops of some bullrushes and threw a handful at his brother, when he was not aware, and killed him; for Glooscap was afraid that, if he did not kill this his brother, he would own the whole world."

The cause here assigned for the howling of the wolf and the melancholy cry of the loon is extremely poetical, and very characteristic as an idea of a people living in the wilderness, listening in dreary nights to nature's many weird sounds. The manner of the birth of Glooscap and his brother reminds one of the origin of Minerva, and, if my memory serves me, of more than one of the Eastern deities. But the latter portion of the story affords

additional proof of the theory that there has been some sort of association between the Indians and some people of Scandinavian origin. I have been told that the Marquis of Lorne favours this idea, but have never seen his views upon the subject in print. Inability to obtain access to a copy of the Sagas prevents quotation from the highest authority. There is, however, a volume entitled "Asgard and the Gods," adapted from the work of Dr. W. Wägner, by M. W. Macdowall, and edited by W. D. Anson, which appears to contain reliable excerpts from the former work. From this I extract what is doubtless more or less familiar to persons interested in this class of literature, the account of the death of Baldur, which will be found at page 14: "The Day of Judgment approaches, and new signs bear witness of its coming. Baldur, the holy one, who alone is without sin, has terrible dreams. Hel appears to him in his sleep and signs to him to come to her. Odin rides through the dark valleys which lead to the realm of shades, and that he may enquire of the dead what the future will bring forth. His incantations call the long deceased Wala out of her grave, and she foretells what he has already feared—Baldur's death. Whereupon Frigga, who is much troubled in spirit, entreats all creatures and all lifeless things to swear that they will not injure the Well-beloved. But she overlooks one—the weak mistletoe bough. Crafty Loki discovers this omission. When the gods, in boisterous play, throw their weapons at Baldur, all of which turn aside from striking his holy body, Loki gives blind Hödur the fatal bough which he has made into a dart. He guides the direction of the blow, and the murder is committed—Baldur lies stabbed to the heart on the blood-stained sword."

There is of course little similarity between these tales, but one cannot but be struck by a characteristic common to both, the employment of one of nature's weakest things to accomplish a difficult task. In the one case it is a bullrush, in the other a fragment of mistletoe, which causes the death of a nearly immortal demi-god. There is at least one incident, relating not to the mythical but to the later historical period, which, although narrated by others in prose or verse, should not be omitted here.

There seems to be no doubt that the Mohawks occasionally made incursions upon Acadia in the far off days. The Indians say so, and I have frequently been told that, within the present century, the squaws were accustomed to subdue their refractory papooses by threatening to give them to the Mohawks. The tradition is that a party of these fierce warriors arrived at the head waters of the Saint John with the most warlike intentions. The Millicetes fled before them, but one young girl, by some unhappy accident, became separate from the tribe and was captured by the invaders. Ignorant of the courses and peculiarities of the river her captors entrusted to their prisoner the guidance of their flotilla of canoes, which were lashed together and, during the night, permitted to move with the stream alone. One night, when clouds obscured the moon, and with no watcher but the maiden pilot, the party, carried by a resistless current, woke at last amidst the horrors of whirling mists and tumbling, roaring crashing waters and cruel rocks and death. This incident is so truly heroic that it seems to demand to be perpetuated on canvas as it has been in poetry. The early Christian missionaries seem to have somewhat readily impressed the Acadian Indians with a respect for their church. The relations existing between the French and the Indians were generally of the most friendly character, and the first colonists at Fort Royal were constantly receiving visits from their red brethren. Memberton, the head of the Micmacs, was treated with special distinction and was a constant guest at the table of de Monts. He and a number of his subjects were baptized and thereby materially assisted in the conversion of other Indians. One Father Masse, having taken up his abode with Memberton for the purpose of attaining some knowledge of Indian life, became very ill, and being in a separate wigwam was visited by his host. "Hear me Father," said Memberton, "you are going to die, I foresee it. Write then to Biencourt and your brother, that you died of sickness and that we have not killed you." "I shall take care not to do so," said Masse, "for it may be that after I have written the letter you would kill me and carry back the letter of innocence that you did not kill me." The Indian acknowledged the propriety of the reply, and laughing said: "Well then pray to Jesus that you may not die, to the end that I may not be accused of putting you to death." "So I shall do," said the priest, "have no fear, I shall not die." And Memberton was saved further uneasiness by the recovery of his guest.

The leading English settlers were generally disposed to deal in the most friendly manner with the Indians. In the early loyalist days the roomy kitchens in the neighbourhood of Fredericton used to be filled with those creatures, who frequently slept there all night in front of the great wood fires. But there was no disposition on their part to underrate their position. Many of the young Indians sought the companionship of the subalterns in the regiments stationed in the colony and even the society of the ladies. In one instance indeed the hand of one of these was asked for a young brave by his mother. "You all one Governor's daughter," said the squaw; "my son chief's son; s'pose you take him for your sumup," that is to say, your husband. The same lady, a daughter of one of the first appointed judges in New Brunswick, on one occasion was sitting with some other girls at work in her bedroom when they perceived an Indian, somewhat noted

for his assurance, coming across the fields. As they were alone in the house they shut the door and kept perfectly quiet, trusting that he would, on finding no one, set off for the next house. The fellow however entered the kitchen, and, after calling in vain for the expected inmates, commenced a search through the house, and finally opened the door of their room and walked in. He was received with calm dignity and silent reproof. But nothing disconcerted he exclaimed: "Sisters, poor Indian hungry and wants breakfast, not such breakfast as you get 'em Irishman, but a breakfast like your own."

Here is another anecdote of those old colonial days which marks the powers of observation and the quiet sense of humour of these peculiar people. The father of a large family of girls, observing an old squaw following them with her eyes as they passed through the room, said to her: "Well, Molly, I suppose you are wondering how all those daughters of mine are to get husbands out here." "No brother," she said, "certain by-em-by; catch em officer."

During the French *regime* in Acadia, the squaws themselves proved adepts in the art of catching officers. This was a constant source of annoyance to the king, but in spite of all the royal edicts it was impossible to prevent the *couriers du bois* attaching themselves to Indian brides.

Neither the English-speaking settlers nor those in the British regiments stationed in the Maritime Provinces appear to have been tempted to commit this social offence. The latter, however, have always fraternized to some extent with such of the Indians as turned their attention to hunting and fishing. The result is that the aborigines acquired modes of expression and adopted habits which would startlingly remind a newly-arrived Englishman of home. On one occasion a party of officers had arranged for an excursion into the woods in search of moose, and consulted the Indian engaged to head the party as to what provisions they should take. "S'pose," said he, "you take some Worcester sauce," and then enumerated pork, hard tack, and the other comestibles usually selected on such occasions. It would be rash, in the face of this evidence, to assert that the Acadian red men are incapable of being fully civilized.

It is asserted that the Indians find much satisfaction in inducing white children to become Indians in tastes and habits. I know of at least one instance which tends to prove the correctness of this assertion. Near the camp of a Milicete on the river St. John lived a white mother with a young baby girl. The mother, according to the Indian's statement, was neither a kind nor wise nurse, and so much did he disapprove of her methods that he was induced to ask for and obtain possession of the child. Having adopted it he came to me to assist him in raising a fund for its maintenance and, armed with a brief written statement of the case, succeeded in obtaining a good many dollars. Learning that the child had never been baptized, I advised him to take it to the priest at once. He agreed to do so if I would provide a name, but refused to give it any name except one of my selection. After fully considering the matter I selected part of the name of a plant bearing a very pretty and very sweet star-shaped flower of the *Ericaceae* family, *Moneses uniflora*. Accordingly this poor little waif was christened *Moneses*, and my Indian friend told me that all his people said that they knew it was an Indian name but did not know what it meant. It is scarcely necessary for me to add that the name is of pure Greek origin and means the solitary desire, being derived from *monos* and *esis*.

I. ALLEN JACK.

NATION MAKING.

THE present age has witnessed many curious experiments in the attempt to produce artificially what it was formerly thought to be the function of nature solely to provide. Some scientists have attempted to produce chickens from artificial eggs; others have devoted their lives to promoting an artificial language; rain making has engaged their more recent efforts; but the most interesting, as it is the most ambitious, has been the promotion of nations. There is great question as to the permanent success of any of these trials, and we are inclined to think that the nation promoters will have to wait some time before their pudding is proved by the most scientific of all standards—success. Meantime it is our privilege and pleasure to discuss their plans.

What has always been the accepted use of the word nation? What meaning is sought to be attached to it? Naturally we turn first to philology, and though philology is a most deceptive, as it is a most engaging, guide, we cannot be far wrong in concluding that the essential meaning of the word is *birth*. A common origin is undoubtedly the first step in the formation of a nation, and though common language and common customs may seem equally necessary in uniting a people, they are sufficiently allied to birth, to make them one and the same thing. But is birth sufficient? The Jews had a common origin, they had language and religion in common, and they were welded by a series of wars and migrations into a nation, which, divided as it now is, still preserves its characteristics in whatever corner of the globe it is met with. On the other hand the Greeks, possessing nearly every feature which we see in the Jews, can scarcely be said to have ever attained to national life. Not even the pressure of Asiatic invasion left any mark of permanence upon their union. Like a handful of

pebbles they resisted the pressure, and, when it was removed, fell apart again. Why did the Greeks fail where the Jews succeeded? They lacked some quality which the others possessed—the power of uniting their interests. They were good artists, but bad business men. Needless to say in the latter respect the Jews have always excelled.

Thus it would appear that there are two bonds, separate and distinct, which go to form every true nation—a common origin and a common interest. They have their counterparts in everyday life, in the ties of family and business partnerships, illustrating the sentimental and the utilitarian sides of man. They still exist, but with ever decreasing force; and the question seems now to be whether a state of hard and fast nationalism is the best, or at least sufficiently good, to cultivate and make some sacrifices for. The natural tendency is rather the other way, and any attempt to check it seems to savour of turning the sacred streams backward. This we know is impossible, though apparently it is given unto man to dam them. If things were only allowed to work themselves out along their natural lines, the human race would probably advance at a regular pace towards its ultimate goal. As languages became assimilated, race prejudices would die out. War in any case must go pretty soon, and the lesser causes of irritation in trade barriers would speedily follow. At this point the nation maker steps in with a plea for the old order. "Nations," he says, "are a good thing and very easily procured. A flag, a customs tariff, and some inhabitants are the sole essentials." It is a little difficult to decide whether this theory should be classed as reactionary or new.

The tendency exists in old countries, but it is with America that we are chiefly concerned, for there new tendencies are illustrated in all their vigour.

The United States have long delighted to call themselves a nation, and we in Canada have learned of late, with some hesitation, to take unto ourselves the word. It has become natural enough to us, but surely the "Ancients" would stare, were they told that two nations of similar origin existed side by side, separated not by a mountain, a river, or even a ditch, but by a parallel of latitude. And perhaps the humour of the thing would be increased—for Herodotus, for instance—were he to find that each nation, so-called, though speaking the same language, spoke it with a variety of accent limited only by the number of other languages on the earth. "Surely," he might exclaim, "these are not nations; they are companies." Companies they are in fact, existing for purposes of trade and fenced in by their own custom laws. Some relics of sentiment remain. Flags are still hoisted, and drums are beat in the States, because they once whipped the British; and here, in honour of our various grandparents, for Parliament has decreed that the best way of keeping the *national* holiday is by transacting the business of the country on it. Even in the last elections, though the loyalty card was played for all it was worth, yet it cannot be overlooked that some care, not to say anxiety, was displayed that the people should understand clearly that the business interests of the country depended on preserving our independence. Had a rivalry been declared, we fear loyalty would have made a poor showing.

But must the two ideas always go hand-in-hand? If "trade follows the flag," may it never precede it? We never could quite reach the point of view of the man, who will not buy his bread from So-and-so, because he is, say—a Baptist. So it is difficult to understand why a knife should not be bought, because it is of German origin. There seems to be a certain confusion of ideas. One would think it a matter of quality and price. Are we less good citizens because we carve our Baptist bread with a German knife? The modern nation theory says that we are. It is proclaiming that it is disloyal to trade with outsiders. Disloyal to what? The answers vary and include Canadian Nationality, the British Connection, the Imperial Idea,—no two agree as to where our loyalty should be fixed. We have plenty of loyalty, but we lack an objective. It was proposed to define Canada as the objective by our Customs tariff. It is now proposed to extend the objective to the Empire by a more extensive Customs tariff. And yet it might appear that the loyalty which requires a Customs tariff is absurd.

What we really want is to get the ideas separated. Let us be loyal to Canada, or to the Federated Empire, or to Ireland, or to Riel, but let us remember to keep our loyalty in its proper place, by the domestic hearth of our minds. If born to loyalty, let us remain loyal; but do not let us sacrifice the true interests of life in pursuing a manufactured sentiment. The true interests of life are the improvement of men, the breaking down of international hate and provincialism, and the advance of civilization and of all higher ideas. To every one of these nationalism has in its time been a hindrance and an enemy. But nationalism was the necessary result of the early condition of mankind. It is not now necessary, and there is such a thing as sinning against the light.

F. W. F.

I NEVER knew a man of letters ashamed of his profession.—*Thackeray*.

MEN are apt to mistake the strength of their feelings for the strength of their argument. The heated mind resents the chilly touch and relentless scrutiny of logic.—*Gladstone*.

THE RAMBLER.

