

# THE WEEK:

A CANADIAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE.

Second Year.  
Vol. II., No. 32.

Toronto, Thursday, July 9th, 1885.

\$3.00 per Annum.  
Single Copies, 10 cents.

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## The Week,

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00. Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptional in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. 6d.; half-year, 6s. 6d. Remittances by P. O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the Publisher.

All advertisements will be set up in such style as to insure THE WEEK's tasteful typographical appearance, and enhance the value of the advertising in its columns. No advertisement charged less than five lines. Address—T. R. CLOUGHER, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE capture of Big Bear and his band dispels the gloom which hung over the northern settlements of the North-West. Hunger plays a great part with these savages; it caused them to raid the settlements and it brought Big Bear out of his inaccessible lair to the front. He was willing to surrender himself, which probably means the surrender of his life also, that he might in the meantime get a reprieve from the pinch of hunger. He and his men had spent some days without food. Big Bear is by no means the worst of the lot with which he was connected. When others were engaged in massacre, he was stealthily doing what he could to save some lives. He put Cameron on the track of safety and told him to take a white woman under his protection. Among these savages the chief reigns, but the impetuous young Indians generally govern. That Big Bear instigated the massacres is at least doubtful; what sanction he gave to them is uncertain, and will probably appear from the evidence on his trial. Such of the settlers as left their homes may now return to the Indians have been taught a lesson which they will not readily forget. The losses of innocent settlers are roughly estimated at \$2,000,000. This is an outside figure and is probably a good deal in excess of the fact. Before the Rebellion Losses Commission, which it will be necessary to appoint, the Government will be at a disadvantage in seeking rebutting evidence in support of extravagant claims. All the residents of a neighbourhood who have suffered loss will support one another's claims, and there will be an informal conspiracy against the public treasury. Still no doubt evidence will occasionally crop up by which excessive demands can be met and moderated. But when all is done that is possible, many imaginary items will probably have to be allowed. The trouble which has come, and let us hope gone for good, was one that was very likely to come, in some

form, sooner or later, and if its coming was inevitable, better that it should be early than late. All Half-breed claims which rest on a reasonable foundation are being admitted; the Indians made no specific complaint and put forth no claim. But they must not be allowed to starve. Indiscriminate charity demoralizes them as well as white men; from hunters they cannot in a day be turned into farmers. It is clear that there is an Indian problem to solve. In the friction resulting from the contact of the two races, the Indian, the less self-helping and self-reliant, inevitably gets the worst of it. All the resources of charity and humanity cannot prevent the dwindling away of the aboriginal races. So it has been since the discovery of America; so, in spite of all our wishes and endeavours, it will be to the end. From Labrador, the other extremity of the country, comes a wail of despair; the disappearance of the Moose having caused famine and death among the Indians. Next year, emigration to the North-West is likely to follow the return of the confidence in public security which may be expected to be established before the winter of 1885-6 shall have passed away.

WE are sorry to find that our friends in the *Globe* think our arguments on the Disallowance question very feeble. We did not flatter ourselves that they were a thunderbolt of controversy, but we did flatter ourselves that, though unpretending, they were tenable. The *Globe* says that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island may as well be a sovereign power as the Legislature of Rhode Island. But the Legislature of Rhode Island is not a sovereign power; it is subject, so long as the State remains in the Union, to the Constitution of the United States interpreted by the Supreme Court. Again the *Globe* objects that the Constitution of the United States does not prevent the Supreme Court itself from impairing the obligation of contracts, as for instance in the *Legal Tender* decision, which deprived every creditor of a large part of his money. That the *Legal Tender* decision was a gross misinterpretation of the Constitution, and did practically break and nullify the article forbidding any Legislature to impair contracts, we heartily admit; but to misinterpret is one thing, to override is another, and the Supreme Court did not profess to override the article. That the power of interpretation and disallowance ought not to be lodged in party hands as it is at present is an opinion which we have already expressed and emphatically repeat.

ON the Chinese question, the Government is certainly acting contrary to the spirit of the report of its own Commission and the evidence by which the conclusions of the Commissioners are supported. The evidence went to show that Chinese labour, especially in the United States, had proved of great value; that by means of it feats in railway building otherwise impossible had been achieved, and that this labour is at once cheap and good. The charges of excessive immorality hurled at Chinese immigrants were not proven. This being the true state of the case, no rational being not unduly prejudiced against the Chinese could have been prepared for this measure of practical exclusion which the timidity of the Government, with one eye on British Columbia and the other on the Labour Vote, has hatched. To tell a Chinese labourer that, on his arrival in Canada he must pay a tax of \$100, is to sentence him to poverty at home; and to require that each Chinese passenger shall represent fifty tons of the vessel on which he comes, is to close the last avenue to his escape. The Labour Vote is at the bottom of this piece of race legislation. Rival labourers raise the mad-dog cry of immorality against their Chinese competitors, and the Government clutches at the objection which its own Commission has disproved as a means of conciliating the Labour Vote. Economically this measure is a fatal form of protection; morally it is a subterfuge; politically it is class legislation in favour of one form of labour and against another: a decree restricting the production of capital through the medium of high-priced labour, it is at once a political crime and an economic folly.

IN passing the Costigan Resolutions the two political parties at Ottawa displayed their emulous subserviency to the power of the Roman Catholic

Irish. Since that time the leader of the Opposition has been courting the same interest by manifestoes in favour of the legislative dismemberment of the United Kingdom, and the leading organ of his party continues to write in the same strain. Nor is there much mystery as to the relations of the professedly Liberal Government of Ontario with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto. Always the Catholic Vote is the dream, perhaps the nightmare, of politicians. The politicians can scarcely be blamed. By suffrages they subsist, and to the wielders of a large and well-organized Vote their homage, whether they like it or not, must be paid. Hitherto there has been hardly anything approaching the Catholic Vote in the strategical characteristics which constitute a political force. But now another body of citizens begins to form an array, less compact indeed, and less under personal leadership, yet such as may prevent Roman Catholicism in the future from sweeping the political field. Nowhere is there any disposition to revive the old feeling against Popery, or to aggress in any way upon the Roman Catholics. At Orange gatherings the toleration of which William of Orange was the champion in his day is earnestly professed, and the Orangemen only complain that the benefit of it is not accorded to Protestants by Roman Catholics in Quebec or displayed at Ottawa by the Roman Catholic opponents of Orange Incorporation. But there is a growing determination among Protestants not to be ruled by the liegemen of the Pope, and among the British not to be dragged into any conspiracy against the greatness of their Mother Country or forced to put up with insults levelled against their name and race. By the side of Orangeism kindred associations of more than one kind are falling into line. That British Protestants will resign their independence and become the tools of any leader or party is not to be apprehended; their characteristic weakness lies in the other direction: but they are casting off their apathy, and it is not unlikely that the politicians, if they proceed hereafter to buy Catholic and Irish votes by Anti-British demonstrations, may find that the value of the stock, heretofore so profitable, has declined. The movement is not confined to Canada; in the United States also Orangeism is on the increase, and its increase is due to the same feeling of a necessity for self-defence. The race and the religion which founded these colonies desire no monopoly; but they desire not to be ousted or reduced to political vassalage. In these days the phases of opinion change so rapidly that forecast is baffled. If scepticism in Italy and in Roman Catholic Europe generally continues to advance at its present rate, a catastrophe may occur at the very heart of the Papacy which would at once change the situation here. Otherwise, this continent can hardly fail some day to be the scene of another irrepressible conflict, though we may hope that the second, unlike the first, will be fought out within the political arena and with the bloodless weapon of the ballot.

LIBERAL temperance men have pointed to the rural districts of Germany and France as proofs that the use of sound beer and native wine would be at all events an improvement on the use of whiskey, and that the substitution of beer and native wine for whiskey, if it can be promoted by legislation, will be a practical reform. Scott Act organs pounce upon the report of Consul Oppenheim, depicting the prevalence of intemperance and its attendant evils in Germany as a confutation of this argument. But it is no confutation at all. In the great cities of Germany, such as Berlin and Hamburgh, there is a large consumption of those distilled spirits which, especially when taken neat and as drams, the Liberal Temperance men regard as really poisonous and are endeavouring to supplant. But in the rural districts where the regular drink is light Bavarian beer, drunkenness does not prevail; and the people of those districts, instead of being sots, idlers, brutes, criminals, wife-beaters, specially liable to lunacy and addicted to suicide, are about as good and as thrifty a race as can be found anywhere in the world. We need not travel to Germany for evidence of the fact: in Waterloo and Perth Counties we have a German population which retains the habits brought from the Fatherland, and there are no better farmers or better citizens in this country. In France, in the same manner, the use of distilled spirits, especially of the fatal absinthe, is prevalent in Paris and other great cities; but in those wine-growing districts where each peasant takes a glass of *vin ordinaire* with his daily meal, drunkenness, as any one may satisfy himself by a short sojourn among the peasantry, is comparatively rare. Whether the peasant would be better without even his glass of *vin ordinaire*, whether he would be better with a cup of tea or some decoction bearing the name, is a different question and one which dietetic science must be left to determine. The present question is whether in wine-drinking districts drunkenness prevails, and our own eyes have told us that it does not. After all, when it is announced to us in language of awful solemnity that the German nation, for want of a Scott Act, is being hurried to destruction, we cannot help asking where are the signs of

the destruction to which the German nation is being hurried. Germany has just been exhibiting military power and vigour on a scale and to a degree almost unprecedented in history. At the same time it has been producing the most splendid fruits of intellect in every field of literature and science. Its fecundity is attested by an immense emigration to America and by an outburst of the colonizing spirit. Yet it has been drinking fermented liquors, at all events, since the time of Tacitus, and everybody who is acquainted with its social history knows that it was more addicted to gross excess two or three centuries ago than it is now; so that in this case, as in that of Voltaire's coffee, the poison is slow. The same question occurs when we are told that the English, the Dutch, the Danes, the Swiss, the French, the Spaniards, are frightful examples of the deadly effects of drink upon the physical and mental energy of a race. When to these modern drinkers of wine we have added the ancient—the Jews, Greeks and Romans—we find that the list includes all the great races and nations. For instances of the superior morality and vigour of the total abstainer we have to resort to the Turk, the Patagonian and the Hindoo.