AS sonnet literature is attracting a good deal of floating attention I subjoin Leigh Hunt's beautiful sonnet, "To the Grasshopper and Cricket." Charles Cowden Clarke relates how during a visit paid by Keats and himself to Leigh Hunt, December 30, 1816, the host proposed to Keats, "the challenge of writing then, there, and to time," a sonnet "On the Grasshopper and the Cricket." In this trial Keats won as to time, "but," Mr. Clarke continues, "with all the kind and gratifying things that were said to him, Keats protested to me as we were afterwards walking home, that he preferred Hunt's treatment to his own." And so does posterity.

Green little vaulter in the sunny grass,
Catching your heart up at the feel of June,
Sole voice that's heard amidst the lazy noon,
When even the bees lag at the summoning brass;
And you, warm little housekeeper, who class
With those who think the candles come too soon,
Loving the fire, and with your tricksome tune
Nick the glad silent moments as they pass;
Oh, sweet and tiny cousins, that belong,
One to the fields, the other to the hearth,
Both have your sunshine, both though small are strong
At your clear hearts, and both were sent on earth
To sing in thoughtful ears this natural song;
In doors and out, summer and winter, Mirth.

There may not be a better specimen of Hunt's delicious style; natural and buoyant, tender and reserved all at once. The rhymes are above reproach if one exempts *hearth* and *mirth*, the best English authorities giving us of course the broader pronunciation for the first, and the thoughts are unusually happy, truly poetic and, while leaning to a domestic vein, never commonplace. The *warm little housekeeper* is delightful. Away then with superstitions about the cricket! Keats' attempt may follow. It is less fortunate in construction, for the initial line is an imperfect rhyme, and there is, moreover, a palpable effort in the sequence of thoughts. Besides, out of fourteen, eight lines are devoted to the grasshopper and only three or four to the cricket, while Hunt, as we saw, introduces the latter in the fifth line, thereby giving to each equal prominence.

The poetry of earth is never dead,
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead;
That is the grasshopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury—he has never done
With his delights; for, when tired out with fun,
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
On a lone winter evening when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

A few points in the above may be noted as detracting from the general symmetrical value of the sonnet. The phrase "tired out with fun" is over-colloquial. The same fault may be found with the companion phrase "summer luxury"; neither is sufficiently idealized. The introduction of the word "stove" is also a descent. "Fire-side" and "hearth" are admissible into the sacred precinct of poetry, even "grate" may be not found utterly prosaic, but stove is an impossible word. It reminds one of Charles Dudley Warner's "bringing up a family around a register." Then, still continuing an analysis of Keats' sonnet, when he does finally introduce the cricket in the eleventh line, he confers on him no entity of his own, but remarks that his song only suggests that—again—of the grasshopper among the grassy hills.

Poor Hunt—and poor Keats! However, the curious thing about the first is that he really lived to be an old man, seventy five, I think, and yet one regards him always as a very young man and in some manner the brother-martyr of Keats. Readers of "Bleak House" may discern passing traits of Hunt's idiosyncrasies in Harold Skimpole's eccentric and irresponsible character. Lawrence Boythorn, too, is looked upon as an idealized Landor.

Someone writes to ask if in a Dominican Convent absolute silence is always enforced, and, if so, with what result? I have endeavoured to get together the following facts. The routine is somewhat as follows: Matins, 4-5 a.m.; Contemplation, 5-6; *Angelus Domini*, 6; Mass, 6.45; Collation, 7.15. From bed time till after mass next day profound silence reigns, which it is a grave fault to break. Simple silence is observed till after dinner at 12.30. After dinner converse is allowed till Vespers at 1.30 p.m. Study or instruction is then resumed, ending generally with a walk; then come Compline, Rosary and Benediction. In some convents meat is altogether excluded, and during dinner one friar only is allowed to talk. The Dominican fast lasts for seven months, during which period only four ounces of dry bread are allowed for the morning collation, but a good dinner is permitted to atone for this enforced abstinence. There have been men who throve on this sort of thing as there have been others whom it killed. But the dictum of absolute silence belongs rather to the Order of Trappists, I understand, rather than to the Dominicans.

Alas! poor Chambord, how soon he is forgotten! During his latter days he had restored and endowed the Monastery of Castagnovizza, loading with favours the Franciscan Brothers like a true Bourbon, fanatic as he was, and ordered that his mortal remains should be deposited in the vaults of the same monastery and be confided to those saintly men. The demeanour of the Bro-

thers at the Count's funeral was edifying and touching. They could not join in the mass for grief. The tomb *en plus* was confided to the care and zeal of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender and universal heir to the property of the Comte de Chambord and his wife, but Don Carlos pocketed the money of the head of the Bourbons, and the Franciscan Brothers have become fat with the income left them by the poor King *in partibus*.

A pilgrimage made by Legitimists to the tomb of the last Bourbon of the elder branch is thus described:—

"Ding dong," they rang, "ding dong." The holy men were enjoying their siesta; they did not disturb themselves. At last an oily-faced lay-brother opened the heavy doors, much vexed to have this trouble. At the demand, "Where is the august tomb?" he appeared transfixed, then grumblingly taking a large key led the way to a small door. The Legitimists looked at one another stupefied; and well they might, for they had to grope their way with caution, the path being wide enough, but encumbered with stones, having been made into a sort of magazine for cabbages, onions, potatoes and other kitchen garden produce.

In the meantime some of the lazy monks had awaked from their siesta, and the gentlemen protested against the shameful state of negligence shown to the remains of him who while in life had been so grandiose in all his ways. But whose fault is it? Chambord has only got what he deserves. He had placed his hopes on a parcel of lazy monks, who had eaten up all his money and left him to lie at rest among onions!

It was one of Captain Swosser's maxims, you may remember, that if you have only to make pitch hot, you cannot make it too hot; or if you have but to swab a plank, you should swab it as if Davy Jones were behind you. On this principle, therefore, we cannot but admire the thorough-paced manner in which Mr. Owen Murphy has submitted himself to the interviewer in New York. His audacity, his coolness and his callous candour are beyond conception. He is a *fin de siècle* product, living at present in a gorgeous flat on Madison Avenue.

SONNET.

YEAR after year I see the trees unfold
Their baby leaves to the maturing sun;
Then tender birth of blossoms, one by one,
From parent stems that still their nurture hold;
Later the tall green corn takes on its gold,
Crown'd with the glory of a purpose done;
And last, the sands of beauty being run,
All things decline into the common mould.
Age after age whirls on the appointed round
Of mortal destiny; old thoughts take bloom;
And new minds battle in the time-worn strife,
Death's winter nips before the task is crown'd,
And, soon or late, within oblivion's tomb
Men fall like leaves from God's great tree of life.

SAREPTA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT ACT.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—I observe in your last issue of THE WEEK that you resume the discussion of the disallowed Canadian Copyright Act, and, in doing so, you remark: "While under the operation of the British law American authors or publishers may obtain copyright in Great Britain without any condition as to place or mode of publication, the British author or publisher, and, of course, the Canadian, can obtain copyright in the United States only on condition of having deposited in the library of Congress two copies of the work which he seeks to protect, which copies must be printed from type set in the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers therefrom. The Canadian Copyright Act, which the British Government has hitherto declined to sanction, imposes a condition substantially similar upon the British or foreign author wishing to obtain copyright in Canada." It does not seem to occur to Canadians that the author's right of property in the product of his brain, of his time, study, labour and often considerable pecuniary outlay, is a matter of any importance. It is practically treated as a mere question between English and Canadian printers and publishers, as though the "Idyls of the King" and the "Descent of Man," Bryce's "American Commonwealth" or Arnold's "Light of the World" were the mere work of the compositor and the printer's devil.

American publishers, after systematically flourishing on the stolen property of British authors, and printing and selling pirated editions of every popular English work, in utter contempt of the rights or the wishes of the authors, have at length been shamed into the grudging concession of a paltry, a wretchedly meagre instalment of the honest recognition of an author's rights; and, as you truly say, the Canadian Copyright Act "imposes conditions substantially similar."

The simple fact is, that the rights of an author in the work that he has produced by honest labour, study and whatever exceptional ability he possesses, have the same

legal recognition in every part of the British Empire as those of any other producer. If an English manufacturer makes a web of cloth, the Canadian who steals it is amenable to law; and even the American, by extradition treaties, discountenanced such theft. But, if an English author manufactures a saleable book, the American has hitherto unblushingly protected the piratical appropriator and shared in the fruits of his dishonesty. Is that any reason that the Canadian shall also be allowed with impunity to rob the British author?

An honest Canadian Copyright Act will place the author's rights foremost. The fact that he has disposed of the copyright for the British market is no reason why he may not negotiate with the Canadian printer and publisher for its issue here. Native Canadian authors are as yet few; but they are growing in number, and we may hope for a more intelligent and honest recognition of the author's interest being supreme in the right of property in the creations of his mind, and the products of his pen. It is a small return to ask of the civilized world for all the pleasure and the profit it owes to its historians, poets, biographers, scientific discoverers, novelists and other authors, that it shall protect them in the same right to an honest payment for the fruits of their labour, as it extends to the manufacturer of dry-goods or hardware, to the sugar refiner, the brewer, the farmer or tailor.

Possibly if the Canadian publisher has to pay the author a share in the profits of his works, the price to the Canadian purchaser may be higher. No doubt if my Canadian tailor or shoemaker were legally protected in the stealing of his cloth or leather he could afford to give me my coat or boots at a lower rate. But the code of public morals recognizes that when a manufacturer, by dint of considerable labour and outlay, transforms the raw cotton or wool into good cloth, he has a legal right to be protected as the owner of the product. It is a tangible article of specific weight and size. But when the author expends time, research, ability and the fruits of long training in the production of a book, the moment it gets into print it is assumed to be the mere production of the type-setter, and the property of anybody—outside of the little island where his rights have legal recognition and protection—who may find it for his interest to reprint it on shabby paper in double column and paper cover, and so rob the author of any chance of a share in the profit of his own works.

It is creditable to Great Britain that she has never yielded to the temptation to retaliate on the American author, and deny him any right of property in his works. We shall do well and wisely if we follow the honourable example of the Mother Country, whose authors have a much stronger claim on us. If they are provoked to insist on retaliation against Canadian authors, Canadian literature is just reaching the stage when its effect might prove most adverse. It will be in the true interest of the Dominion if we are compelled to reconsider the basis on which a Canadian Copyright Act should be framed. In doing so such bodies as the Royal Society, the Canadian Institute and the Universities should be consulted, as well as the booksellers, printers and publishers. The result may be the adoption of a measure framed on broad principles of justice and honour—principles that pay better in the long run than those of a mere narrow selfishness.

DANIEL WILSON.

Toronto, Nov. 21, 1891.

A BETTER SYSTEM OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—Some of the Toronto dailies are lifting up their editorial voices against the influence of wire pullers in elections, particularly in the method of bringing out candidates; and urging upon the people the necessity of adopting some different system in their own defence. The thing desiderated is a practical plan which will secure the unbiassed and independent expression of the will of the people, and which will make it impossible for the free exercise of that will to be thwarted by self-constituted political managers, or by cliques, or caucuses, or so-called conventions. I beg to submit the following plan: That two months before holding an election written nominations of candidates should be called for from voters of the electoral division by the proper official through the newspapers; that there should be a first, second and third nomination, authenticated and sent in, in the following manner: 1. Any ten voters who may agree upon a candidate to sign a nomination paper (in a form to be prescribed) naming such their candidate. A printed form of statutory declaration should be prepared containing the particulars set out in the present voter's oath of qualification, and in addition an acknowledgment that the deponent had signed the nomination paper annexed. The declaration might include the whole ten nominations, or there might be a separate one for each. This declaration should be taken before a notary public who should certify it under his hand and official seal, and transmit it under seal to the proper official, who should on a day to be appointed, with proper assistance, count and make a list of the names and addresses of the candidates so nominated, and announce the result by publication in the newspapers; at the same time giving notice that up to a certain day withdrawals of candidates may be sent in; and appointing a day up to which the secondary nominations may be sent in.

2. Out of the list of candidates remaining after withdrawals, electors are to make nominations and send in papers authenticated as in the first case—any ten electors naming a candidate; and a list should be made up and published as before, showing the names still before the public.

3. Out of this second list the electors are to be invited to send in nomination papers as before.

This would be a refining process by which in an electorate of, say, 15,000 voters, you would have probably the names of fifteen candidates on the third, or last, list. Then, out of these, the clerk or other proper official should be required to take the three names having the greatest number of nomination papers in their favour, dropping the other names, if any, and to place those three before the public, through the newspapers, as the candidates for the office to be filled, whether that of mayor or a member of Parliament. Having thus secured a fair and unbiassed nomination, the election by ballot could be proceeded with as at present. Legislation would, of course, be necessary before the above system could be put into operation; and may I express the hope, Mr. Editor, that through the columns of THE WEEK it may meet the eye of some of our representatives in Parliament who will take such an interest in the general weal as to introduce some such amendment to the existing machinery for nominating candidates.

November, 1891.

A. H.

LORD COLERIDGE ON MATTHEW ARNOLD.

A BUST of the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, by Mr. Bruce Joy, the sculptor of the Bright statue recently erected at Manchester, was unveiled by Lord Coleridge on Saturday in the Baptistery of Westminster Abbey. Before the ceremony a large number of the friends and admirers of the man filled to overflowing the Jerusalem Chamber, among them being many members of the Arnold family.