SOCIAL and economical statistics have a value on which it is needless to dwell. But they call for rational interpretation. When a nation of fifty millions drinks beer daily, the aggregate of beer drunk is enormous and the imagination is appalled by the waste. But take any other object of expenditure not strictly needful, such as tobacco, delicacies of the table, or finery in dress, and the figures will be equally overwhelming. In the case before us it is specially necessary to bear in mind the distinction between the statistics of ordinary drinking and the statistics of drunkenness, the ratio between them being very far from direct. Caution must be used, too, in accepting the idea, always suggested, that if expenditure in fermented liquors could be cut off, the money would all be saved and added by the community to its stock of reproductive capital and its fund of prosperity; it is more probable that, the character of the people remaining unchanged, the money would be only spent in luxury of another kind. Again, where the subject is so complex, it is necessary to be very wary in drawing inferences from the co-existence of phenomena, such as drinking and crime or suicide, to their relation as cause and effect. Crime and illiteracy were found to co-exist; hence it was confidently inferred that illiteracy was the cause of crime, and that when popular education had banished illiteracy, crime would cease. Experiment has dispelled the illusion and shown that, though the uneducated was also naturally the criminal class, want of education was, at most, only one out of a number of sources of crime. Gross indulgence in drink and crime of the violent kind may, as we have said before, have a common root deeper than either of them in natural brutality of character. We are told that in Prussia one suicide out of every ten is traceable to liquor. Who can tell with certainty that there may not have been in some of these cases a predisposing melancholy or a cause of mental distress which led the sufferer to seek oblivion first in the cup and afterwards in the grave? It is conceivable even that suicide, instead of being hastened, may have been deferred by the temporary relief from anguish which the cup afforded. From such special researches as have been made into the subject of suicide, the tendency appears to run largely in lines quite independent of indulgence in liquor, such as celibacy, occupations trying to the nerves or spirits, commercial greed or religious excitement. Dyspepsia, the result of over-eating or unwholesome cookery, is responsible, we may be sure, for many a case of self-destruction as well as for many a case of lunacy; while sleeplessness, not less fatal than dyspepsia, must often be produced by bad green tea. This is not said, nor will anything ever be said in these columns with a view of palliating drunkenness, shutting the eyes of the victim to the hideous consequences of the vice, or damping the zeal of any rational and practical reformer. It is said only for the purpose of tempering the Prohibitionist enthusiasm which, persuading itself that all evil has a single root, and that this root can be plucked up by legislation, tramples down reason and justice in the passionate desire to attain its end and, as decisive experiment has shown, does mere injury to its own cause.

As controversy is never very nice in its choice of weapons, it is not surprising that the Liberal Temperance men should be represented by the supporters of the Scott Act as advocates of wine and beer. In reality they are nothing of the kind. All that they contend is that wine and beer, if injurious at all, are at any rate far less injurious than whiskey, and that the substitution would be a gain. "Since the beginning of recorded time," they say, "and among all the leading races of the world this taste for fermented liquors has prevailed; it has become as thoroughly ingrained in human nature as any taste or habit can be; to extirpate it all at once by coercive legislation is impossible; every attempt of the kind in England,

in the United States and in this country has not only ended in failure but has made matters worse than they were before. We must try less violent and more practicable methods; in our reforms we must keep terms with humanity, and legislate so that in carrying our laws into effect we may have the public conscience, the only strong moral policeman, on our side. In the meantime all the voluntary agencies, including those of temperance associations and brotherhoods, will continue to work; the total abstainers will continue to set forth in their own persons the benefits of total abstinence; medical science will continue to preach from what has now become the most powerful of all pulpits; and if even beer, wine and cider are noxious, and ought to be universally supplanted by tea and coffee, the world will be gradually convinced, and, as nobody wishes to be poisoned, will spontaneously act on its convictions, while industry and the fiscal system will accommodate themselves to the change." If it is said that temperance is only a red herring drawn across the scent of the Scott Act, the answer is that this same policy was advocated by the same persons before the battle about the Scott Act began. They contended from the outset that whiskey, especially raw whiskey, which gnaws the stomach and fires the brain, was the real demon, and urged that if the case was extreme and the moral influences had really failed, instead of ineffectually paltering with the evil by measures which only harassed the retail trade the distilleries should be closed, proper compensation being given to the distillers. On compensation they insisted, their morality not being sufficiently transcendental to warrant them in the perpetration of barefaced injustice even in the case of a distiller.

In England apparently, as well as here, the curious question is being debated whether the Gladstone Government "rode for a fall." The phrase is hardly appropriate, since in the hunting field, from which it is borrowed, the man who rides for a fall does not mean to fall if he can help it, and he does mean to get over the fence. The Government framed not only the best Budget that it could, but the best Budget, probably, that it was possible to frame; it defended the measure with vigour, Mr. Gladstone making an excellent speech; and it sent out a whip, which whether trebly or only doubly underlined, must have been a sufficient warning to all who understood the Parliamentary situation. The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* seems to think that he has settled the question by remarking that the Government, when it found that some of its supporters were absent, if it did not court defeat, might have moved an adjournment of the debate; but the defeat on the adjournment would have had the same moral effect as a defeat on the question. When a vote of censure was moved against Lord Westbury for misconduct as Chancellor, Lord Palmerston seeing that there was a majority against the Government, preferred to take the division on a motion for adjournment as less wounding to the feelings of his colleague; but the moral effect was the same as it would have been had the division been taken on the vote of censure, and Lord Westbury at once resigned. That Mr. Gladstone may not be sorry to be released and that Mr. Chamberlain may be glad to be unmuzzled is likely enough; but this does not prove that the Government courted defeat. Much less does any surmise of this sort, even if people are inclined to accept it, alter the judgment which must be passed, and which will assuredly be passed by history, on Conservatives who for the purpose of clambering into office allied themselves with Irish rebellion. The presence of Sir William Harcourt at a party meeting presided over by Mr. John Morley seems to prove that the split between the Liberals and the Radicals, which alone could have led Mr. Gladstone to court defeat as the means of staving off open rupture and secession, has in fact not yet taken place.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has been unmuzzled with a vengeance, and he is now offering as the price of his own elevation to power not only the legislative severance of Ireland from Great Britain, but the restoration of the Heptarchy. He proposes separate legislatures for Scotland and Wales as well as for Ireland. The union of the people of the two islands is proclaimed by nature and has been proved by history to be indispensable to their peace, security, and greatness. It was achieved after many vicissitudes, infinite effort, and signal exertion of the practical wisdom of which the English and Scotch statesmen of 1712 were the highest examples. It has been found perfectly compatible with the preservation of all that is worth preserving in local character and associations. Its dissolution would be fraught with calamities which even the Premiership of Mr. Chamberlain would scarcely redeem. Nor can it subsist in any but its present, that is to say, the legislative form. Four separate Parliaments would be four separate nations, and nations not only separate but mutually hostile so far, at least, as Ireland was concerned. The group is totally unsuited for federation, which would

resolve itself into a perpetual cabal of the three smaller states against England; and to tell British statesmen that such an arrangement, with a Supreme Court like that of the United States, would, if they only knew it, afford a simple solution of all their difficulties, is to talk the most arrant nonsense. The Empire now held by the united power, and to which there is nothing parallel in the case of the United States, could not be shared or held in coparceny, and would be broken up by the division of the Kingdom. Common armaments would be scarcely possible. The action of the Scotch delegation in Parliament proves that all local objects which could be attained by a Scotch National Council can be practically attained under the present system; and the Irish delegation has only to follow the example of the Scotch. The improvement of municipal institutions is a totally different question, and one in which the Government and the Legislature were entering with the most liberal intentions when the Irish rebellion broke out. All this Mr. Chamberlain would perhaps see if he were manufacturing screws instead of bidding for the Premiership, and from the same tranquil standpoint he would be able to perceive the difference between the Viceroyalty of Ireland and Russian rule in Poland, or Austrian rule in Venetia. Can he be ignorant of the fact, cited by us the other day, that a Bill abolishing the Viceroyalty and substituting an Irish Secretaryship was actually carried through its second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of four to one, and was abandoned only owing to the hostility of the Irish members? Amidst much that is most saddening to any patriotic heart it is pleasant to see that Mr. Chamberlain's persistent obsequiousness is still requited by the Irish with scorn and insult. It seems not impossible that this eminent reformer and philanthropist may yet fail to grasp his thirty pieces of silver. The new Tory Lord Lieutenant seems also to be receiving at the hands of the Nationalists the meed of contempt and contumely which the conduct of his faction has deserved.

THE Irish Disunionists seeing their advantage and finding both factions at their feet, declare that they will be satisfied with nothing less than a sovereign assembly. This has been their aim, their undisguised aim, from the beginning; and politicians who have professed to believe that the question was only one of the abolition of the Viceroyalty or the extension of municipal government must either have been blind or determined not to see. Nor is it by any means certain what the end will be, strange as, only a few years ago, any misgiving about the safety of the Union would have appeared. The profligacy of Lord Randolph Churchill is bidding eagerly against the profligacy of Mr. Chamberlain, and to the capabilities of neither does any limit appear. Anything, so far as we can discern, may happen, unless at the critical moment some leader should arise powerful and patriotic enough to rescue the nation from the two factions which in their selfish strife are dragging it to dismemberment and ruin. Those who confide in the honour of the aristocracy as a security against dismemberment, put their trust, as the history of the order proves, in a vain shadow. The House of Lords since the Middle Ages has been nothing but a house of landowners, and the landlords' interests have always been its guiding star: for a secure title to the Abbey lands it bartered the national religion in the time of Mary, and if it could recover its Irish rents by abandoning the Union, the Union would be in extreme danger of abandonment. "One of the Million," writing to the *London Times*, says that the English middle classes are everywhere asking why they must have either a Radical or a Tory Government when they are not for either party but for the State; why, when they are neither for an oligarch nor for a demagogue, they should be compelled to choose between the two. The answer is that they have now allowed the yoke of organized faction to be riveted on their necks too firmly to be shaken off. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in a passage quoted in another column, says that in spite of the paltriness of the parties the individual Englishman whenever and wherever called upon to do his duty does it almost invariably with the old energy, courage and virtue. This is true, and so long as it remains true, at the bottom of the box there will be hope; but at present the energy, courage and virtue cannot get to the front, nor does it seem likely that a way can be made for them by anything short of a convulsion. A noble ship, with a noble crew in her, scuttled by a few scoundrels and suddenly going down in a dead calm would be a mournful spectacle even if we had no special interest in the Mother Country; yet it seems to be the spectacle prepared for us. And can people with these events in England before their eyes still cling to their faith in party government?

THE conveyance of torpedoes to British Columbia is the last of the different uses devised by an ingenious optimism for our new national railway. But the freight which would go into the pockets of the company, and not into those of the people, would be a poor set-off against the

consequences to Canadian commerce of the war in which the torpedoes would be used. To the Russian war would soon be added a French war; for it has already been made evident that the opportunity of trampling on Great Britain would not be let slip by her inveterate enemy; and it is the merest vapouring to pretend that England, with her forces dispersed over half the globe by the necessity of defending her dependencies, would be able to keep the seas clear of the cruisers of the two maritime powers. In the interest of Canada, therefore, as well as in those of Great Britain and of humanity, we must all watch with anxiety the effect of the change of Ministry in England on the Russian question. In Opposition, Lord Salisbury proclaimed that Russia was morally a bankrupt or a swindler, and the noble Lord who is now minister for India outran his leader in reckless violence, closing a torrent of Billingsgate with an accusation against the Russians of "lying as only a Russian can." This language of course was held merely for the patriotic purpose of embarrassing the late Government in its negotiations, and will now be at once disclaimed or explained away. Lord Salisbury has already performed the process. Yet in the bosom of the Czar and his councillors there must reign a more than diplomatic calm if the memory of insults so gross and so recent does not render the completion of the settlement more difficult and envenom any future dispute to which Afghan restlessness or the pugnacity of Russian officers on the frontier may give rise. War has always been welcome to the Tory Party because it lends ascendancy to a military spirit which is congenial to political reaction and diverts the mind of the people from domestic reforms; in truth this, not alarm about the Indian frontier, much less hatred of despotism, is the mainspring of Tory hostility to Russia. That the Court desires a war policy is plain, and Lord Salisbury is the Minister of the Court. But in the nation at large a number of people have talked themselves or allowed themselves to be talked into the fatalistic belief that a struggle with Russia is the decree of destiny; forgetting that fifty years ago Russia was regarded as a friend, especially by the Conservative classes, and that the present feud is mainly the work of three men, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, and Louis Napoleon, the motives of the two first of whom were largely personal, while the last sought a halo of glory for his own upstart dynasty and the prop of British alliance for his tottering throne. If England is resolutely bent on barring out Russia from an open sea, a collision is fated to come. Otherwise there is no fate in the question; the agencies which threaten once more to fill the world with havoc and to ruin Canadian commerce for an object utterly alien to our concerns are simply the passions, the follies and the sinister interests of man.

TURKEY, we are told, is yearning for the embrace of the new Tory Ministry, and her love is no doubt returned, for the Turk is the ideal Tory. But if England is to be identified with the worse than barbarous despotism of Turkey, it will be rather difficult for her to assume the character of a protectress of freedom and civilization against Russia. To give Russia her due, she has in a rough way civilized, or at least reduced to order and constrained to a peaceful way of living, the predatory hordes over which her dominion in Central Asia has been extended, and she has closed the abominable slave markets of Khiva and Bokhara. The Turk, incorrigible as well as unspeakable, continues, as has been recently proved, cruelly to oppress his Christian subjects, while he renders sterile beneath his blighting dominion regions once amongst the fairest and wealthiest on the earth. The military qualities so long the terror of the world are still found in the Turkish peasantry; but the conscription, which falls entirely upon the dominant race, is diminishing its numbers, and the army is ruined by administrative corruption. Nor is there any hope of improvement where the pulse of moral life has ceased to beat. It was like Palmerston to think that fresh vigour could be infused into the putrid mass, without the intervention of any new moral force, simply by enabling Turkey to borrow money. Of the money borrowed some was expended in paying the deluded creditors high interest out of capital, some in armaments, but the greater part in the private pleasures of the Sultan and Pashas. Bankruptcy of course closed the scene. Since that time decline has continued, and its step has been hastened by defeat in war. The projects of constitutional reform have proved totally abortive, the certain fate of such projects where the fatalistic lethargy of Islam prevailed and political animation was unknown. To link England to Turkey is to link her to death and hopelessness as well as to barbarism and oppression. Why Russia in the Mediterranean should be, more than France, Spain and Italy, the enemy of England, and why her presence there should menace the route to India more than the presence of France in Algeria and Tunis, is a question which no Russophobe, so far as we know, has attempted to answer. But supposing a counterpoise to be needed, supposing it to be necessary to find a warder for the Dardanelles,

the keys of which are slipping from Turkey's palsied hands, the eyes of statesmen, of Liberal statesmen at all events, ought surely to turn to Greece. In Greece is life, a life which sustained her for centuries under the foul domination of Islam, and enabled her, when the stone was at last rolled away from the mouth of her sepulchre, to come forth, though with the smell of the grave upon her. Her upward steps have, as might have been expected, been feeble and tottering; the visions of Byron she has not yet fulfilled; but she has life; and alliance with her is not alliance with the grave. To aid her regeneration and extension, to help her if possible to become a maritime power in the Eastern Mediterranean, must surely be the wisest and most hopeful policy as well as the noblest. If Mr. Gladstone was not a good diplomatist, he at least won for his country by his generous and powerful sympathy with Italian independence that which the best of mere diplomatists would have failed to win, a moral alliance with a fast friend.

THE German alliance is another diplomatic card which Lord Salisbury is supposed to hold in his hand. We are told that it was by showing him that matters in Germany were about to take a happy turn that the Queen persuaded the Marquis to take office. The auspicious event in view is the death of the old Emperor, which must now be near. A better friend to England or to peace than the old Emperor there can hardly be: probably his influence over the Czar had not a little to do with the recent escape from war. But it is assumed that with him will depart the power of Bismarck, the heir and the heir's consort being both of them enemies of the Chancellor. That the Crown Princess like the rest of her family sees in Bismarck the impious overthrower of German thrones, and especially of the throne of Hanover, is generally believed; it is generally believed also that between the Crown Prince and Bismarck there is coldness on political grounds. But it is not so certain that in a country like Germany, under Parliamentary Government, a court antipathy will be sufficient to set aside the author of German unity and the real head of the German nation. All courts still live in a fool's paradise as to their own importance and the influence of their family intrigues. A cordial understanding between England and Germany is the obvious dictate of nature, and if Germany wishes to enter on the career of colonization, there can be no reason why she and England should not tread that path hand in hand. That Germany would take up arms for England any more than England took up arms for Germany in the hour of peril nobody can believe; but in the Councils of Europe and on questions such as the settlement of Egypt they ought to be able to act together. The day, however, for special connections and a foreign policy founded on them is past, so far as democratic countries are concerned. A democracy can have no foreign policy in the old sense of the term. Its councils are open to the whole world. What is still more fatal, they are always changing with the oscillations of party, and diplomacy inevitably becomes, as that of England is fast becoming, a tissue of inconsistencies and contradictions, which to the powers with which the democracy deals wears the appearance of systematic perfidy. To keep out of entanglements, to deal reasonably with questions as they arise, to write as few despatches as possible, to observe towards all other nations without distinction the plain rules of equity, good faith and courtesy, is likely, under the new Franchise Act to be the only safe and practicable diplomacy for the Foreign Office of Great Britain.

It is sad to see the ravages which faction and demagogism are beginning to make in the once noble traditions of the public service in England. The time was when under no pressure or provocation would a British officer have allowed to be used or even himself to say a word against the government which he served, no matter what his private opinion of its policy might be, while no statesman, however bitter an enemy of the government, would have stopped to avail himself of the aid of a mutinous subordinate. But now Sir Peter Lumsden throws himself without scruple into the arms of the late Opposition, and the Government with just a little compunction welcomes his dishonourable aid. It would have been impossible to refrain from withdrawing an agent who had plainly shown that he wished to bring on a war while it was the manifest duty of the Government, if honour permitted, to maintain peace. Sir Peter had hastily misinformed the late Government on an important point, yet he had been treated with the utmost consideration: he was not recalled, much less disgraced, but summoned to advise the Government at home. Yet it seems that he was withheld from a further violation of the rules and decencies of his position only by the interposition of the Commander-in-Chief. The marks of favour ostentatiously heaped on him by the Court need neither interpretation nor comment. The Court has evidently thrown itself into the arms of the Tory Party, and no man can be better fitted than Lord Salisbury to re-enact the part of Polignac.