Lord Coleridge said: "I hope no one will think, because I have yielded to a request which I could not without discourtesy refuse, that I suppose myself equal to appreciating the genius or properly delineating the character of Matthew Arnold. It is because of the difficulty of the task, and from my earnest desire not to say one word that shall be hasty or unbecoming, that I follow the example of a great man, Mr. Lowell, who read in the Chapter-house of Westminster what he had to say when he unveiled the bust of Coleridge in Westminster Abbey. I have, indeed, already tried to say in print what I felt about my honoured friend; but I cannot suppose that any of you have read it, or, if you have, that you remember it; and yet to say it over again would be to one man at least very dull and dreary work. Yet if I say nothing new, what I say shall, I hope, at least be true, and if it is not, as it cannot be worthy of his genius, it may at least bear witness to the depth and sincerity of the affection with which he inspired his friends. We may revive with the dews of love the fading flowers of memory and twine them into a wreath for hope to wear. In the year 1829 or 1830, I am not sure which, a bright little fellow was put upon a table in a room full of people at Laleham, and recited with intelligence and effect Mr. Burke's magnificent description of Hyder Ali's ferocious desolation of the Carnatic; in the year 1888 that bright boy, not one whit less bright, scarcely one whit less youthful, for the sixty years which had rolled away, was laid to sleep in Laleham Churchyard, almost within earshot of the room, which still remains, and which one who was there can never think of except as illuminated with that bright figure, that sunny face. Of him more than of most men it was true, as Dryden says, that men are but children of a larger growth, or, as Wordsworth puts it still more profoundly, the child is father of the man. His was above all things a consistent life—what he was at school, what he was at college, and till the last moment of his life; the loyal son grew naturally into the loving father, the affections of his youth strengthened and deepened into the husband's steadfast love; the clever, original, perhaps wayward, student and scholar became with no external change the penetrating, delicate, strong, yet subtle, critic, the refined, the pathetic, the philosophic, the great poet. Enough has been said elsewhere of his uneventful yet most interesting life; of the gradual fashion in which he overcame the sneers, the prejudices, the flippant judgments of men whose words have long since ceased to influence, if they ever influenced, the opinion of men of cultivated, reflecting, independent minds, who think for themselves, and who determine in the last resort and without appeal the permanent place of an author in the goodly fellowship of his equals or superiors. It is, perhaps, too soon in the case of Matthew Arnold for a private man to speak with confidence as to his final and conclusive judgment. Criticisms upon him, which to my apprehension are altogether beside the mark, have appeared in publications of some temporary authority, but which have no lasting effect upon an author's fame. Lord Jeffrey did his best to crush Wordsworth; he injured for a time the sale of his poems, but he has not affected his fame in the slightest degree—he has only manifested his own hopeless incompetence. The *Quarterly Review*—I may guess, but I have no right to name, the author—attacked with brutal insolence the dying Keats and the youthful Tennyson. The *Quarterly Reviewer* is forgotten; but what Englishman questions the greatness of Tennyson or Keats? In Arnold's case much that has been said will be soon forgotten; that he will be soon forgotten everyone even

moderately acquainted with him will confidently deny. I am well aware that my own opinion is worth nothing, but to-day and here I take the freedom to say that in a combination of great qualities he stands alone in his generation. Thackeray may have written more pungent social satire, Tennyson may be a greater poet, John Morley may be a greater critical biographer, Cardinal Newman may have a more splendid style, Lightfoot or Ellicott or Jowett may be greater ecclesiastical scholars and have done more for the interpretation of St. Paul. But for a union of the satirist, the poet, the delineator of character, the wielder of an admirable style, the striver after the eternal truths of Scripture and religion, he is, in my judgment, not only first, but he is unique. Calling back with the inexactitude of haste the great names of literature, there is one man between whom and Matthew Arnold I seem to see a curious likeness—a very great man—a man not, I think, the greatest, but the most read and the oftenest quoted of all Latin authors; I mean Horace. Horace wrote nothing without metre—nothing, at least, that has survived; but he wrote in two styles—he was a great lyric poet, and he wrote satires and epistles in hexameters, it is true, but except in a few bursts of noble language his hexameters, were, as he said, hardly distinguishable from prose itself. As a satirist he has been beautifully described by a successor purer than himself, but, when we can understand him, almost as gracious and refined:—

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico
Tangit: et admissus circum præcordia ludit,
Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.
—*Persius.*

And yet arch Horace, while he strove to mend,
Probed all the foibles of his smiling friend,
Played lightly round and round the peccant part,
And won, unfelt, an entrance to his heart;
Well skilled the follies of the crowd to trace
And sneer with gay good humour in his face.
—*Gifford.*

This, surely, might almost pass for a description of much of Matthew Arnold's playful, well-bred, humorous satire—satire, nevertheless, severe and incisive, piercing to the very quick the vulgarity, the insolence, the ignorance of much which in England assumes to be society, and powerful with the strength of knowledge and the force of truth. I do not know any other author who holds the mirror up to English nature so steadily as he, and yet always with an air of benign, complacent pity, infinitely irritating, no doubt, but infinitely amusing. But there was another side to both these men, a side, perhaps, too little recognized, certainly too little dwelt upon. I waive the discussion whether Horace was the greatest lyrical writer whom Rome produced. When I think of Catullus I am glad to waive it. But I think that lately there has been a disposition to underrate and, like Lord Byron, "to understand, not feel, his lyric flow"; to forget the splendour of some of the odes and the exquisite picturesque grace of others, the ode on Cleopatra and the one to Mæcenas, "Tyrrhena regum progenies," in one class, and thirty or forty lovely little poems in the other. Let that pass. In lyric poetry certainly both hold a place all but the highest; and there is one quality not perhaps so commonly observed in which they are strikingly alike—in melancholy. The melancholy of Matthew Arnold was noted long since by Principal Shairp:—

Full of young strength, so blithe and debonair,
Rallying his friends with pleasant banter gay,
Or half in dreams, chaunting with jaunty air,
Great words of Goethe, catch of Beranger;
We meet the banter sparkling in his prose,
But knew not that ground tone his songs disclose.
The calm which is not calm, but agony.

The melancholy of Horace was noted by Arnold himself, and was one strong reason for the love he felt for him. He was asked what he thought the most beautiful and characteristic passage in Horace, and he answered at once:—

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum,
Te, præter invisas cupressos,
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

I cannot translate offhand, and Francis is detestable. Another passage I know was his especial favourite, not only for its exquisite music, but for its profound sadness:—

Damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia Lunæ;
Nos, ubi decidimus
Quo pius Aeneas, quo Tullus dives, et Ancus;
Pulvis et umbra sumus,
Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
Tempora Dii superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient hæredis, amico
Quæ dederis animo.
Cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria;
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas.

There is another matter in which they sympathized entirely—the love of the country. Fit to adorn and fond of adorning those chosen companies which were fortunate enough to secure his presence, Matthew Arnold lived habitually, quite as much by choice as by necessity, away from London; and even when he took for a time a London house he would go down from time to time for a day into the country simply to refresh himself with a sight of his dogs, his birds, his trees, his flowers, and all those sights of fields and sky which he needed to revive his spirits and keep his mind in tune. In this he was human, natural, simple, and, let me add, like Horace, who has been described by a great poet in language much of which

might be applied to him whom we have met this day to honour:—

That life—the flowery path that winds by stealth—
Which Horace needed for his spirits' health;
Sighed for, in heart and genius, overcome
By noise and strife, and questions wearisome,
And the vain splendours of Imperial Rome?—
Let easy mirth his social hours inspire,
And fiction animate his sportive lyre,
Attuned to verse that, crowning light Distress
With garlands, cheats her into happiness;
Give "me" the humblest note of those sad strains
Drawn forth by pressure of his gilded chains,
As a chance-sunbeam from his memory fell
Upon the Sabine farm he loved so well;
Or when the prattle of Bandusia's spring
Haunted his ear—he only listening—
He, proud to please, above all rivals, fit
To win the palm of gaiety and wit,
He, doubt not, with involuntary dread,
Shrinking from each new favour to be shed,
By the world's Ruler, on his honoured head!

But there is one matter, at least, in which the superiority of the younger author is unquestioned and unquestionable. No word, no thought in Matthew Arnold is unworthy of the austere, religious beauty of the great Abbey in which for centuries his countenance, preserved to us by fine art, will be enshrined and where his memory will enjoy such immortality as is possible on earth. Horace had examples before him which in this matter he did not follow; Arnold had examples also of a different sort before him, from whom he shrunk with disgust and scorn. No nobler nature, no purer mind, no loftier character has it been in a long life my good fortune to know. Envy, jealousy, meanness were unknown to him; they withered in his presence. His writings were but a revelation of himself—now playful, now serious, always aiming at making the world better and mankind happier. And, now, to unveil his likeness and leave him amongst the graves and monuments of England's greatest men in that magnificent church of which it may be said that they dreamt not of a perishable home who thus could build. Let your own memories pay a nobler tribute to Matthew Arnold than his oldest friend has been able to render."

The company then went to the Baptistery, where, on the invitation of the Dean, the bust was unveiled by Lord Coleridge. It is considered an admirable likeness. As the Baptistery is a place which is rather hidden away by some gigantic monuments and may easily escape the notice of the visitor to a place where there are so many things to attract attention, it may be well to mention that it is to be found immediately on the right of the west door. It is a little square nook which one would never think had anything in it, but within is a statue of Wordsworth, for which no room could be found in Poet's Corner, and which, perhaps, not one in a hundred of the visitors to the Abbey has ever seen, and there are also a medallion of Professor Fawcett with allegorical figures, and busts of Keble, Charles Kingsley, and Frederick Denison Maurice. The bust of Matthew Arnold, which, like the other busts, is of pure Carrara marble, stands between those of Kingsley and Maurice, and right opposite to that of Keble. The most suitable time for seeing the bust is from 1 to 2 o'clock.—*The Times.*

A VILLANELLE.

I SAY it, feeling no regret,
I still am free from Cupid's ties,—
My love and I have never met;

But that will never make me fret,
All powers of Love my heart defies,
I say it feeling no regret.

Though blue as Heaven, or black as jet,
I've never gazed into her eyes;
My love and I have never met.

On single bliss my heart is set,—
Love tempts awhile then falsely flies,
I say it feeling no regret.

I've shunned the matrimonial net,
I've hearkened not to woman's sighs,
My love and I have never met.

I haven't seen my lady yet,
(In seeing half the danger lies),
I say it, feeling no regret,
My love and I have never met.

A. MELBOURNE THOMPSON.

THAT "excellent thing in woman"—and in man, also, when in the school-room—the "gentle" voice, though not necessarily "soft" or "low," is a means of grace to teacher and taught alike, says a writer. Few teachers realize how accurately their gain or loss in influence can be measured by the quality of the tone in which they talk. There is no excuse for the hard, sharp, rasping tone, so common as to be usually reckoned one of the characteristics of a "school ma'am," even in the noisiest room or among the most unruly children. The law of *similia, similibus curantur* does not hold good in such a case. Screaming and shouting at children is apt to make demons even of little angels. The teacher should know how to make distinctness serve in place of force to the end of sparing her own throat and the nerves of her pupils.

SHAKSPERE, OR?

I HAVE been puzzled somewhat to know how I should—ought to—write the name of our great dramatist. As a boy I was quite content with "Shakespeare"; when I read Dowden and Furnival, I began to like "Shakspeare." Extending my reading to late seventeenth century texts, a certain fondness for "Shakespear" began to show itself, while the glance at the title page of a certain sixteenth century quarto threatened to banish all other orthographies in favour of "Shake-speare." Is there any true and settled orthography of the poet's name?

The direct evidence in the case is very slight. Only five admittedly genuine signatures of the poet exist—three on his will, two on deeds. The signatures of the will may be seen in fac-simile in R. G. White's *Shakespeare*. The will itself has been reproduced, fortunately for our enquiry, by photographic process, and may be examined in the "Jahrbuch" for 1889, of the German Shakespeare Society. It is in three sheets, each of which is signed by the poet himself. The signature on the lower left hand side is unfortunately almost obliterated, but when examined by Malone in the last century it was pronounced to be "Shakspeare." The signature at the foot of the second sheet is likewise "Shakspeare," though the final letters are hard to decipher. The last and main signature has usually been thought "by me William Shakspeare." The hand that wrote it is tremulous and uncertain, the letters from *p* on are scarcely distinguishable from one another. Of late, however, it has been seriously doubted whether the ordinary reading is correct, and I am disposed to accept the finding of Sir F. Madden, that all the signatures of the will, as well as the mortgage deed and deed of bargain and sale, are "Shakspeare."

That is our testimony from S—?'s own hand. Were it all the testimony we have, there could be no doubt about the correctness of the orthography. But there is a mass of indirect testimony that makes doubt possible.

Our poet must have signed his name thousands of times, yet we have but five signatures. Was he uniform and consistent always? Were people of the time uniform and consistent? Mr. Halliwell Phillipps has pointed out that Lord Dudley's signature was generally "Duddeley," while his wife signed "Duddley," and a relative, "Dudley." Ben Jonson appears "Jonson," "Jhonson," "Johnson"; Sir Walter Raleigh, "Raleigh," "Rauley," "Rauleigh," "Rowlegh," "Rawley." The writer referred to has gathered from the families of the poet's name in and about Warwickshire (1450-1650) fifty-eight varieties of spelling, from "Chacsper" to "Shakyspar," evidence enough to show us that the writing of names was a matter of taste and fancy even with the best educated. Was it so with the poet's own family and himself?

Signatures from the poet's father and sisters we have none; his brother Gilbert signed himself "Shakespeare." In the complaint of John S—?, the poet's father, against John Lambert, respecting an estate near Stratford, the scribe has written four times "Shackspeare," nine times "Shackespeare," once "Shakespeare," and once "Shakspeare." In the fine levied upon New Palace when sold by William Underhill to the poet (1597), "Shakespeare" occurs five times, and in a second fine (1602) that spelling is repeated. In the license issued by James I. to certain comedians (May 17, 1603), among the number we find "William Shakspeare."

Turning to the published works of the poet, we find much of interest. "Lucrece" and "Venus and Adonis" were without a doubt issued under the author's supervision, and on each of these the name of "William Shakespeare" is found. The various quarto editions of his separate plays published during his life-time were "pirated," and cannot be taken as evidence, except to show the style of spelling generally favoured by the printers of his day. Examination of the title-pages of the folios is made possible for us in America by the heliotype reproductions of Messrs. Osgood and Company, Boston. Of the fifty-five title-pages of quartos found in their volume, fifteen do not contain the author's name, fifteen have "Shake-speare," twenty-one "Shakespeare," one has "Shak-speare," one "Shakspeare," one "W. Sh.," one is doubtful "Shakespeare" (the hyphen coming at the end of a line). In the first folio edition of 1623, issued after the poet's death by his friends and fellow-actors, Heminge and Condell (fac-simile ed. of Chatto and Windus), the title-page reads "Shakespeare," and turning to the editor's dedication, we read that the edition is "to keepe the memory of so worthy a Friend and Fellow alive—as was our *Shakespeare*." Facing the portrait of the great dramatist, we find Ben Jonson's lines to the reader:—

This Figure, that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle *Shakespeare* cut;
Wherein the graver had a strife
With Nature to out-do the life:
O, could he have but drawne his wit
As well in brasse, as he hath hit
His face, the Print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brasse.
But, since he cannot, Reader, looke,
Not on his Picture but his Booke.

In the folio of 1632 we find "Shakespeare," while in those of 1664 and 1685 we find "Mr. William Shakspear."

There is only one other point that needs here to be touched on. Etymology may have some slight bearing on the question. The received etymology may be taken as stated in these almost contemporary lines:—

The race
Of Shakespeare's mind and manners brightly shines
In his well turned and true-filed lines:
In each of which, he seems to *shake a lance*,
As brandish't at the eyes of Ignorance.

Camden, whose book was published in 1605, gives us authority enough to discard the various other suggested derivations, Jacques-Pierre, Sigisbert, Schachsburh, etc. (v. C. M. Ingleby's "Shakespeare: The Man and the Book"). He expounds the well-known origin of surnames by saying that such a one is called Palmer because he returns with a palm-branch as sign of his visit to Jerusalem; and so from original characteristics or exploits, etc., we have Longsword, Broad-speare, Breake-speare, Shake-speare, Shot-bold, Wagstaff, etc. This view is maintained as well by Bardsley in his "English Surnames," p. 461. If then we follow the etymology, originally it is true, M. E. *spere* and A. S. *spere*, we must write "speare," for "speare" is undoubtedly the common spelling of the Elizabethan period. We find, for example, in the Folio of 1623, many lines such as:—

My husband's wrongs on Herford's speare.

—*Rich. II.*, I., i., 48.

If I be gored with Mowbray's speare.

—*I.*, iii., 60.

Thruste Talbot with a Speare into the Back.

—*Hen. VI.*, I., i., 138.

He was thrust in the mouth with a Speare.

—*II. Hen.*, VI., IV., vii., 10.

To sum up: The direct testimony from the poet's hand is for "Shakspeare," but this testimony is far from conclusive, because there was no fixed orthography for proper names during the Elizabethan period. On the other hand, the poet's own publications give "Shakespeare," and this orthography is sustained by the majority of cases in those printed monuments in which the poet is referred to by his contemporaries, and especially by his friends.—*F. H. Sykes, in the Educational Journal.*

PROFESSOR HORSFORD ON THE NORSE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.*

PROFESSOR HORSFORD, of Cambridge and Wellesley, known for some time as the benefactor of American comparative philologists, through his valuable reprints of Zeisberger's Dictionary and other Indian vocabularies, has, in recent years, given the almost undivided attention of his leisure moments to the study of the ancient Norse Landfall on the coast of America. The subjoined titles indicate three of the most recent efforts of his pen in this connection. Professor Horsford spares no pains and no expense in the preparation of his books and treatises. They are all quartos, printed on large, fine paper, with the best type, and, when as extensive as "The Defences of Norumbega," are bound in a style befitting their character. They are also profusely illustrated, especially with fac-simile maps and charts, of which their author seems to possess an almost unique collection. These works of love are, therefore, valuable, whatever opinion may be formed of the somewhat impertinent *ex cathedra* utterances of Mr. Justin Winsor and others in regard to their historical material. It does not follow because a man makes a strong, terse statement, and makes it boldly, that he has truth on his side. Such a statement, too frequently made on American soil, is "you lie," a statement often infinitely easier for a coarse grained man to make than to prove. These negative men remind one of the old professor, who, boiling over with indignation against a much younger man, was asked by a mutual friend why he was so angry with him. "Angry?" he answered, "the fellow has had the insufferable impudence to make a discovery, a thing I was never guilty of in my life."

Professor Horsford has found the Landfall of the Norsemen and the site of Norumbega combined on the Charles River, near Boston, and has given numerous literary quotations from old writers and cartographical indications in favour of his belief. In "The Defences of Norumbega," a handsome quarto of eighty-four pages, and containing twenty-two full-page illustrations, Professor Horsford gives a review of the Reconnaissances of Col. T. W. Higginson, Prof. H. W. Haynes, Dr. Justin Winsor, Dr. Francis Parkman, and the Rev. E. F. Slafter, the whole being addressed to Judge Daly, President of the American Geographical Society. The author's contention is "that Leif Erikson landed on Cape Cod in the year 1000, and built his house on the Charles, near the Cambridge City Hospital; and that his countrymen and their descendants, for centuries conducted extensive industries in the basin of the Charles and elsewhere in New England, of which Norumbega (Watertown) is one of the keys and the monument." Mr. Bancroft, the historian of the United States, is quoted with approbation by Dr. Winsor in a dogmatic statement, which, if accepted, would render Professor Horsford's work nugatory; "Scandinavians may have reached the shores of Labrador; the soil of the United States has not one vestige of their presence." Those critics who follow in the same strain pay no attention to the author's array, and a formidable one it is, of authorities

* "The Defences of Norumbega," by Eben Norton Horsford. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1891.

"Review of the Problem of the Northmen and the Site of Norumbega," by Professor Olson, of Madison University; and a Reply by Eben Norton Horsford.

"Sketch of the Norse Discovery of America," by Eben Norton Horsford.

for the existence of an ancient Norumbega in the latitude and with the conditions assigned to it by Prof. Horsford, beyond calling in question the veracity of his witnesses. The great majority of Scandinavian writers on the Norse colonization of America agree that the Vinland of the Sagas was on the New England coast, and, more particularly, in Massachusetts. It is the contention of M. Eugene Beauvois, of Corberon, Cote d'Or, in some of his many treatises on Scandinavian and Irish colonies in America, that Norumbega is a purely Norse word, although he inclines to place the region so called somewhere between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. The student who accepts at all the Sagas relating to America, the style of which is not mythical or poetical, but simply historical or narrative, is bound in common consistency to allow that Labrador and Nova Scotia were both passed by and a landing effected in a more southern region. The inconsistency of Dr. Winsor in this respect is a strong point against his judgment, for it is pure prejudice that accepts one part of a story and rejects the other without assigning any valid reason for so doing. One may not be able to homologate all Professor Horsford's contentions, in spite of the great diligence and extensive reading he has brought to bear on his subject, but certainly no candid student can allow that his adversaries have disproved his conclusions or given themselves the right to pose as Sir Oracles. The "Review of the Problem of the Norsemen," by Professor Olson, a brochure of twenty-two pages, exhibits a good deal of inconsequence in that good professor's reasoning, who doubts the Norse origin of Norumbega, but allows that the Norsemen came as far south as Nova Scotia. To this main contention Professor Horsford replies by a determination of latitude furnished in the Saga of Eirik Raude. The full title of the "Sketch of the Norse Discovery of America" adds "submitted at the Festival of the Scandinavian Societies assembled May 18, 1891, in Boston, on the occasion of presenting a Testimonial to Eben Norton Horsford in recognition of the finding of the Landfall of Leif, the site of his Vinland Home, and the ancient Norse city of Norumbega, in Massachusetts in the 43rd degree." This popular sketch of twenty-one pages recapitulates the evidence presented in previous documents by the learned author.

ART NOTES.

FREDERICK A. STOKES AND COMPANY of New York have published, and the Rose Publishing Company have for sale, a charming picture called "Four Little Japs." It is beautiful and seasonable. These lovely little Japs will prove most welcome visitors to many a Canadian home during the coming Christmas season, and we are sure that no juvenils art gallery will be complete without their winsome presence.

AN exhibition of new work by Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reid is being held at Matthews Bros.' gallery, 95 Yonge Street. An important picture by Mr. Reid—painted for the Paris Salon of 1892—is among the collection. The catalogue contains about fifty numbers, the subjects of which are mainly pastoral. Those who are interested in pictures will do well to spend a quiet hour with this entirely sincere work. The exhibition closes Thursday, December 4. We sincerely trust that such opportunities of testifying to a growing appreciation of the faithful work of our best artists may not be neglected by our public-spirited citizens. Surely what is well done by a Canadian, should be well received by Canadians.

AMONG the most welcome harbingers of the glad Christmas-tide are the chaste and beautiful art visitants of L. Prang and Co., of Boston. Indeed, Christmas would not seem like Christmas were it not preceded by these beautiful reminders of its joyful memories and charming associations. As the first fall of snow paints the landscape with the white drapery of winter, so do Prang's lovely decorated booklets, cards and conceits with their varied tints and forms, and wealth of artistic surprises, acquaint us with the fact that advent has come, and that another merry Christmas morn will soon be heralded to all the earth. In the profusion of good things issued by this enterprising firm we notice with pleasure "The hearty laugh," a softly-tinted baby-face brimful of joy and glee—as if its owner had just received the first Christmas-box; "No Sects in Heaven" which competently illustrates that kindly "broad church" maxim; "A Christmas Salad" pictorially pictures, between two verdant lattice-leaf covers, Sidney Smith's witty poetic recipe; "A Day's Fishing," within a realistic fishing basket, tells with moving humour Lucy A. Harlow's clever tale of "Young Dibbler's" fishing with, and being caught by, flies. Flowers, shrubs, scenes and appropriate subjects in great variety are laid under tribute and presented to the public by the artistic skill and commendable enterprise of this progressive firm of publishers.

ART does not prosper in Toronto, in proportion to the wealth and position of the city, as it should do. It is reasonable to expect the educational metropolis of Ontario to lead, rather than lag behind, in its appreciation of fine art. It was a necessity in earlier times that utility should have the first claim; but even then the work of Kreighoff, Paul Kane and others found a ready sale. Some, nay most, of our modern buildings are of such a character as would be a credit to any city; but what shall we say of the pictures that decorate the walls. In very truth the less we say the better. The exceptions, for exceptions

there are to this humiliating fact, can almost be counted on one's fingers. Where is our art gallery showing the pictures bequeathed by generous patrons or purchased by the Government, and perhaps occasionally exhibiting one of the loan collections which are so liberally sent out from time to time by one or other of the art institutions of the Mother Country. Look at the history of our School of Art; has it not been a failure from the very start? True an effort is now being made to resuscitate it, but it is being done in a half-hearted way; its environments are the reverse of stimulating, and its locality is as inconvenient as it can well be. The Royal Canadian Academy held its annual exhibition in Toronto last March; quite a large assembly gathered on the opening night but the financial result for the entire exhibition was represented by the sale of pictures amounting to the munificent sum of eighty dollars. Is it surprising that most of our promising young men leave Toronto for a more congenial atmosphere? There have lately been several occasions on which some of our best artists have been obliged to gather their works together and sell them in one of the auction rooms of the city. An instance of this occurred last week when Mr. F. McGillivray Knowles offered over one hundred of his pictures for sale to the highest bidders; among these were many that would have been a credit to any exhibition in the world. Why does such a state of things exist? The answer often given is, "people have not got the money." But is this really so? One thing is quite noticeable: our richest people are not, as a rule, patrons of fine art. Are we to conclude, that in the haste to be rich all that refines and elevates has been crowded out? It would be a pitiful thing if we were compelled to say that is the case. Let us hope for better things, and that the expression of refined thought and feeling will be manifested both in our homes and in our manufactures, and that Toronto may take her true position in this matter; we may then, perhaps, come to understand that works of art are not the luxury we deem them now to be, but a necessity with which we cannot well dispense.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE GRAND.

THE light operas, "Paola" of former pleasant redolence in Toronto, and "The Queen's Mate," a sparkling novelty by Lecocq, whose musical ability to attract the popular taste stands well the test of time, drew large and delighted audiences to the Grand in the early part of last week. Miss Helen Bertram, the new and young prima donna, exhibits a great amount of dash and brilliancy in both her singing and acting, which presage a successful career for this piquant gracing. Miss Gerard ably sustained the secondary rôle allotted her; in fact she at times fairly rivalled Miss Bertram for first honours. The male characters were entrusted to Mr. W. H. Clark, whose rich, deep bass voice gave a mock grandeur to the part of General Bombardos, while Messrs. Raphael and Carroll cut several comical capers, irresistibly laughable, amusing frequently even those on the stage. The chorus sang, looked and dressed well, though a certain stiffness of action marred this indispensable stage element. Daly's last successful London comedy, "The Last Word," proved a drawing card during the last three nights of last week. It is a delightful story, capitably told by the talents of this capital company, and it can easily be understood how it attained to such a successful issue in London and New York city. This week brought that quaint play "Old Jed Prouty" to the patrons of the Grand, whose unstinted applause testified to their appreciation of the humour and character acting of Mr. Richard Golden, whose "Maine" make-up was to the life. The old-fashioned fire extinguisher, as exemplified by the Bucksport Fire Bucket Company, should induce modern fire insurance companies to warmly shake hands. The quartette singing was pretty fairly done for a theatrical party, being *encored*. Next week "All the Comforts of Home" are promised us, rather an inclusive range of commodities, which will no doubt be looked forward to by all good and economical housewives.