ON the other hand it is cheering to learn from the newspaper correspondents that British statesmen are still guilty of a "stolid brutality towards the representatives of the public and the press." In a great political crisis they decline to unbosom themselves to interviewers who would send the results of the interview not without improvements and embellishments to the New York *Herald*. Long may their stolid brutality endure! We are confirmed in our belief that want of amenity in allowing himself to be pumped rather than want of diplomatic capacity or firmness was the real fault of Lord Granville and the source of that constant disparagement of him that filtered from the New York Press into ours.

MR. SPURGEON has been blowing a tremendous blast of his Apocalyptic trumpet against the vice of London. From his awful language a rain of fire from Heaven upon the guilty city would seem to be impending; but the preacher probably descended from the pulpit well pleased with the triumph of his eloquence and free from any misgiving as to the appearance next morning in due course of his tea and muffin. In every great centre of population, if it is also a centre of wealth and luxury, the plague spots of humanity appear. In Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, or Madrid, Mr. Spurgeon will find at least as pregnant a theme for denunciatory rhetoric as he can find in London. In Paris he may see displayed in the principal streets prints or photographs which, if exhibited in London, would at once be torn down by the police. The population of London exceeds four millions. Of vice as well as of misery the amount is sure to be large, though it is not a fraction in comparison with the decent population, as the misery is but a fraction in comparison with the number of the well housed and well fed. What is taken for the increase of vice or crime is often really an increase of moral sensibility on the part of the community. In former days Alsatia was regarded as a matter of course, and if Medmenham Abbey excited scandal it was less on account of the peculiar foulness of the debaucheries than on account of the atheism with which they were connected, and the rank of the debauchees. Still there is, no doubt in London, and especially in fashionable London, much to be deplored. The special cause of the evil there as elsewhere is enforced celibacy, the consequence of luxurious tastes, artificial wants and social pride. The cure is return, if return be possible, to the simple and frugal habits which facilitate timely marriage. Anyone who moves in that direction is a practical reformer. Not much will be effected by denunciation even in the thunder tones of Mr. Spurgeon.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has for some time been endeavouring to push itself by means of sensations. It got up an alarm about the condition of the navy, and thereby very likely encouraged the aggressiveness of Russia. It got up an excitement about Gordon, and apparently had some influence in committing the nation to the enterprises of that eccentric hero. It got up another excitement about Imperial Federation, heading its editorials with such titles as "Federate or Perish." It has also tried hard to commend itself by dashing novelty in the form of illustration. But now it is making the greatest sensation of all by publishing a series of hideous and obscene revelations respecting the morality of certain classes in London. Its editor's profession of a high moral purpose, and his descriptions of the agony which he and his assistants have endured in the fulfilment of their dreadful duty to society will be received without much respect by a sceptical world. The most terrible injustice is done to society by pretended disclosures which scatter suspicion broadcast over whole circles or neighbourhoods. The assumption that if libel suits are not brought against the journal the people aspersed must be conscious of their guilt is fallacious: some charges are so foul that even to have publicly to meet them is pollution, and many a man has in his life secrets of human frailty which he may well shrink from laying bare to the public eye without being a devil or a Minotaur. Two female demons in New York, some time ago, tried to vend their infamous journal by the same means, and they were shielded from justice by the very loathsomeness of their libels. The articles of the *Pall Mall Gazette* will, of course, be eagerly read by the prurient, and this supposed revelation of upper-class morals will not be without its effect in stimulating the revolutionary feeling to which political conflicts have given birth.

DR. VAN BUREN DENSLOW, of Chicago, is a writer whose reputation is, perhaps, hardly equal to his merits. There are few more vigorous reasoners or more forcible exponents of a case. His paper in the *Index* on "The Profit Maker and the Socialists" is an instance of his peculiar power, and will be extremely wholesome reading for those to whom it is specially addressed. Dr. Denslow shows that the concentration of reproductive wealth in the hands of those who will use it most profitably is essential alike to production and distribution, and that if, by a fulfilment of the Socialist's dream, all wealth could at once be equally divided, the conse-

quence would be that all wealth would cease to exist. Supposing the share of each man to be \$400. "No person having a fund of only \$400 could safely or skilfully invest any portion of it in railways; and no railway owned by a vast army of stockholders, not one of whom held more than \$400 of stock, could be successfully run. A New York Central would require at least two hundred thousand stockholders. Not only all railways, but all banks, manufactories, shipping lines, mining enterprises, in short, everything requiring capital as its basis, would be not merely impaired, it would be instantly and wholly destroyed. All commercial interchange and association among men would be not impeded, but paralyzed." "The Socialists," says Dr. Denslow in another part of his essay, "contend that the organization of society should be so perfect as to relieve all persons from the prospect or possibility of want. Economists teach that the prospect and possibility of want, especially when mitigated and softened by the legal right to relief at State expense which the pauper, incompetent, and suffering classes have in all enlightened countries, and when tempered by organized charities of all kinds, become the mildest stimulus adequate to keep mankind at work with the degree of industry essential to the highest average of comfort." For that stimulus Socialism, if enthroned, would soon find itself compelled to substitute coercion and punishment. The opponents of Socialism take issue with it too much on the grounds of expediency and justice; they should meet it more on the ground of economic possibility. Fundamentally to change the structure and functional activities of the social organism, as the Socialist proposes, is no more possible than it is fundamentally to change the structure and functional activities of the human body. Modification within limits in both cases is feasible, transformation is not. That of the social organism, as by nature constituted, perfect justice or perfection of any kind is not the law we all allow; but this is a fact which pervades the Universe. Convulsions may be produced: the Anabaptists and the Jacobins produced them; but, instead of improving the estate of men, both sets of enthusiasts made it much worse; and the additional suffering fell mainly on the very classes whose grievances were specially to be redressed. Stockjobbers flourished in the French Revolution, while peasants starved. The fruit of Jacobin ascendancy was universal ruin, and precisely the same would be the result if this continent could be given up to the socialistic dreamers or freebooters of Chicago.

#### THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCITY.

A TEMPORARY arrangement has been made by which American fishermen will pursue their avocation in the in-shore fisheries of Canada till the end of the season. Canada agrees not to enforce her extreme right of exclusion meanwhile, and the President of the United States undertakes to bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress in December, with the view to the appointment of an International Commission, from which, let us hope, a final settlement will come. The duties on fish, being a subject of legislation and beyond the power of the Executive to suspend, went into operation on the 1st July. Canada obtains, for the rest of the season, a reciprocal right in the American in-shore fisheries, which however is not to be regarded as an equivalent. In waving her extreme rights for a few weeks or months, in the hope that a permanent settlement will be reached, she does the best thing under the circumstances.

The suggestion that the Fisheries question should remain in abeyance for the rest of the season, we take it for granted, will be found to have originated with the British Government. In 1866 Mr. Cardwell made a similar proposal, but it was not accepted by the Canadian Government. The granting of licenses to Americans to fish in Canadian waters was hit upon as a temporary expedient which, lasting only one season, was followed by an expensive sea police in the shape of armed vessels drawn principally from the West India Station. This fleet, which consisted of nine British war vessels of various grades, from frigates to gun floats, found itself face to face with American war ships. The expense of the surveillance on both sides must have been very heavy. Luckily the officers of the two fleets were on the best of terms, and the British gave the Americans credit for doing all they could to prevent illegal fishing. But the cost of this mode of guarding the fisheries, on both sides, is very serious; it cannot be said that no danger to the peace of the two countries is to be found in the proximity of two fleets watching one another, the crews of which are more or less liable to catch the contagion of the mutual hostility which the two sets of fishermen breathe; and, after all that can be done, the work of prevention is found to be very imperfect. While the local fishermen on our coasts dislike the competition of Americans, the traders down by the sea welcome them as customers in want of stores, bait, and ice, become their allies, and give them timely information about the movements of the

British war vessels. Near the boundary line of Maine the fishermen of the two countries have become almost indistinguishable through intermarriage. These relatives, bearing the same names, often go out together in small boats containing two or three men and carrying no papers. It is an inexpressibly ludicrous proceeding to send a British frigate to watch three men in a small boat, when the whole British fleet would be powerless to solve the mystery of the nationality of its crew of three. Captain Hardinge, of the frigate *Valorous*, in 1870, reported that he had seen "as many as thirteen vessels at one moment fishing close in-shore, but of course the whole were outside the limit before they could be approached." When their escape is a matter of course, the expense of watching goes for nothing. One captain of the British fleet, forgetting that the fish cease to bite at night, recommended that the supposed nocturnal poachers should be stealthily approached under cover of darkness, by vessels carrying no lights; but he found among his fellow commanders a critic who quietly pointed out that the Americans do not attempt to fish during those hours in which the fish habitually refrain from seeking food, and that there would be a heavy bill to pay if a vessel, in violation of the law, put out her lights and damage resulted from collision. The local traders on the banks of the Strait of Conso derive large profits from the purchases made by American fishing crews. Many American schooners are principally manned by natives of the Strait. The result is what might be expected: "the sympathies of the inhabitants," in the words of Commander Knowles, of H. M. S. *Lapwing* (1870), "are entirely with the Americans." Charlottetown has been described as the headquarters of American trespassers. In 1870 the Government of the island went so far as to insist that the law should be violated in favour of the foreign fishermen, from whom Charlottetown and other island ports received trade and profit. An American vessel with superior appliances of every kind can, under favourable circumstances, catch a cargo of fish in forty-eight hours.

Armed cruisers can do something towards preventing foreigners fishing within three miles of our coasts, but no degree of vigilance which it is possible to exercise can prevent illegal fishing. If any other arrangement is open, this watching by war vessels, on both sides, is pure waste. Practically the sending of two armed fleets into these waters is the alternative of what has been agreed upon, for if licenses were offered to American fishing vessels very few would be willing to pay for them. Several commanders of the British fleet, when last engaged in this service, pointed out that a different kind of vessel would be best suited to the work: Canadian schooners which should not be readily distinguishable from the fishing vessels, and which to make the resemblance more complete might carry a few empty barrels on deck. It is not probable that this suggestion was spontaneous or that it was made without an object. If the change were made, the question would arise whether Canada should not pay the cost. To send a frigate to watch a fishing schooner or an open boat seems a singular misuse of appliances; and very often its appearance gives trespassers timely warning to get on the safe side of the indefinable three-mile limit where they are assured of immunity. It is quite certain that England does not like to send a fleet to the fisheries, and that the commanders have no love for that kind of service. Lord Kimberley, in an interview with Sir Alexander Campbell in 1870, the fisheries being one of the subjects of conversation, in a languid way, said: "The Government did not wish to interfere with the freedom of Canada's future, but so long as she chose to remain connected with the Empire, so long under all circumstances of foreign aggression was the Empire bound to maintain the union, and would do so." This means, "If you don't want to go you must be allowed to stay." Nevertheless Great Britain has practically withdrawn from the American continent, and will never go to war on account of the fisheries. Newfoundland as a naval station has its uses, and Newfoundland she will be likely to retain.

Once more the Americans show a disposition to treat the two-fold question of Fisheries and Reciprocity together. If an agreement can be come to, it will be better than the system of licenses, which would be practically a dead letter, and infinitely better than sending an armed fleet of whatever kind, British or Canadian, to watch the poaching which it could not prevent. A British fleet, we risk the prediction, will never again be sent; and as for Canada, she has none to send.

An editor in a large French town recently published this notice: "The wine merchant who sold me last week a bottle of lemonade flavoured with vitriol for a bottle of champagne is requested to send me, within twenty-four hours, a bottle of genuine champagne, failing which his name and address will be made public." The result was that he received almost unlimited contributions of first-class wine forthwith.

### IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

IN considering the interests of the Canadian people when the relations between Great Britain and her Colonies come to be finally settled, the question of loyalty does not legitimately arise. At the present time it may be assumed that the great bulk of the people of Canada are thoroughly loyal to the Empire. Who is not proud of British connection? Who does not value British institutions, and recognize the enlightenment, power, and glory of the British Empire? All of us are bound up with the great Anglo-Saxon race, and few, it is to be hoped, are insensible of the just and liberal manner in which the British people have dealt with the colonies. But the first duty of any people is to consider the interests of the land in which they live and with which they and their children are forever identified. Patriotism is a higher instinct than loyalty, and infinitely more powerful. We must look at irresistible facts. No country can ignore its manifest destiny. Various incidents—geographical, commercial, political—must be taken into the account in determining the ultimate disposition of national relations.

Assuming that in the course of time, be it sooner or later, Great Britain will come to a definite understanding with her numerous and widely-scattered colonies, and that the question of their relations to the Empire will be finally settled—that is, each one will become either an integral part of the Empire or separate from it—what course will material interest and sound policy suggest to each? Looking at it simply in the light of probabilities suggested by the circumstances and surroundings of each are we to form the opinion that Australia, South Africa, Ceylon, and the other smaller colonies will eventually cast in their destinies with the Empire? The very reasons which lead to such a conclusion make it equally probable that the Dominion of Canada will not. In the case of Australia the people are naturally identified with Great Britain. They have no powerful neighbours speaking the English language. The nations lying most contiguous are not fully civilized. They are exposed to attack chiefly from the enemies of Britain. Their most profitable trade is with the British Isles. They must depend upon the forces of the Empire, joined to their own, for protection. The same condition of things exists in South Africa and the other colonies which have been referred to. If these people are called upon to choose between British connection and something else, it is not easy to see what the something else is. Independence involves responsibilities they are unable to assume, and which it is not their interest to seek. Their only chance of being identified with the great English-speaking race is by cementing their union with the British Empire. This is their only means of acquiring and preserving a heritage of glory. A Federated British Empire, with the inhabitants of the most distant possessions admitted to the full advantages and responsibilities of citizenship in the Empire, is a glorious conception and quite sufficient to quicken the pulse and warm the imagination of any people.

Coming now to Canada, an entirely altered condition of things exists. There is just as much loyalty to the Empire, just as much regard for the throne; but entirely different relations. Canada is part of a continent which is likely to become the centre of civilization and the seat of power. We talk of the destinies of the English-speaking race. America is the home of the English race. There are more English-speaking people in America than in Europe. How many have stopped to realize this pregnant fact? America is pushing forward with rapid strides, entirely exceeding the growth of the British Isles. In 1915 it is computed that the United States will contain one hundred millions of people. Canada will probably contain at least ten millions. If the North-West fulfils the sanguine expectations of the gushing political prophets of to-day, Canada will have many more than ten millions. In thirty-five years after that America will probably contain over two hundred millions of people. The lads of to-day will be citizens of a continent which, if united, will practically rule the world. What continent suggests such possibilities as seem the inevitable destiny of America at this moment? In productive power it exceeds any equal portion of the surface of the earth. It has no deserts, no wild and barren wastes. It has its sugar belt, its cotton belt, its maize belt, and its wheat belt. It has no mixed races. The million or so of French-speaking people in Quebec are already adapting themselves to the genius of this continent, and as compared with the whole would scarcely form a noticeable factor. Here we have a continent peopled from north to south with English-speaking people, foremost in civilization, enlightenment, freedom, intellectual vigour, commercial enterprise and political capacity. From the beginning of the world's history, what destiny has ever opened upon a people comparable with this? What were the Persian, Macedonian or Roman Empires compared with this? Take away the northern half of this continent, now known as the Dominion of Canada, and name a single country or

empire on the face of the globe with such a probable future as the United States. What are the chances of the next fifty years? What will be the population and wealth of the British Isles by the middle of the next century?—what the population and wealth of the United States? Let us as thoughtful men ponder over these things.

Identified geographically with such a continent, looking to our inseparable commercial relations, our common language, our kindred institutions, and our daily intercourse, is it probable, is wise or rational, that this northern half of North America will attempt the impracticable scheme of an artificial political federation with a country thousands of miles away, with which we are only allied by sentiment? This is the supreme question. There is no need of arbitrary assertion on this point. Possibly the Canadian people will be guided by mere sentiment and adopt this course. Perhaps this would be the wiser course. Far be it for any man to dogmatize; but sober men, concerned in the welfare and bound up with the destinies of this fair land, will look this question straight in the face, and answer it on their judgment and their honour. If the rest of this continent were peopled by savages, Turks or Russians, then there might be cogent reasons for us to identify ourselves with the English-speaking world. But it happens that our neighbours come from the same stock, speak the same language, and have acquired the same high range of civilization and refinement. There is no distinction between us whatever, save that they live south and we north of an imaginary line.

Principal Grant in his eloquent speech on the evening of the formation of the branch Imperial Federation League at Montreal affirmed with great warmth that it would be an act of baseness and ingratitude for Canada or any other colony to "desert" her "mother." It is difficult to appreciate the force of this line of thought. Who contemplates "deserting England"? The greatest moral force behind her back in the councils of the world today is the sixty millions of English-speaking people filling the continent of North America. What European statesman does not carry about with him the conviction that if England's affairs become desperate, and her civilizing power were menaced by Russian, French or German bayonets, there exist sixty millions of English people of boundless resources who would not see her overwhelmed. We talk grandly of a Federation of the Anglo-Saxon race. What sort of a Federation would it be without the presence of the people of the United States? Who fails to recognize at once that in the progress of the English-speaking race, North America not only has outstripped all the rest of the world, but will continue to outstrip the rest of the world at an ever-increasing ratio? Each day the bonds which unite the people of Britain and the United States are being drawn closer, and the unfortunate prejudices of the past are being eradicated or forgotten. Britain cannot hope to rule the English-speaking world if opposed and resisted by the power of America. Is it not wiser and better all round that the leavening influences of Canadian regard for the Empire be allowed to work freely in America for the purpose of cementing the interests of both, rather than that Canada should turn her back upon the Continent, throw herself into the arms of Great Britain, and so perpetuate the rivalries and widen the breach between two countries which should be one in sympathy, aim and destiny?

Surely there is no question of loyalty involved in the solemn discussion of topics of such vital import. It is solely a question of reason and common sense. How can we best promote our interests? What is the most natural and rational solution of the great problem of our future? Who is afraid to look this straight in the face?

J. W. LONGLEY.

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

CHESTER, June 15th, 1885.