THE TORONTO.

COMEDIAN ROONEY is probably sufficiently well known by the frequenters of the Toronto Opera House not to need any further describing, suffice it to mention that his assisting company is a clever one; their vocal gifts would almost enable them to star as a comic opera company. The scene where Lord Rooney disembarks from the steamer and is received by the shore swells with uncovered heads is comically ludicrous.

THE ACADEMY.

A SCENIC melodrama entitled "Kidnapped" has had a fine presentation by Anderson's unique company during the week, a rather weak play and a really good company, containing some clever people and introducing a coupé and a patrol waggon, to help out the sensational element.

A SERVICE OF SONG.

THERE will be held in the Church of the Redeemer, on Friday evening, November 27th, a service of song, when the choir of the church, under their able choirmaster, with Mr. Dinelli, organist, will be assisted by Miss Schumacker, of Hamilton, Miss Leadley, Mr. Harold Jarvis and Mr. Arthur Fisher. An interesting programme may be anticipated.

CONCERT-LECTURE.

MR. W. EDGAR BUCK'S concert-lecture on "The Voice in Speech and Song," will attract a large audience to Association Hall on Wednesday next, December 2nd. The lecture is to be illustrated by large anatomical charts, and is in aid of the funds of the Children's Aid Society. The following notice is one among many similar testimonies as to the style of the concert-lecture:—

"Mr. W. Edgar Buck delivered his lecture on 'The Voice in Speaking and Singing' at the Crystal Palace during last week to a highly appreciative and fashionable audience. The lecture was illustrated by some capitally drawn diagrams of the various vocal organs; the lecturer dwelling at length upon the vital necessity of *deep breathing* for both hygienic and vocal purposes. The vocal numbers were artistically sung by eminent artists, supported by Mr. Oliver King (Pianist to H. R. H. Princess Louise) at the piano-forte."—*The Queen*.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, who is now engaged on his new oratorio, "Moses," in Dresden, has recently been stopping in the Caucasus. As elsewhere, he was much fêted, and those of the natives of Kodsborn, who saw him face to face or heard him play, esteemed themselves the most fortunate of men. Opportunities were not wanting of hearing the *maestro*, by taking station in the street underneath his window; the local melomaniacs mustered in good force to enjoy a free concert whenever the weather allowed, and on hearing the rich, full tones streaming through the open windows many were unable to control their emotions and wept copiously. Suddenly the face of the great artist is seen at the window, and yet the tones of the pianoforte continue to resound as before! What is to be thought of this unheard-of wonder? Is he a wizard? Does he play with his feet? To these questions comes the reply from a bystander that a favourite lady pupil came each morning to practice in Rubinstein's house under the master's eye. *Hinc illa lachryme!* The music lovers dried their tears with a silk handkerchief upon which a counterfeit presentment of the master was worked, the latest production of the Caucasian handicraftsmen.—*Musical News*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MARION; or, The Dawning Light. By Mary H. Rowley. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1888.

It is impossible for a well-bred reviewer to be hard upon a lady, especially so comely a lady as the frontispiece of this volume shows the authoress to be. We must also admit the excellence of the intentions which produced the book. But the style is what is known as highfalutin', and the sentiment is much of the same character. If Marion were not a very pretty woman, she would be thought a very conceited prig with her "higher plane."

ASMODEUS; or, The Devil upon Two Sticks. By Le Sage. New York: Worthington; Toronto: P. C. Allen. Price 50c. 1891.

This is a translation of the once well-known "Diable Boiteux" of Le Sage, and apparently a reprint of the old English translation of it. Whether many persons nowadays will care to read this book even in French we cannot tell; but we imagine that it can hardly be attractive in another language, since there it loses, in great measure, its chief charm of style. We do not mean that it is badly translated, although slips may be found; but books of this kind do not gain by translation. The volume belongs to Worthington's Rose Library, and is well printed and illustrated.

A WOMAN OF SHAWMUT; a Romance of Colonial Times. By E. J. Carpenter. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1891.

A story constructed with much ingenuity out of certain facts in the history of the Province of Massachusetts in the middle and end of the seventeenth century. It is a sad story of a woman's ambition, preferring wealth and position to love and lowliness. Very charmingly is it told from beginning to end—from the first days when Ezekiel Bolt and Penelope Pelham loved and plighted their troth to the day long after when the latter as Madame Billingham was laid in her grave. Perhaps we have told too much of the tale; we hope it may not hinder any from the pleasure of its perusal. The book is prettily printed, bound and illustrated.

LYRICS AND LEGENDS. By Nora Perry. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1891.

Here is another of those dainty little volumes from the press of Boston, to which we have now become so well accustomed. The beautiful exterior of the book in no way belies its contents. The author appears to be well known as a poetess, although this writer must confess his ignorance of her previous productions. Those in the present volume are eminently worthy of preservation; they consist of Songs of Spring, Songs of Summer, Autumn, Winter, Love and Friendship, Loss and Gain, Hope and Memory, Songs of New England, and Ballads. The characteristics of the author's style are simplicity, lucidity, fluency, sweetness—great qualities for the kind of poetry here given. Under every head there are poems which one is glad to have read.

THE CHASE OF THE METOR AND OTHER STORIES. By Edwin Lassetter Bynner. With Illustrations by F. T. Merrill. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

This charming little volume of stories, culled from the pages of *St. Nicholas*, *Harper's Young People*, *Wide Awake*, etc., is admirably adapted for an acceptable Christmas gift to either boy or girl. The tales are well told, are exceedingly realistic, and, at the same time, the subjects selected are not only calculated to suit the taste but also the comprehension of youth. In books of this sort, however, we think it is a mistake to make use of such spelling as *set for sit*, *comin' for coming*, etc. False orthographical notions, when instilled in an insidious way into the minds of young readers, are with difficulty afterwards eradicated; therefore we think the practice is undesirable and ought to be reprobated.

EARLIER STORIES—First Series. EARLIER STORIES—Second Series. Two Volumes, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These two volumes contain a series of love stories formerly printed in *Peterson's Ladies' Magazine*. The authoress has for the first time since their appearance in that periodical revised these her "Earlier Stories," and given them to the public in book form. The first volume contains three tales, "Lindsay's Luck," "Miss Crespigny," and "Theo." In the second are "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "Pretty Polly Pemberton." These stories lack the vivacity and freshness of Mrs. Burnett's later works, although the characters are well drawn and some of the situations novel and exciting. The best story of this collection of tales, in style, plot and dramatic force, is "Kathleen Mavourneen." Throughout the whole of these volumes, in greater or lesser degree, can be felt those touches of nature, which, the world over, draw the human family together in mutual sympathy. This faculty of bringing the reader into closest sympathy with the written character, the genius of Mrs. Burnett has used more successfully, more forcibly, and more touchingly in her masterpiece, "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

THE CRITICAL REVIEW No. 4. Price 1s. 6d. THE EXPOSITORY TIMES. Vol. III. Nos. 1 and 2. Price 6d. each. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; Toronto: McAinsh.

Frequent complaints are heard of the Christian pulpit having lost something of its power in these later days; and most thinking men would regard such a result as a calamity. If the clergy are to retain their hold upon the age, they must not only be good and devoted men, as most of them are, but they must also be thinkers and students, and it is not quite so clear that they have cultivated this side of their nature. We have placed the titles of the two magazines mentioned above together, because we wish to recommend them in the strongest possible manner. With the exception of the *Expositor*, which covers somewhat different ground, there are no other publications which meet so well the requirements of the clergy at large. The *Critical Review*, which is published quarterly, and has just completed its first volume, gives an account of all the most important contributions to theology and philosophy, so that the clergy (and many of the laity as well) will have safe guidance in making purchases, and will gain a fair knowledge of the contents of many books without buying or reading them. As these reviews are executed by the most eminent theologians of all the Reformed Churches and of many universities British, German and American, it is superfluous to say that the work is done in first-rate style.

With regard to the *Expository Times* a learned contributor to THE WEEK gave an extended notice of its purpose and contents a few months ago. But there is a special reason for calling attention to the two monthly numbers now before us. After a life of two years it has been found necessary to double the size of the publication, although it is still only 6d. a month. This success has resulted from the great excellence and utility of its contents. Whilst the *Critical Review* appeals principally to the student and the scholar, the *Expository Times* provides matter for the general reader of the Bible and for the preacher. A glance over the contents of any single number will satisfy the reader as to the variety of the subjects handled; and although the essays and sketches are brief they are by no means shallow or thin. Difficult texts (for example the prayer for Daily Bread in the Lord's Prayer) are discussed by several theologians. Great topics for sermons are illustrated from various preachers, living and dead. Questions of urgent, present interest are discussed from various points of view, as in one of the numbers now before us, "Christ's appeal to the Old Testament," by Professor Driver, which will be read in connection with discussions lately arising over *Lux Mundi*, and which should be compared with the recent utterances of the learned Bishop of Gloucester. We rejoice in the prosperity of these magazines from the pledge which it affords that we have among English-speaking peoples a learned and thoughtful clergy.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ETHICS. By Professor J. Clark Murray, LL.D., F.R.S.C. Price \$2.00. Montreal: W. Foster Brown and Company. 1891.

Only those who have given special study to the subject of Ethics can be aware of the difficulty of finding a thoroughly good introduction to this important science. There are a good many very poor books on Ethics, and there are

some good ones. Professor Sidgwick's is useful, and so is Mr. Leslie Stephen's in its way. Janet's Theory of Morals and Martensen's Christian Ethics are worthy of being called great. But, even among manuals which have merits, like that of Calderwood, there is something which makes them not quite satisfactory. The book before us is, as far as we know, a great improvement on all others of the same kind. We do not mean that there are not some statements which we should like to modify, that there are not some points which we should put a little differently. But there is nothing misleading in the book, and it is admirably lucid, systematic and full. We think, indeed, that the author is what we might call a little too Kantian in his ethical standpoint; by which, however, we are far from meaning that we wish to see him utilitarian.

In calling his book an Introduction, Dr. Murray explains that he intends it as "a means of introducing to the science those who are as yet unfamiliar with its fundamental concepts, except in so far as these are implied in all our ordinary thoughts about human life." The author has, to some extent, followed the historical method; but he has laid the foundations of the subject in a scientific method by setting forth the Psychological Basis of Ethics in his first book. Beginning with Man Natural, he describes briefly the physical and the psychical nature of man. He then proceeds to take up Man Moral, and discusses the Moral Consciousness under the three recognized aspects of Cognition, Emotion and Volition. The greater portion of the work, Book II., is devoted to Ethics proper, under which he discusses two great subjects: (1) the Supreme Law of Duty, and (2) the Classification of Moral Obligations, to which is added a section on Virtue. Under the former head he has placed two kinds of theories, the Epicurean and the Stoical. We doubt a little whether the theory of Perfectionism should come under the second head: it seems rather to belong to a class outside both of the ancient schools. The Kantian movement is quite properly designated as Stoical.

In the classification of Moral Obligations, we have social duties and personal duties. Finally, Virtue is treated as an Intellectual Habit, an Emotional Habit and a Habit of Will. Our readers will thus see at a glance how carefully and comprehensively the plan of the work is laid out; and we are able to say, after a careful perusal of the contents, that the working out of the plan will disappoint no reasonable expectations. It is not merely that every section is treated with a clearness and firmness which place us clearly in possession of the author's thought; but many particular passages give us bright and satisfying conceptions of the theme with which they deal. We had marked a good many of these, and it is not quite easy to select, but we will offer a few at random. "The distinctive characteristic of this (moral) consciousness, as it is developed under a pure moral culture, is the unconditionally imperative claim which it makes upon our obedience."

This also is well put: "Under the analysis of Empiricism the imperative mood becomes a meaningless form of speech, which is found, on examination, to be a mere indicative—a mere declaration of empirical facts; and the authority of government is reduced to the sheer physical power of inflicting threatened penalties." On p. 217 there is a brief but excellent statement of the unity of the teaching of Plato and Aristotle—a point which is often misrepresented. Here again is a description almost Aristotelian in its clearness and strength: "As already defined, virtue is the realization in subjective experience of the objective law of duty. Virtue is, therefore, a law governing the subjective life. It is not, however, a law imposed by nature—an *instinct*; it is a law adopted freely by reason, that is, a *habit* formed by intelligent volition." Professor Murray's book is a distinctly valuable contribution to the study of Ethics.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERATURE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Professor S. R. Driver, D.D. Oxon. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; New York: Scribners; Toronto: McAinsh. 1891.

This volume is of importance in two ways. It is the first of an important series of books, planned under the general title of the "International Theological Library;" and it is a long and rather eagerly expected contribution to one of the warmly-debated subjects of the day, the origin and character of the Old Testament. Dr. Driver tells us that he does not here deal with the theology of the Old Testament. This subject has been entrusted to Dr. A. B. Davidson, of Edinburgh. Nor does he take up the history, which has fallen to Dr. Francis Brown, of New York. Professor Driver's business is simply with the literature of the Old Testament; and we may say at once that, whatever our opinions may be, this is a weighty book, and its contents will have to be reckoned with. The author's fine scholarship, extensive learning, and intellectual power give him a claim to a respectful hearing, whatever prejudices we may entertain towards his conclusions.