It seems a long time since the last severe crisis in politics here, when I wrote to you that the cloud had passed away within twenty-four hours after the leaders of the two parties had met for an hour or two with the desire of getting the poor old country out of the slough, in which their followers—not wholly without some connivance, I fear, or at any rate, some negligence on their parts—had succeeded in landing it. I suppose that all independent politicians, sick and ashamed like myself at the condition into which "the first Assembly in the world" and "the mother of Parliaments" had been dragged, hailed that event with some faltering feeling of hope for better things in the future, at any rate of the present Parliament. If so they have been undeceived with a vengeance. The baleful heads of the faction Hydra rose again within a week of the agreement on the Franchise Bill, and as though to recompense themselves for the momentary disappointment which their unhappy leaders had managed to put upon them, have since Easter outdone themselves in violence and disloyalty. This has had its natural and certain ending in another crisis, more serious

to all appearance at present than that in the spring. If there was one subject on which it might have been fairly assumed that faction would stand aside this year it was the Budget. Affairs in Afghanistan and Egypt had made a large extra expenditure on the army and navy absolutely necessary. Both sides had agreed to vote that expenditure without a division. For a moment the almost certainty of a war with Russia had stilled faction, and not only the Tory Democrats (or "Constitutional Party" Heaven save the mark! as they now propose to call themselves) but the Parnellites were silent. Of course the Budget had to be adapted to the changed circumstances; and this was done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a way which elicited almost universal approval; even the licensed victuallers and the landlords for the moment giving vent to something like a sigh of relief that they had been let off so lightly.

So it seemed as though the Budget would go smoothly through, and that the last piece of really difficult work, the Irish Coercion Bill, might be tackled at once with a fair chance of winding up business in July, so as to give the country time to take the serious work of the coming elections for the reformed Parliament deliberately in hand.

But the fair prospect faded almost before we had had time to feel the relief. Before the adjournment for Whitsuntide it was clear that though the money had been voted, the Government were to be hindered if possible from raising it, and on the first Monday after the recess the assault was delivered. I am not going through the humiliating details, which your readers are as familiar with by this time probably as we are, or to give any opinion as to whether the Government rode for a fall, or not. In my judgment they at any rate did quite rightly in making the vote one of confidence. They were beaten by a majority of twelve. Their resignation followed of course, and brought with it the condition of affairs now pending, which looks for the moment much more serious than the one which had preceded it in the early part of the session.

Again, however, it seems pretty clear, in the midst of all the contradictory rumours, that an arrangement will be come to by the leaders. Lord Salisbury has accepted office, but of course in the absence of any arrangement might be met by a vote of want of confidence on the first night after his lieutenants appear on the Treasury Bench in the House of Commons. So negotiations between leaders are said to be the order of the day, and I for one cannot doubt that Mr. Gladstone, and the best of his colleagues, will be approached with a view to assisting their successors against factious opposition.

The mere rumour of such treachery to the great fetish of government by party has roused that large section of our representatives who look on politics as a less costly and quite as exciting a game as rouge et noir for unlimited stakes. They found an excellent representative in Mr. Labouchere, who challenged Mr. Gladstone on the subject last Friday. I do not, I think, wrong that very able member in interpreting his question as an intended warning to the late Premier and all whom it may concern that the aforesaid orthodox politicians are not going to stand another disappointment. They are for playing the game according to the rules. Had not every section of the Opposition—old Conservatives, Tory Democrats and Parnellites—been straining these same rules for the last six months, in order to make Government by Liberals impossible, by pelting ministers with whatever garbage came to hand. Now it is their turn to mount the pillory, and discover that the supply of dead cats and rotten cabbages has not been exhausted. The party politician of the time accepts the precept to heap coals of fire on his enemy's head, not by the method of giving him drink when he thirsts, but rather, in its literal signification.

I have been all my life, and still am, a keen politician, and as such recognize the great things Mr. Gladstone has done for England. And yet I doubt whether he may not do a greater in his so-called fall, than ever he has done in the height of his power, if he will only once more break the vaunted rules of the game. There are six months before the general election during which the Government must be carried on by those who have been his bitter and unscrupulous enemies. Those six months must be worse than wasted unless he has the magnanimity to say that they shall not be wasted. No one else could do it, but he might; for the country would be behind him, however members below the gangway might fret and protest, if he were to say frankly: "My aim is the good of the country, not the humiliation of the Tories; and therefore, so long as they keep their hands off Free Trade, and the Education and Land Acts, I will back them, and if they like, consult with them, on the work of administration." Councils of perfection! incompatible with parliamentary government! and so much the worse for parliamentary government then, for in its present form; and unless it can reform itself it is assuredly doomed, as the so-called law of unlimited competition is doomed in the world of trade. By one road or another a saner method in government has to be achieved. Meantime,

happily for this country, the sphere within which politicians can do good or harm is a narrow one. In the words of the American statesman and poet who has just left our shores, to the regret of the whole nation:

Somehow the poor old world blunders along,  
Each son of hers adding his mite of unfitness,  
And, choosing the sure way of coming out wrong,  
Gets to post—as the next generation will witness.

P. S.—June 18.—I had written thus far last night, and this morning comes in the report of the first great gathering of Liberals since the defeat with Mr. J. Morley in the chair and Sir William Harcourt as chief speaker. The former hoped, "in the presence of one of his leaders," that "no preliminary compact would be entered into with the new Government." The latter, ignoring the hint from the chair, said with emphasis: "This at least I can assure them, that they shall have from us, what we never had from them, fair play. They shall have entire abstention from factious obstruction in carrying on the necessary business of the country, and if they labour for peace they shall have our support." A most hopeful sign, coming as it does from one of the keenest players of the game before he was a Cabinet Minister. Such a public declaration from such a quarter while the recent wound is still sore enables me to end in better heart and hope for the immediate future than that in which I sat down yesterday.

THOMAS HUGHES.

### HERE AND THERE.

In the North-West the embers of rebellion are still glowing: indeed its flames are hardly extinguished. At Ottawa parties are struggling over a Franchise Bill which in its results may seriously affect the balance of political power and the soundness of our elective institutions. At this moment Ottawa receives a token of our supreme ruler's existence in the shape of an unusually fine salmon the product of the Governor-General's rod. There could not be a more signal proof of the perfectly constitutional character of his office. Perhaps he may have some reasons for being glad that he is out of the fray in England, but the thought must sometimes cross his mind that a man of his intellect and political position might be better employed than in playing figure-head and giving his assent to measures which his judgment cannot approve.

AN agreeable appointment such as that of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario does not often go a-begging. Government House has few superiors as a town residence, and, despite their innate modesty, the good people of Toronto venture to think of themselves as generally pleasant folk to dwell amongst. Yet the nomination of a new Lieutenant-Governor has hung fire. Mr. John Beverley Robinson's term is now expired, nor has his successor been yet definitely appointed. *On dit*, however, that the post has been accepted by the Hon. John Carling, Mr. Robinson having declared his intention of retiring at once. Though this is put forth with all reserve, there need be no hesitation in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Robinson on the genial manner in which they have dispensed their numerous hospitalities, and upon the tact with which they have filled a somewhat trying position. Nor can one take leave of Mr. Robinson as Lieutenant-Governor without recognizing the urbanity of his indefatigable A.D.C., Captain Geddes, who has made many friends during his residence at Government House.

THE defeat of the Scott Act in Hastings, where its adoption was considered certain, following on its defeat in Perth, seems plainly to show that the tide has turned. The postponement in Toronto also indicates a diminution of confidence among the friends of the Act.

THE home manufacture of "special" cablegrams in Canada for party purposes has been previously exposed in these columns. Not content with purveying untruthful or exaggerated reports of political events in the Eastern World, some party organs have made a practice of belittling the commercial status of England as an indirect mode of bolstering up the so-called National Policy in this Dominion. In the *Mail* of a recent date appeared a "special," reciting how in free-trade England—in Liverpool and several other Lancashire towns—the distress was so great that "scraps" were being collected and served out to the destitute. A Lancastrian in Toronto, knowing something of the manners and customs of that country, ventured to doubt the statement. He wrote home, asking what foundation there was for it. The following extracts from replies he received require no comment:—

The *Mail* to hand. I was awfully surprised to hear that the distress in Lancashire was so great, and the statements as to carts going round collecting broken meats and scraps was particularly affecting to my susceptible heart. I must confess, however, that I had not hitherto had the slightest idea that such was the case, though I live in a town of some small pretensions to importance in Lancashire. But thinking that perhaps the *Mail* had greater facilities for obtaining information than I had, I went to the trouble of making inquiries as to the truth of the statements as regards Liverpool, Manchester and Oldham, and as these three towns, with Bolton, constitute the most important part of Lancashire, I think the result of such inquiries may be fairly taken as a guide to the state of the rest. Trade is worse in Oldham than anywhere else, but even there short time has not been adopted. As for working three days a week, it is not true in any of the above towns, save in one or two isolated cases. As to the collecting of broken meats, etc., for distressed artisans, there is absolutely no foundation whatever for such an absurd report. Trade is bad enough, in all conscience, but fortunately there are no signs of us coming to such straits as that. The nearest approach that we have had to the Toronto *Mail's* distressing description was the invasion of Lancashire by bands of colliers on strike from Yorkshire, who paraded the towns, headed by miserable brass bands, and soliciting contributions to

enable them to hold out. Perhaps that is what your contemporary is dreaming about. After reading the paragraph that you marked, I confess that it strikes me pretty forcibly that that "latest telegram from England" originated not very far from the *Mail* office, and that the originator is sadly ignorant of English affairs.

Another correspondent, a journalist, in response to a post-card, says:

LIVERPOOL, June 15, 1885.  
Truly, we have to go abroad for home news! I knew that trade was very bad, and that thousands of artisans lacked employment, but, I am happy to say, I never knew of the philanthropic scheme of feeding the artisans till your post-card arrived. No; we haven't reached that "swill-tub" mode of relief—in Liverpool—yet; but with the advent of a Tory Government!—who knows what may happen!!!

THERE were nineteen failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against twenty in the preceding week, and nineteen, sixteen and seven in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. In the United States there were 192 failures reported during the week as compared with 184 in the preceding week, and with 146, 136 and ninety-nine, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About eighty-three per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000.

WHILE the Marquis of Salisbury has been climbing to the highest position in the State, his second son has been elected President of the Oxford Union. He bears the name of Lord Robert Cecil. This was the name of the Tory Premier when he was writing fierce onslaughts on all things democratic in the columns of the *Saturday Review*.

LORD SALISBURY is usually represented as a proud and masterful man. If this be a true diagnosis of his character the snubs and affronts he has undergone in paving the way to office must be peculiarly galling. But Lord Salisbury has indeed sunk very low. He truckled to Lord Beaconsfield on the eve of the general election, for the sake of an office which he might never obtain. Within two days of the time when Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach flouted his authority in the House of Commons, and Sir Stafford Northcote stood steadfastly by him, he turned his back upon Sir Stafford, and has become the obedient colleague and only nominal superior of Lord Randolph Churchill. The triumph of what stands for Tory democracy has been rapid and complete. And yet it is very doubtful whether the thing, Tory democracy, exists.

ITS inventor holds practically the same views as Mr. Chamberlain, who is a Radical of Radicals. He is an insurgent force nurtured within the Tory camp, distinguished for nothing but gladiatorial talents. He has introduced the maxim that the majority has no right to rule, and has substituted bluster for statesmanship. He is a Prohibitionist in the sense that he claims for a noisy minority the right to rule and to win power by any means. His late leader strove to conduct the Opposition on constitutional maxims, but he overwhelmed that leader with insult and coerced him into submission by the threat of revolt, and allied himself with the public enemies of the realm, in order to obtain place without power. In the words of one of England's ablest journalists: "He had gathered around him a band of desperadoes, of whose daring and prowess he had to dispose, and Lord Salisbury has been forced to buy their services. The bulk of the party will feel themselves outraged, but there is no help for it. The party has to be led to power, and it will not do to leave a gang of mutineers outside. Sir Stafford Northcote, an able and blameless man, who has more knowledge of affairs than any two of his party, and who is the repository of its best traditions, has been surrendered to political assassination in order to afford room for Lord Randolph Churchill's ambition. It is an event of ill omen to the Conservative Party; but the true explanation is that Toryism of the orthodox type is extinct, and can only live on as a separate form of power in the hands of quacks and pretenders."

A THOROUGH-GOING London Conservative weekly says: "If the attempt is made to govern Ireland with the ordinary laws there will indeed be a panic, and at very short notice. Lord Spencer thoroughly understands Ireland and the Irish, and, although an essentially moderate man, he has in the plainest and most persistent manner declared it to be impossible, at present, to govern Ireland without the assistance of extraordinary legal powers. The average Englishman has no idea of the state to which Ireland has been reduced by the pernicious "no rent" theory of the Land League, assisted by the shilly-shally policy of the Liberal Government and the openly-avowed sympathy of the Radical members of Mr. Gladstone's late Cabinet. Already the incomes of the landed classes in that unfortunate country have been cut down nearly one-half, and even with this enormous reduction there has been the greatest difficulty in obtaining the half-year's rent due in May."

APROPOS of the change of front made by the English Tories on Irish coercion, and the close of Earl Spencer's regime in that isle which Disraeli pitied as being surrounded by a melancholy ocean, it is only three years since the late Viceroy made his entry into the Irish metropolis, accompanied by Lord Frederick Cavendish as his personally-chosen Chief Secretary. A few hours subsequently the secretary, as well as the Under Secretary, (Mr. Thomas Burke) were barbarously murdered in the full broad daylight and within view of the viceregal residence in the Phoenix Park. The reign thus inaugurated in the foulest crime, continued to be marked by the perpetration of deeds of the most revolting character, followed by numerous State prosecutions and hangings. A very chaos of crime seemed to have settled down over the entire country. Coercion, stringent and vigorous, was the result, and tranquillity followed. Such a combination of events rendered Earl Spencer, with a large section of the populace, most

unpopular, but the Countess continued throughout "the pet of the people," respected by all and positively beloved by many.

"THE Stop-Gap Government" is the expressive description by which Lord Salisbury's Cabinet is generally known in England.

MR. STEAD'S "journalistic enterprise" has brought a one-time influential Metropolitan paper into disgrace, and seems likely to lead him into a prisoner's dock. The pretence that the disgusting "revelations" of London vice published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* were made in behalf of public morality is much "too thin": circulation, not philanthropy, was more probably the object.

THE acquittal of Mrs. Dudley on the ground of insanity was almost a foregone conclusion. No one, in fact, but a lunatic would have thought of doing the British a service by shooting O'Donovan Rossa, whose blatant tongue is so fatal to his friends and so useful to his enemies that nobody would be surprised if in the end it should turn out that he had been all along in the pay of the British Government.

THE latest fad among the young people of New York, one is told, is the "electric party." It is held at any house where there is a heavy carpet, and the fun consists in shuffling rapidly over the floor to generate electricity in the person, and then discharging it through the fingers, nose, or lips to some other person or a metallic object. When two well-charged persons kiss, "the snap" may be heard in the next room, and when a young man holds his nose near a gas burner, sparks fly from it and ignite the gas. These parties are becoming popular on Murray Hill, grown people taking a lively interest in them; and when the lords of the household come in late with red noses they say they have been to an "electric party."

IN a recent issue of the *Lancet* there is a very remarkably striking article by Dr. George Buchanan on healing by faith. It is based upon a recent Faith Healing Conference held at Islington, London, but it takes especial note of the remarkable cures wrought in the grotto at Lourdes. Some complaints, the doctor seems to think, yield easily to an imagination which looks towards health. Such are hardness of hearing and dimness of sight. But there are other diseases, themselves the result of a form of hysteria, which can be cured by the exercise of authority. He gives two cases. He visited a lady with disease of the spine who had been many months in bed, and had undoubtedly suffered greatly. She could not move without pain; her face was pinched; she could not eat, and expected to die. Dr. Buchanan (who, by the way, is Professor of Clinical Surgery in Glasgow University) seems to hint that she would have died. But of organic disease of the spine he found none. He therefore commanded her to get up and walk. She did so, and got well from that hour. In another case a girl came to him with a diseased knee. It had some of the appearances of disease. But when he found that she did not shrink from the touch, he informed her that her knee was quite well. She believed him, though she was not simulating. She got up and walked to her carriage, and so recovered. It would seem that to be well it is almost a necessity to believe that you are well. A cruel practical joke was played some years ago upon a countryman. All his friends agreed to commiserate him on his sick appearance. Their reiterated assurances made him very ill indeed; and gave him such a shock, that he was ill for a week. The argument is not at all materialistic. On the contrary, it establishes the power of mind over matter.

A NEW "History of Hampton Court Palace" has just been published, dedicated to Her Majesty. The history embraces among its chief topics, Cardinal Wolsey's private life at Hampton Court; anecdotes of him and Henry VIII.; his building and decoration of the palace; his banquets, masques, and balls; his furniture, tapestry and plate, his household and retinue; and his entertainments of the Ambassadors. Henry VIII.'s domestic life at Hampton Court is also fully described; anecdotes being given of him, Anne Boleyn, and Jane Seymour, and the following events narrated: the birth and baptism of Edward VI.; the death and burial of Jane Seymour; the marriage and arrest of Catherine Howard; and the walking of the ghosts of Jane Seymour, Catherine Howard and Edward VI.'s nurse. Under the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, there are accounts of, among other events, the putting of Hampton Court into a state of siege by the Protector Somerset; the honeymoon of Mary and Philip II.; Mary's reconciliation with Elizabeth, etc. To Queen Elizabeth's life at Hampton Court five chapters are devoted, touching on her love affairs; her dancing and music; the consence on the affairs of Mary Queen of Scots; and many particulars relating to Christmas festivities, especially the acting of masques and plays in the Great Hall.

THE recent discovery of a collection of skeletons of human monstrosities who once inhabited the Cour des Miracles has stimulated French curiosity, and a good deal of information has been forthcoming of late respecting curious private collections in Paris. M. Herard is the great collector of door knockers (did he wrench them after the manner of the English collector?); M. Martin's collection of eighteenth century brushes is unrivalled; Mdmé. de Saint-Albin collects garters belonging to all ages. One of them bears the inscription, "Vous aimez—et ne jamais changer." M. de Watville has a famous collection of pipes, and M. Habert appears to have got together all the babies' caps of the eighteenth century, which fond mothers cherished as souvenirs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND REVENUES.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th inst. an article on the Church of England contains these words: "The Church of England in Synod assembled has to deplore a marked falling off in her revenues, which seems to betoken a corresponding failure of zeal. She probably always finds it more difficult than do other churches to collect voluntary contributions, because her people, if they are emigrants from England, have been always accustomed to a Church paid by the State."

My apology for troubling you consists in the fact that these statements are misleading. The reasoning contained in this extract would be conclusive were it based on fact. I would respectfully submit that it is not so based. It is a fact that in her infancy the Church of England in Canada was a Church "paid by the State." It is a fact that her members generally in Canada have been only gradually awakening to the fact that she is so no longer. It is a fact that their contributions, on the whole, have never as yet reached the point demanded by an honest discharge of duty. And it is a fact that the smallness of her revenues to-day is mainly due to the fact that once she was a State-paid Church. Whether or no the statement that there is a "falling-off" in her revenues is true I do not pretend to say. But I do say it is not a fact that there is within her borders "a failure of zeal" either at home or abroad. And it is not a fact that "emigrants from England have been always accustomed to a Church paid by the State." Why? Because the Church of England is not paid by the State. She is not now: she never was. She is the recognized religion of England; not one of her twenty-thousand clergy receives one penny from the State. Her wealth is her own. Her magnificent temples, old and new, are all her own, the accumulated legacies of her own sons, living and dead. Not one stone of one of them was ever put in its place by the State. For her more ancient foundations, endowments, edifices, she has to thank—not the State—but the pious liberality and self-sacrifice of her sons; and that chiefly before the Reformation. For her new and ever-increasing splendours, she has to thank the piety awakened by the "Oxford Movement" less than half a century ago. For her stately slumber of the three hundred intervening years, in which the already existing edifices were suffered to crumble and decay, and not a hammer rang in restoration—hardly a new church was built—she has to thank the Puritan Erastianism that had eaten into her very bones. The great Catholic Renaissance took her by the neck and shook her into life: and now, where is there to be found a life like hers?