Even if we had not known before that Dr. Driver accepts the results of the modern school of Old Testament critics, he has left us in no doubt of the relation which he holds to the traditional view of the subject. The main conclusions of Kuenen and of Wellhausen, for example, in his view, "rest upon reasonings the cogency of which cannot be denied without denying the ordinary principles by which history is judged and evidence estimated." And again he tells us, "the price at which alone the traditional view can be maintained is too high." The phenomena which it fails to explain "are too numerous for such a

solution to be admissible. . . . The hypothesis of glosses and marginal additions is a superficial remedy: the fundamental distinctions upon which the main conclusions of critics depend remain untouched."

Our readers are probably aware that the results here referred to have reference to the authorship and the date of many of the books of the Old Testament. For example, the second part of the prophecies attributed to Isaiah does not belong to that prophet, but to some "great unknown." So there is very little of the Pentateuch, or of the Hexateuch, as it is now the fashion to call it, including the book of Joshua—there is very little of this collection which can be attributed to Moses, and a good deal of it is relegated to a period subsequent to the captivity.

Dr. Driver is energetic in the assurance that these conclusions affect only the form and not the fact of divine revelation. "They do not touch," he says, "either the authority or the inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament. They imply no change in respect to the Divine attributes revealed in the Old Testament; no change in the lessons of human duty to be derived from it; no change as to the general position that the Old Testament points forward prophetically to Christ." Of course, this position will be energetically attacked by the advocates of the traditional view, and it would be easy to point out the line which they would naturally take. But, at least, this is Professor Driver's belief, that the conclusions at which he arrives in no way affect his orthodoxy, or the reverence which he entertains for the Scriptures. They are not in conflict, he says, either with the Christian creeds or with the articles of the Christian faith.

In the arrangement of the book the author adopts the threefold division of the Jews into the Law, the Prophets and the Hagiographa, believing that it has an historical basis. To take one example of the author's dealing with the subject, we turn to the Psalms, and there we find that he leaves very little of the traditional beliefs. The titles, he thinks, were added after the erection of the second temple, and they are discredited by internal evidence. Some parts of this internal evidence seem to us to be more convincing than other parts. For example, any linguistic peculiarities which can with certainty be assigned to a period later than that of the alleged authorship would be fatal to the assumption, unless it could be made probable that they were of later introduction.

The Psalms of David get terribly cut down. Dr. Driver would like to believe that the very small number assigned by Ewald to the sweet singer of Israel may possibly be his; but he is not sure. He leaves us with the rather cold comfort that, if "Ewald's list of Davidic Psalms is too large," which he thinks it is, yet "it is not clear that none of the Psalms contained in it are of David's composition!" Dr. Driver is not quite willing to bring down many of the psalms to the time of the Maccabees, but some of them, he thinks, should be assigned to that period. Of many psalms, however, he says the exilic or post-exilic date is manifest.

Our notice of this important work is necessarily brief and inadequate; but we think our readers will learn from our remarks the kind of thing which they have to expect. It is too early to attempt an estimate of the conclusions arrived at. It would be disrespectful to the author and to the cause to express off hand opinions. Of one thing we may be assured, that we can do nothing ultimately against the truth, and he that believeth shall not make haste.

THE *Dominion Illustrated* of 14th inst. has a sketch and portrait of Mr. W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal, the well-known author of "Thoughts, Moods and Ideals."

EDWARD SOLON GOODHUE is one of the band of Canadians who are winning distinction by their ability, energy and character in the United States. Mr. F. M. Crane has an appreciative sketch of Mr. Goodhue in the November *Corpuscle*, the literary journal of Rush Medical College, Chicago. A fine photogravure of the subject of the sketch is the frontispiece of the number.

CANADIAN readers of the *Westminster Review* for November will at once turn to the article on "The Late Sir John Macdonald, and his Political Influence on Canada." It is a mild and readable sketch of the political life and character of the late Premier, written, evidently, by a Liberal, who has tried to write what he believes to be the truth, without unfairness or even unkindness. In "The Outlook in Ireland" Mr. J. F. Hogan writes from the standpoint of an Irish Australian. Mr. Frederick J. Crowest contributes an interesting article on "The London Cabmen," and propounds a scheme for his amelioration, to be known as "The Cab-drivers' Self-Help Society."

It is almost superfluous to say that the *Nineteenth Century* for this month contains a well assorted bill of fare for the mind. Sir Charles Robinson deals with the interesting subject of "Spurious Works of Art," or, as he terms them, "Art Frauds." "The Christian Hell" is an "infernal article" from a free thinking standpoint, by James Mew. A most interesting account of "Life in a Jesuit College" is by H. Dziewicki, who passed through the ordeal. H. B. Wheatley gives us some "Unpublished Pages of Pepys' Diary." Mrs. Janet Ross writes of "Byron at Pisa." Lord Stanley of Alderley contributes a timely political article on "The House of Commons and the Church." The Earl of Airlie in "Is Our Yeomanry Worth Preserving?" sees danger ahead for that class—the bulwark of England's greatness.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November contains a dozen articles on important questions. Sir Charles Dilke treats of "The French Armies" in a way complimentary to the military discipline of the Republic. T. W. Russell, M.P., has a capital paper on "Irish Local Government"; Mr. Henry Fawcett, under the title "Emancipation of Women," replies from the standpoint of women's rights to an article by Mr. Frederic Harrison. E. B. Lannin gives a harrowing description of "Famine in Russia." Francis Adams writes of "Rudyard Kipling." Wm. Archer's article on "The Free Stage and the New Drama" will be found particularly interesting to theatre-goers and students of dramatic art.

MR. E. B. BROWNLOW opens the *Poet Lore* for November with one of the most curious and interesting contributions to the literature of the sonnet that we remember having read. The article is styled "Curiosities in Sonnet Literature." Mr. Brownlow—who we may properly call an authority on the sonnet—cites "the famous composition of old Olivier de Magny," which was printed in Colletet's "Traité du Sonnet" in 1658; Herrick's "Charon and Philomel"; a sonnet from Ronsard's "Le Second Livre des Amours" (ed. 1629); one of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, and the sonnet entitled "Aleyone," of E. W. Gosse. The peculiarity of these sonnets is that they are in dialogue. Similar sonnets are referred to, such as those of the Italians Burchiello, Benincasa, et al. There are other scholarly articles in this excellent number.

THE December number of the *Quiver* has a touching coloured frontispiece called "Their Evening Hymn." The opening paper describes "November Sunshine"; then comes a poem, "Pictura Mathesis," by William Derby. "Through Devious Ways" is the title of a new story. "On Entering the New Home" is the title of a poem, which is followed by an illustrated paper "About Church Bells." "The Easy Yoke and the Light Burden" is a paper for Sunday reading by the Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter. "The Two Miss Torringtons" is another story. Other articles are "The Blocks of Marble," by Lady Laura Hampton; "Seeking the Face of God," by Rev. H. Allon, D.D.; "The Tabernacle in Utrecht," by Rev. L. Schouten, and "On the Top of Mount Vesuvius," by Prof. W. Garden Blaikie. A new serial, "The Heiress of Aberstone," is begun in this number.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE secret of success in writing fiction, according to Miss Amelia B. Edwards, is sincerity.

THE French poet Malherbe once gave a dinner party at which each guest was served with a whole boiled capon, the host declining to discriminate between them.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, now eighty-two years old, gives lectures in England on Scotch songs, with specimens of Scottish minstrelsy given by accomplished assistants.

PROF. A. D. MORSE is the author of a monograph recently published by the *American Academy of Political and Social Science*, on "The Place of Party in Political System."

THE author of "The American Commonwealth," Professor James Bryce, M.P., has written for the December number of the *North American Review* an article under the head of "Thoughts on the Negro Problem."

"THE THREE CORNERED HAT," a novel by Pedro Antonio de Alarcon, translated from the Spanish by Mary Springer, is published by the Cassell Publishing Company. This is said to be the most famous Spanish novel of modern times.

Wives and Daughters is improving in form and contents. This very creditable monthly paper should be widely read by Canadian women. It is pure in tone, ably edited, and attractive and instructive in its contents, whether they be original or selected.

THE December *St. Nicholas* will be, as usual, a Christmas number. It will contain complete stories by J. T. Trowbridge, Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Elizabeth Bisland, Edgar W. Nye, and others, and the first instalment of Charles E. Carryl's nonsense story, "The Admiral's Caravan," with illustrations by Birch.

A NEW monthly, to be styled the *Albermarle Review*, will make its first appearance in London in the second week of December. The first number will contain contributions from Mr. Whistler, Lord Desart, Lady Grevill, Edward Lytton, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Oscar Browning, "Ben" Tillet, Miss Meresia Nevill and Sir Charles Dilke.

MR. W. G. EAKINS, for some years past one of the ablest editorial writers of the *Mail*, has been appointed librarian at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Mr. Eakins is a graduate of Toronto University, as well as a member of the Ontario Bar. As in the case of many another literary lawyer, the training of the law has proved a help rather than a hindrance to Mr. Eakins' success as a journalist. His editorial work was a credit to Canadian journalism. His carefulness, conscientiousness and capacity, and his obliging and modest demeanour, together with his literary taste and culture, indicate for Mr. Eakins a career of excellent service as the librarian of the noble collection of Osgoode Hall, and a life, as well, of increasing usefulness to the literature of his country.

AN unusual and touching funeral ceremony was recently held in France. The remains of a young daugh-

ter of M. Léon de Rosny, the celebrated professor of the Sorbonne, were buried in the little cemetery at St. Denis belonging to the Legion of Honour, of which M. de Rosny is a member. It is many years since anyone has been interred in that quiet, yet historic, spot.

THE Boston *Herald* asserts that the other day "a Boston publishing-house, which had recently brought out an edition of 'The Complete Angler,' received a letter addressed to Izaak Walton, Esq. It was from a clipping bureau, informing that gentleman that his book was attracting considerable attention, and requesting to be allowed to send notices from all papers in the United States and Canada."—*N. Y. Critic*.

MR. J. MACDONALD OXLEY has resigned his position in the Marine Department at Ottawa to take the position of Inspector of an Insurance Company in Ontario. We hope that Mr. Oxley's new position will enlarge rather than diminish his field of literary usefulness. As one of the purest and most diligent of our literary workers Mr. Oxley has raised up for himself a large and increasing circle of readers, to whom it would prove a personal loss to know that his literary work would be at all diminished by his new appointment.

BRÖDRENE SALMONSEN, the well-known Danish publisher, announces a new Scandinavian encyclopædia, the first part of which will appear in the spring of 1892 under the title of "Salmonsens Store Illustrerede Konversationsleksikon for Norden." This work will be founded upon the recently completed fourth edition of Meyer's German "Konversations-lexikon," and use of the 4,000 illustrations appearing in that work has been secured. Many of the German articles will be translated, with special reference, however, to Scandinavian interests.

HARPER AND BROTHERS' list of new books, just published, includes Miss Edwards' book on "Egypt: Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers," a volume of essays and monographs by Theodore Child, entitled "Art and Criticism," superbly illustrated; "The Amateur Circus," written and illustrated by H. W. McVickar, comprising twenty fac-simile reproductions of original water-colour drawings representing New York's "Four Hundred"; a new volume by W. Hamilton Gibson, entitled "Sharp Eyes"; Charles Egbert Craddock's new novel, "In the 'Stranger People's' Country"; and "The Modern Aladdin," an extravaganza, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle.

THE *Illustrated News* of the 21st has special reference to the 51st birthday of the Prince of Wales. A number of interesting portraits are given of the Prince and his family. Percy Fitzgerald, under "No. 16 Wellington Street: A Reminiscence," gives a charming sketch of the old home of *Household Words*. There is a pleasant illustrated review of Sir Edwin Arnold's "Seas and Lands." Under the caption, "On Being Slated," the distinguished critic and *litterateur* Andrew Lang treats most wittily and gracefully Mr. Blackburne Harte's attack upon him in the *New England Magazine*. Mr. Lang's concluding words are as follows: "Let him slate away and enjoy his youth. After thirty a man, as a rule, would positively rather praise a book than not. Meanwhile, let youth do its slating, as the Bishop in the *Morte d'Arthur* did the oath—in the most orgulous manner that it could be done."

MRS. J. W. F. HARRISON, whose contributions in prose and verse have made the *nom de plume* "Seranus" a household word in the homes of literary Canadians, has achieved a marked success as a reader of her own poems. Mrs. Harrison's first public appearance in that capacity was on Monday evening, the 16th inst., before the Modern Language Club of Toronto University. The selections were sufficiently varied to test the ability of the reader. In the intricate versification of the villanelle, as well as in the simpler forms of verse, Mrs. Harrison interpreted the meaning with a vivacity, clearness, and power of expression which indicate for her a successful future upon the platform. Why should not the writers of such Canadian verse as has touched the heart and pleased the taste of the discerning reader—when gifted with the requisite vocal and elocutionary power—add the additional charm of public reading to their dainty work? As an old contributor of THE WEEK, Mrs. Harrison has our heartiest congratulations on her new distinction.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Austin, Jane G. Betty Alden. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Toronto: Williamson & Co.
 Baldwin, James Mark, M.A., Ph.D. Handbook of Psychology. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
 Catherwood, Mary Hartwell. The lady of Fort St. John. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Toronto: Williamson & Co.
 Church, Rev. Alfred J., M.A. The Story of the Odyssey. \$1.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.
 Church, Rev. Alfred J., M.A. The Story of the Iliad. \$1.00. New York: Macmillan & Co.
 McRealsam, E. D. Romans Dissected. 75c. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
 Murray, James A. H. A New English Dictionary, Part VI. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co.; Toronto: Williamson & Co.
 Nash, Henry. Barerock; or, The Island of Pearls. \$1.50. London: Edward Arnold.
 Speight, T. W. Back to Life. 30c. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.
 Lowell's Poetical Works, four vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Toronto: Williamson & Co.
 Layman's Handbook. London: Edward Arnold; New York: The Baker and Taylor Co.; Toronto: Hart & Co.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SALT MARSHES.

HERE clove the keels of centuries ago,
Where now unvisited the flats lie bare.
Here seethed the sweep of journeying waters, where
No more the tumbling floods of Fundy flow,
And only in the samphire pipes creep slow
The salty currents of the sap. The air
Hums desolately with wings that seaward fare,
Over the lonely reaches beating low.

The wastes of hard and meagre weeds are thronged
With murmurs of a past that time has wronged ;
And ghosts of many an ancient memory
Dwell by the brackish pools and ditches blind,
In these low lying pastures of the wind,
These marshes pale and meadows by the sea.

—Charles G. D. Roberts, in Canada.

—TONE SIGNALLING.

WE looked in at the Royal Naval Exhibition, when Mr. W. B. Chalmers was about to give a demonstration of his system of signalling at night or in foggy weather, by means of musical tones. In a little kiosk at the side of the lake, and immediately facing the grand stand on the opposite shore, we found the apparatus which is used for the purpose, and which we will endeavour to describe. In front and with the mouths of the trumpets facing outwards is the loud-speaking or transmitting instrument. The reeds which produce the tones are inserted for protection in turned gun metal boxes, and are turned by means of screws, travelling up or down the sides of the tongues, and held in the required position by horizontal screws. By this method and by the use of the gun-metal throughout in place of steel, damp or even wet have no material effect upon the tone. The tongues of these reeds vibrate under a pressure of about four pounds (steam gauge) to the square inch as compared with about half an ounce to the inch in a large organ. Many experiments had to be carried out to get the first set of reeds to "speak," but once the size and weight of the material was accurately determined, there was no difficulty in multiplying the "tones" indefinitely. Immediately behind the "speaking instrument," but with a coil of one hundred feet of pipe between them to show that they may be placed at two entirely different parts of a ship, is the keyboard, from which the speaking apparatus is operated, and which is further available as an independent instrument for proving or verifying any tone sent from a distance, as to which the signal man may be in doubt about. In conjunction with this is a simple automatic recording apparatus, by which the messages despatched or received, or both, are jotted down for future reference. In a collision case this will probably do away with much of the usual hard swearing. The keys, ten in number, are respectively printed in bold type:—

B C D E F G A B C D
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
t d r m f s l t' d' r'

It will be seen that an octave is used, with one tone above and one below. "Do" is 1, so that by using an indicator, the ten tones become numbers, and the numeral code can be used for conveying ships' numbers, latitude and longitude, days of the month, hours or minutes, distance, rate of speed, depth of water, etc. Mr. Chalmers determined to use compressed air in place of steam, as he is a strong believer that in music purity means power, and so far no one has succeeded in getting a steam whistle to sound a pure note. The model shown is supplied with the necessary air by a bellows worked by a couple of Blue Jackets, the space being too small for a donkey-engine. On a man-of-war the wind-boxes will be fed from the air-compressor. At six o'clock exactly Sergeant Gay announced his arrival at the top of the "Eddystone Lighthouse" by playing "Do," "Re," the tone signal for "Ready ; All Right." The cornet at this distance may be taken to represent a tone-signalling machine about two miles distant, and heard through a dense fog. The Blue Jacket who works the signals then commenced by sounding Re and Fa, startling those unprepared for the power of the tones, and causing a rush of curious visitors up the sides of the lake, to see what was going on. R, f means "I am steering south-east," and it is intended that when steamers enter a fog they should at once begin sounding their course, most valuable information to those within hearing. "Te, do," comes clear from the lighthouse, "I want to speak to you," "Do, re," "all right," peals out the machine. "Sol, fa, re sol," "What ship is that?" and so on through a short popular code. The two things that struck us most were the power and purity of the tones, and the great rapidity of the conversation. To signal similar sentences by fog-horns we are assured would take from thirty to thirty-five minutes, allowing for high and low blasts of half a minute each. The tone signals are thus much more rapid, and as they are for use in fogs, time is most essential. Half to one minute suffices for most ordinary questions or answers. Mr. Chalmers finds no difficulty in getting men who can work the signals with very little practice ; many can recognize the various notes at once, and in case of mistake there is always the verifier at hand to be switched on, and to check the tone which seems doubtful. Every ship probably carries two or three men, whose musical ear is quite sufficient to enable them with very little knowledge to work

the system without the slightest trouble. Here is an example of vessels meeting in a fog and indicating their courses as per code:—

- (1) d' f I am steering N.E. (1) r, l I am steering S.W.
- (2) m m m d' Danger! Stop. (2) d' r' All right.
- (3) d' t' l I am in distress, (3) d, m, r, f Do you know stand by me. where you are?
- (4) t, d, s I am going to use (4) d' r' All right. numeral code.
- (5) m t' f 374 (37 N. 4. W). (5) s s m l I will send a boat to you.

—Musical News.

AN EAST INDIAN BILL OF FARE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following to an Indian paper, which he guarantees to be a *verbatim et literatim* copy of an estimate and bill of fare for a dinner for twenty persons sent to him by a *khansama* at a hill station: "Honoured Sir,—I will give this article for dinner for all gentlemen, but each gentlemen I will take 2r. and twenty gentlemen for ever I will give dinner if being sixteen after account I will do charge twenty gentlemen, and if from twenty gentlemen more, I will taking extra charge 1 8. A cook, two *Khitmatgars*, one *Masalchie*, one mate and all knives and spoons and kitchen articles hire kindly will give you.

Moltani Soup
Samin Haspic
Filt of Beef alla Sobis
Lamb Cuttles alla Diches.

Joint.

Rose Saddl Mutton.
Rose Serlion Beef.
Foling Baking.
Max pay.

Second course.

Sdin Tose.
Uuchobi eggs.
Sweet pudding.
Jally Lemon.
Blang Mangell.
Cabnut pudding.
Chease and Butter, &c.
Coffee.
Fruits.

After some study, the meaning of "Foling Baking" was ascertained to be Fowl and Bacon, whilst "Max pay" was found to mean nothing less than Mixed Pie. Two other well-known dishes have also been transformed from their ordinary names of Sardine Toast and Anchovy Eggs. —*The Colonies and India.*

A LAND-LINK WITH AMERICA.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Emile Blanchard read a paper on the existence of a terrestrial connection between Europe and America during the present geological age of the earth. M. Blanchard began by pointing out that a line from the north of Scotland through Orkney, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, by way of Davis Straits, passes from one island to another across comparatively shallow seas. Another evidence of land connection exists in the prevalence of European species of animals and plants in the eastern parts of America, especially in Greenland, where the flora of the west coast is American and that of the east coast is European. Anemones from Northern Europe are found in the Southern States. Violets, too, grow there, as well as wild roses ; and the astragale of the Alps flourishes in Canada. Among other plants common to the two hemispheres may be mentioned rhododendrons, saxifrages, gentians, and so on. Willows, ivies and brooms exist in both regions. Grasses may be omitted because their seeds could be transported for great distances by water ; but orchids and lilies of Northern Europe are common in North America. Three or four hundred species of beetles, an insect incapable of long flight, are denizens of both continents. The Carabides especially, which live under stones, and spread slowly, can be traced from Europe through Iceland to Greenland, Labrador and Canada. The Argymies of Lapland and Iceland are also found in Labrador ; and it would be easy to give other instances of the kind. Spiders of the Alps and the north of Europe have been observed in Greenland ; beavers are found in Europe and America ; the reindeer is plentiful in the Hudson Bay Territories, and so is the Norwegian lemming. Several species of fish are characteristic of both regions ; for example, the river perch, which never quits fresh water. These proofs of a belt of land connecting Europe with Labrador open up some interesting questions ; for instance, the physical basis of the old traditions of a lost continent of Atlantis, which would seem to be America, and the origin of the American Indian race, which may have had congeners in the aboriginal tribes of Europe.

MIDNIGHT OIL OR MIDNIGHT SLEEP.

PHYSIOLOGICAL resources, although they are very elastic within limits, yet have limits which are sharply defined. There is no overstepping of the limit which is more dangerous than that of doing work which curtails sleep. Sound and sufficient sleep is the most indispensable of all the conditions of a sound and efficient brain. The miseries alone of the sleepless man are creditors which the most stoical may dread ; his incapacities are such that great work and great success are generally as hopeless for him as the possibility of riding through the air without a balloon or wings. Ten years of such sleeplessness as

some men have endured would cure the most ardent medical enthusiasts in the world of his passion for the midnight oil. The greatest and highest success in life is achieved, like the winning of a long race, by him who has the greatest staying power. What is the best of all the possible kinds of brain for a man who has to follow throughout his life an intellectual calling like that of the higher walks of medicine? It is a brain that is at once clear and strong. Undue and prolonged mental exertion in the student period may give great clearness of intellect ; possibly even an abnormal clearness ; but it can never give strength. Clearness without strength can no more win in the long and arduous race of life than speed without staying power can win in a foot race of ten miles. Unintelligent and impulsive medical professors—and there are many such—may urge men to competition for the highest college honours, even at the risk of a total breakdown in brain and body. Such professors are among the worst enemies young men could have, and they are among the worst enemies the medical school and the medical profession can have. What the medical profession demands is men of clear and strong intellect, full of practical resources, not mere dilettanti speculators in incomprehensible medical hypotheses. The day is the time for work ; the night for sleep ; sleep sound, quiet, and peaceful as death. The learned medical professor tells his students all this in his book or his lecture. But he seldom thinks of asking them to apply his lofty and ideal principles to the details of their own lives. The first thing that the world demands of professors and teachers of all kinds is that they shall practise their own principles. A teacher of physiology who encourages brain work at midnight ought to be considered insane.—*The Hospital.*

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE.

It is truly a grave question for the young man who desires to follow literature and must work for his daily bread how he shall pay his way. I might say, with Dr. Johnson, that "I do not see the necessity ;" and in fact the greater, far greater part of those who attempt it do not justify the experiment. But I will suppose that the individual in any one case is justified in devoting his life and all its energies to letters ; that his calling is irresistible, or at least so strong that he is willing to do all but starve and freeze to be able to follow it. Even then, I say, with all the energy of a life's experience put into my words, and a knowledge of every honourable phase of journalism to give them weight, Do not go on a daily journal unless the literature of a day's permanence satisfies your ambition. Now and then, with the possible frequency of being struck by lightning, you may, as a special correspondent, find a noble cause for which you may nobly give your whole soul—once it has happened to me ; but even this is not literature. Better teach school or take to farming, be a blacksmith or a shoemaker (and no trade has furnished more thinkers than that of a shoemaker), and give your leisure to the study you require. Read and digest, get Emerson by heart, carry Bacon's essays in your pocket and read them when you have to be idle for a moment, earn your daily wages in absolute independence of thought and speech, but never subject yourself to the indignities of reporterism, the waste of life of the special correspondent, or the abdication of freedom of research and individuality of the staff-writer, to say nothing of the passions and perversions of partisan politics. That now and then the genius of a man survives all these and escapes above them is not a reason for voluntarily exposing ourselves to the risks of the encounter ; and who can tell us how much of the charm of the highest art those successful ones have lost in the experience? For what we get by culture is art, be it on canvas or in letters. Study, fine distinction, the perfection of form, the fittest phrase, the *labor lima* and the purgation from immaterialities of ornament or fact, and the putting of what we ought to say in the purest, simplest and permanent form—these are what our literature must have, and these are not qualities to be cultivated on the daily press. Of no pursuit can it be said more justly than of literature, that "culture corrects the theory of success."—*Prof. W. J. Stillman, in Atlantic Monthly.*

THE gross valuation of the county of London will be found to have passed the enormous figure of £40,000,000 sterling, even if all the County Council appeals were to be ignominiously dismissed. The actual figure stated in the return is £39,835,147, but this is subject to additions in respect to the separate assessment of the hamlet of Penge, and to other additions concerning the Government property.

THE earnestness of life is the only passport to the satisfaction of life.—*Theodore Parker.*

GO AS YOU PLEASE.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway, having met with so much success last winter in their "Around the World" excursions, have just completed arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, and the fast steamship lines on the Trans-Atlantic route, to run these "Around the World" excursions at rate of \$610.00. This rate will apply in either direction, and for slight additional cost variation can be made in the route to travel over India, Egypt, and Continental Europe. For further particulars apply to W. R. CALLAWAY, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

THE general aspect of the interior of a converting-house at night is at once startling and grandly impressive. Here heat, flame and liquid metal are ever present; locomotives whistle and puff, dragging with clatter and clang huge ladles of molten iron; the lurid light, flashing and flaming, that illuminates the scene, throws shadows so intensely black that they suggest the "black fire" of Milton, for in such a place it is impossible for a shadow to be cool; half naked, flut men, begrimed with sweat and dust, flit about; clouds of steam arise from attempts to cool in some degree the roasting earth of the floor; converters roar, vibrate, and vomit flames mingled with splashes of metal from their white-hot throats; at intervals the scorching air is filled with a rain of coruscating burning iron; ingot moulds lift mouths parched with a thirst that can only be appeased for a short time by streams of liquid steel that run gurgling into them; the stalwart cranes rise, swing and fall, loading scores of tons of red-hot steel upon cars of iron; all these conditions and circumstances combine to make an igneous total more suggestive of the realms of Pluto than any other in the whole range of the metallurgic arts.—From "The Manufacture of Steel," by W. F. Durfee, in *The Popular Science Monthly* for November.

BEES, the common go-betweens of the loves of the plants, cease to range about a thousand or fifteen hundred feet below snow-level. And why? Because it's too cold for them? Oh, dear, no; on sunny days in early English spring, when the thermometer doesn't rise above freezing in the shade, you will see both the honey-bees and the great black bumble as busy as their conventional character demands of them among the golden cups of the first timid crocuses. Give the bee sunshine, indeed, with a temperature just above freezing-point, and he'll flit about joyously on his communistic errand. But bees, one must remember, have heavy bodies and relatively small wings; in the rarefied air of mountain heights they can't manage to support themselves in the most literal sense. Hence their place in these high stations of the world is taken by the gay and airy butterflies, which have lighter bodies and a much bigger expanse of wing-area to buoy them up. In the valleys and plains the bee competes at an advantage with the butterflies for all the sweets of life, but in this broad subglacial belt on the mountain-sides the butterflies in turn have things all their own way. They flit about like monarchs of all they survey, without a rival in the world to dispute their supremacy.—From *High Life*, in *The Popular Science Monthly* for November.

"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

In the bacteriological museum in connection with the recent Congress of Hygiene in London the following collections of bacteria were exhibited: The Bacteriological Laboratory of Oxford showed sixty different species of bacteria, some of them harmless and some of dangerous varieties, among the latter being the germ of Asiatic cholera. Sir Henry Boscoe and Mr. Joseph Lunt showed bacteria cultivated from sewage, most of which presented pleasing hues when viewed under the microscope. The germ which produces distemper in dogs was shown by Mr. Millais; while M. Nocard enabled one to compare the bacilli of tuberculosis in man, the horse, pig, pheasant and pigeon. Professor Kral, of Prague, had a collection of all the microbes at present known, cultivated, according to character, on potato, agar, or turnip. The bacillus producing decay in teeth was shown by Mr. Sewell in the process of causing the same effect on sound teeth on which it had been cultivated. Dr. Washbourne, of Guy's Hospital, showed the microbes of anthrax, pneumonia and tuberculosis in various stages of existence. Mr. Hunter exhibited chemical poisons of ptomaines produced by germs. Mr. Sheridan Delepine had a collection of sections of skin displaying the bacteria of leprosy. It is found that bacteria thrive best—and they do thrive so as to multiply in a very short space of time by the millionfold—on agar, a jelly formed by boiling an Indian weed.—*Canada Health Journal*.

HERR FLEITMANN'S experiments in soldering iron with nickel have yielded some important results with regard to the volatility and atomic penetration of the former metal, says *Iron*. The adhesion of the two metals was so intense that it became impossible to separate them by mechanical action, and chemical analysis proved a perfect assimilation, although the soldering had been effected at a temperature of from 500° to 600° below the fusing point. Other tests established the volatility of iron when heated to cherry redness. Two plates of iron and nickel, superposed, were submitted to the same degree of heat; the iron passed into the nickel to a notable extent without soldering or adhesion of the surfaces resulting. On the whole surface of the sheet of nickel an alloy with the iron was formed, which, in the case of one-millimetre sheets, penetrated to five one-hundredths of their thickness, and contained on the average twenty-four per cent. of that metal, the proportion being naturally stronger on the surface. An important fact is that the passage of the iron to the nickel is not reciprocal. While the combination disclosed itself on the surface of the nickel plate by the argentiferous lustre of an alloy of iron with fifty per cent. of nickel, the iron plate remained intact, and preserved the sombre appearance which it had received from the scaling.—*Science*.

THE number of amateur astronomers is considerable, and it is safe to say that of all the sciences this is the one that can boast the most adepts among private persons. Among 1,160 astronomers now living, whose works have gained a footing in science, about half are amateurs with private observatories. In England, including official establishments and those attached to the universities, there are 34 observatories; in America more than 80; in France, 17; in Austria, 24; in Italy, 21; in Russia, 15, and in Belgium, 5. We may say that an amateur, armed with a telescope, is to be found at every point on our planet, ready to observe a celestial phenomenon. In Chili, Honduras, Peru, New Zealand, Tunisia and Tasmania we can meet astronomical amateurs provided with instruments, who devote their night hours to contemplating the beauties of the starry vault and to collecting observations which shall be useful for the advancement of science. Most of the discoveries of comets, small planets, variable stars and star-clusters are the fruit of individual researches. Were not all those amateur astronomers who, in the first ages of history, in Caldea and Egypt, China and Mexico, drew from nature the first explanations of celestial phenomena? From the beginning of historic time down to near our period, astronomical science has advanced only by the labours of philosophers, who pursued it as a matter of taste and not officially.—L. Niesten, in *The Popular Science Monthly*.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

A SUCCESSFUL trial has recently been made of a new form of lamp for bicycles, affecting the brilliancy of the light. The invention has been secured by an English syndicate, which proposes to place the lamp on the market. In its construction it somewhat resembles an ordinary incandescent lamp, but has two glass bulbs, one inside the other, inclosed in a tube four inches long, with a small reflector at one end and a series of lenses at the other. At the side of the lamp are two lenses which throw a light at an angle behind the rider, so as to enable any rider coming behind to tell the exact position of the one in front of him; while by a slight movement it is possible to project a volume of light a considerable distance ahead or to disperse the light around the machine. The generator of the lamp is entirely original, and is in no way connected with the motive power of the machine, nor does it depend on acids or other chemicals for its power. On the handle bar there is arranged a handle, similar to the brake lever, the moving of which for about thirty seconds stores enough energy to run the lamp for about four miles, after which the operation must be repeated. This is done, however, without stopping or dismounting. The inventor considers that the advantages of the lamp are sufficient to lead to its general adoption since it uses no oil, acids or chemicals; requires no cleaning, is unaffected by wind or rain, can be sold at the price of an ordinary oil lamp, weighs only about twenty-three ounces, is instantly lighted without getting off the machine, and, with proper care, will last many years.

THE dangers arising from the use of colours in which arsenic enters as a constituent can hardly be overrated. A very lamentable example is recorded in the *British Bee Journal*. Mr. Clement, a bee-keeper, of Walburton, Sussex, has succumbed to arsenical poisoning, the result of the use of a bright crimson drugget. This was put down two years ago. Previous to its use the whole family enjoyed good health, the sanitary condition of the premises being perfect. After this drugget had been in the house for some short time, sickness occurred amongst its inmates, who, however, recovered when absent from home. After his last return Mr. Clement was ill only a few days, and called in his medical attendant; the symptoms were pronounced to be those of arsenical poisoning, a daughter and a servant being also ill from the same cause. The illness in Mr. Clement's case was fatal, and the other inmates were removed at once from the house. There can be no doubt that the crimson drugget had been dyed with that peculiar aniline dye which contains a proportion of arsenic. The same colour was recently noticed as producing injurious results on the skin when used for socks and stockings. It is difficult to imagine any more injurious mode in which it can be employed than in dyeing a carpet or drugget, the dust from which, each time it was swept, was disseminated through the atmosphere, and in this case even to a fatal extent. When we consider that the amount of arsenic given off by wall papers stained with arsenical colours is sufficient to produce the most injurious effects on the health of the inmates of the rooms lined with them, it is not surprising that when applied in the quantity required to dye a carpet, it would be much more rapidly fatal, as it would be constantly disseminated through the air by walking and brushing. It is greatly to be lamented that the "laissez faire" policy which characterizes our sanitary arrangements should allow the use of arsenical poison to go unpunished; but as it appears to be within the legal rights of the manufacturers to sell such carpets, it behoves the purchaser to be most particular in getting a warranty from the retailer that the crimson carpets and brightly coloured wall papers that he sells are free from arsenical poisoning.—*The Queen*.

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Gent.,—My daughter had a severe cold and injured her spine so she could not walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physician; he pronounced it inflammation of the spine and recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT to be used freely. 3 bottles cured her. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for a broken breast; it reduced the inflammation and cured me in 10 days.
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CATARRH is not a local but a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla to effect a cure.

AN electric cradle has been invented. By touching a bell push at the head of the bed it may be started rocking at any time in the night.

IT IS A MISTAKE to try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

EXTRAORDINARY! Deadly Strychnine Removed.—Was blood poisoned with strychnine twenty-five years ago? Many attempts by skilled physicians failed to arrest the ravages of the horrid life-destroyer. One year ago I tried St. Leon Mineral Water, took copious draughts, which cleared my system of the deadly poison, the out-breaking, etc. It has also raised me to a higher state of health, strength, and enjoyment of life than ever before experienced. No money consideration could equal its value to me. I prize St. Leon above everything. H. W. Lockwood, Westport, Ont.

IN London the electric mains are placed beneath the sidewalks, and to avoid accidents the manholes are provided with two covers, each connected with earth. The outer cover is thus rendered harmless.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood effects a permanent cure of catarrh by eradicating the impurity which causes and promotes the disease. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in health and strength. All who suffer from catarrh or debility should certainly try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past four years at intervals. I was troubled with catarrh, and the medicine effected a perfect cure. I take it now whenever I feel debilitated, and it always gives me immediate strength, regulates the bowels and gives an excellent appetite."—LEVI CAMPBELL, Parkersburg, W. Va.

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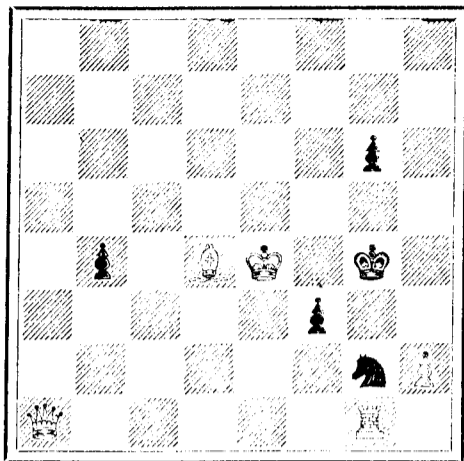
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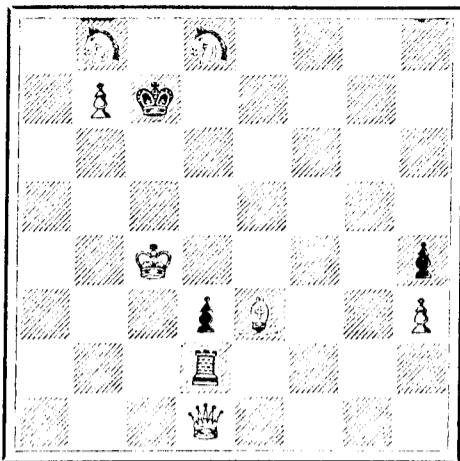
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By -- Mox, Manchester.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 620.
By D. S. WADE, St. Louis.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 613.
White.
1. R-R 7
2. R x P
3. Q-K 6 mate
Black.
1. K-B 3
2. K-K 4
If 1. P-Q 3
2. moves
3. Q mates.
With other variations.

No. 614.
Kt-R 6

A GERMAN BRILLIANT.

Between Max Kurschner and Dr. Tarrasch, at the Nuremberg Chess Club, in January, 1890.

KURSCHNER.	TARRASCH.	KURSCHNER.	TARRASCH.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	P-K 3	16. Kt-B 5	Q-B 1
2. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	17. Kt x Kt +	R x Kt
3. P x P	P x P (a)	18. B x P + (b)	K-Kt 2
4. B-Q 3	B-Q 3	19. B-Q 3	R-R 1
5. Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	20. P-K Kt 3	R x R P!
6. Castles	Castles	21. K x R	Q-R +
7. P-B 3	B-K Kt 1	22. B-R 7 (c)	R-K 7
8. B-K 3	B-Q 2	23. Kt-K 6 +	R x Kt
9. Q Kt-Q 2	Kt-B 3	24. P x B	P-K B 4
10. Q-B 2	Q R-K 1	25. K R R	Q x B +
11. Kt-R 4	Kt-K 2	26. K-Kt 2	Q-Kt 3
12. B-K Kt 5	Kt-Kt 3	27. K-B 1	B-B 6
13. B x K Kt	P x B	28. K R-Kt 1	Q x R +
14. Kt-B 5	B-B 5	29. K x Q	R-K R 3!
15. Q Kt-Kt 3	Kt-K 2	White resigns.	

NOTES.

- (a) Old School French.
- (b) Not prudent, as it gives Black possession of the open Rook's file.
- (c) We should prefer K-Kt, and if then Black plays 22. B-B 6; 23. B-R 7!

RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

CURES AND PREVENTS

COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INFLUENZA.

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From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

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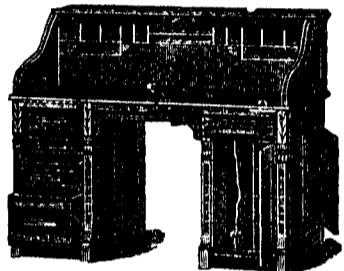
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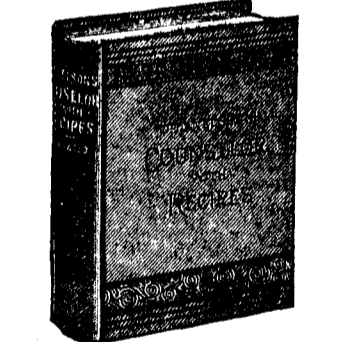
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