Now, our writer in *THE WEEK* sees all this reversed. The "failure of zeal," and the "falling off in the revenues," are due to what he calls "the reactionary movement among the clergy." Now I am aware that a very large number of the churchmen of Ontario have a horror of what they are pleased to call innovations. The bulk of them are Irishmen or their descendants. Their traditions are Irish. To them the amusing duet between parson and clerk is the very perfection of worship. Worship by proxy, an elastic creed, salvation by faith without works, hatred of Popery (real or assumed), rejection of the Cross (material and spiritual), this is their ideal of Christianity. Now, according to our writer, the bishops and clergy who have set themselves like brave, honest men to substitute the gold of Catholic teaching and ritual for this pinchbeck, are mere "reactionaries"—and are reaping the reward of their folly in falling "revenues." But it is hardly fair to read the whole Canadian Church a homily which only fits a diocese in which *alone* a moribund Episcopalian-Puritan remnant has had vigour enough left in it to make the effort of endeavouring to prolong an anachronistic existence. It is not so in the other dioceses; in the Colonial Church generally; in the United States; in England herself. In all these vast regions "the reactionary movement" has had full swing for years; nor have we yet heard of the laity lapsing into a disheartened indifference, or suffering paralysis of the pocket.

[The reverend gentleman continues at length in the same strain, but want of space makes it impossible to reproduce the whole of his letter.]

Yours truly,

JOHN MAY.

Manitou, Man., 27th June, 1885.

[Our remarks applied to the Anglican Church in this Province, and were grounded on an apparent admission of her authorities that her revenues from contributions had fallen off, and that to support her it would be necessary to have recourse to voluntary tithes. The increase of church-building and alms-giving in England is a note-worthy fact, which however, as we believe, can be ascribed only in a limited degree to the doctrinal movement led by Cardinal Newman. That tithe was a general tax imposed by the authority of the State, not a congeries of gifts or bequests by private landowners whose deeds and wills are lost, we take to be as well proved as any fact in history. The impost extended at first not only to the products of land but to the products of handicrafts and personal property of other kinds.—ED.]

## CANADA'S FUTURE.

To the Editor of *The Week*:

SIR,—*THE WEEK* of a few numbers back contained an article on Imperial Federation (not however under that title) so admirably written, so thoughtful in its tone and clear in its utterance that all who read it must give the author credit for possessing keen insight. With his conclusions, however, one may be allowed to differ. It has been pointed out on all sides without refutation or attempt at refutation that there are three possible destinies open for Canada. She may become independent, she may seek annexation, or she may ally herself more closely with the Mother Country than she has done. Remain as she is much longer seems out of the question. A vigorous country must assert itself.

Now the very reasons that are urged against Imperial Federation apply with more than equal force to Independence. Granted that the elements out of which a Canadian nation is to be built are heterogeneous, will independence make them less so? We have French influence bearing in one direction; English influence bearing in another direction. Quebec, we are told, seeks one path, Ontario another. Imagine Canada an independent country under such circumstances, and you must also conjure up civil dissensions and even civil war. Under a system of close relationship to the Mother Land we might hope for something better. We might then hope that Provincial jealousy would be extinguished in a general desire for Imperial Progress. So it is with the Indians, who, however rebellious to a Canadian Government, firmly avow that they feel no disloyalty to the Great Mother.

We are told again that the sympathy of many parts of Canada lie more with the States than with England. But does any one seriously believe that an important portion

of Canadians feel so inclined? A few may be found who wish for annexation. A few localities may, but the majority decidedly are averse to the idea.

As to Imperial Federalists, the great objection urged against them and their scheme is want of the practical and lack of detail. Such objections no doubt will continue to be raised against them until they unfold a scheme that shall have its details complete as those of an exact science.

J. H. B.

"ALL ARE BUT PARTS OF ONE STUPENDOUS WHOLE."

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—Your subscribers will read with pleasure the statement of your gifted correspondent, Goldwin Smith, in relation to his lecture on "British Rule in India." This explanation will relieve the minds of those who have read the *partial* report of the lecture that has found its way in the columns of certain papers. It has become proverbial, in the present day, that reporters are so unreliable that little value can be attached to their statements; and that party feeling, and not probity, too often guide the pen.

The first statement of the lecturer's explanation is a truism that will find an echo in every loyal heart, that "when perils gather around England" and "whatever our apparent weakness may be, at the moment, we have a reserve of force" that will carry us triumphant, as of old, through every difficulty. The second proposition is of equal force with the former, for in it we have "the reserve of force" spoken of. India, Australia, Canada and the "Isles of the ocean" have been peopled from her loins, and late events have shown that in all quarters of the globe the pulsation is the same. England, with or without the beat of drum, "is here," and that wherever the honour of the Old Country is concerned her colonies are prepared to rally round the flag. The lecturer's last words give no uncertain sound; they have the ring of the pure metal, and all will join him heartily, in his rallying cry, "If our enemies multiply and assail us, the old ship must be cleared for action once more; her storm-beaten and scarred sides must once more bide the brunt of battle, and we must try to keep the flag of her honour flying, whatever else may go down." This is the language of a true patriot, and it is the spirit that permeates the hearts of her true children in every clime.

SPECTATOR.

Ottawa, 30th June, 1885.

AMERICAN MORALISTS.

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—The letter headed "American Moralists" has been written, it seems to me, without sufficient consideration. The learned Doctor has evidently been angered by some of the remarks of our American visitors, and in his haste has forgotten the fact that these remarks were made by *one or two* individuals from the United States—remarks, therefore, for which that country, as a whole, is not to be blamed. Hence I object to that sentence in his letter which reads: "And yet that is the country that sends us, poor Canadians, instructors in morals!" Further, why does he ask for evidence to show the diminution of two crimes alone, divorce and feticide—crimes that are influenced but little by drink? Take the whole list of crimes and it will be clearly seen to what extent *intemperance* in the use of alcoholic liquors, among other causes it is true, must be held accountable. Prohibition will not, perhaps, lessen the number of *every* sort of crime—that we do not maintain—but it will lessen the number of those crimes which appear almost every day in our Police Court reports. This diminution itself is a step towards a state of perfection, and as such ought to be helped on by all men, especially by those who are "of the household of faith."

Strathroy.

W. H. S.

["W. H. S." loses sight of the fact that, by imposing Prohibition in order to keep inebriates sober, the innocent are punished for the guilty, and that so far the evidence is against Prohibition as a corrective of intemperance.—ED.]

ANTI-PROHIBITION LOGIC.

To the Editor of *The Week* :

SIR,—An editorial note and two communications in *THE WEEK* of the 2nd inst. have surprised me. I am, indeed, quite chagrined to think that in my letter in a previous issue I should have expressed my views so badly that you can unhesitatingly set me down as one of the "responsible advocates of forced abstinence," and so acute a reader as Judge Elliot regard me as one "led by an enthusiasm approaching fanaticism" in support of my "favourite dogma" of Prohibition, when the truth is that my attitude is merely that of an anxious inquirer, that the letter in question—my first contribution to the discussion—was intended simply to point out wherein many of the stock arguments against Prohibition seemed to me inconclusive, and that my aim was merely to indicate what I thought the real question at issue. Let me say that I have grave doubts as to the effectiveness of Prohibition, especially when approved by slender majorities, and that I clearly see that it trenches upon individual liberty to an extent that can be justified or tolerated, if at all only on the principle that "desperate diseases require desperate remedies," and after clear proof that no less heroic treatment can avail. But it surely is competent for me to think and feel thus and yet to say why many of the arguments reiterated by the opponents of the Scott Act seem to me utterly inconclusive.

The careful reader will have noted that Judge Elliot's "able and exhaustive reply" touches but three or four of the points raised. With regard to the propriety of using the term "sumptuary," I readily admit that it is a matter of small consequence. I shall, therefore, merely observe, that whereas the object of the law of Edward III., to which Judge Elliot refers, was to prevent gluttony, and so to regulate the subject's private life, the aim of Prohibition is not to prevent drunkenness *per se*, but the public cost, crime, and misery of which it is the most prolific source. The distinction is surely obvious even to those who have not Judge Elliot's legal acumen.

In my effort to be brief I fear I became obscure in my reference to the argument from the New Testament. I do not, therefore, complain that both Judge Elliot and Mr. Jelfs misinterpret my meaning. The former speaks of Scripture as giving us "rules of conduct and of life which are unchangeable and eternal." If he will allow me to replace the word "rules" with "principles," we shall be in perfect accord. Drunkenness may have been as common in the time of our Saviour as now, though that I think needs proof; but I do not think Judge Elliot will claim that it was at all comparable in kind. Nor is there any evidence that the effects of the former were hereditary as those of the latter so notoriously are, or that they destroyed the will power, and demoralized and degraded both mind and body to the same deplorable degree.

I can readily admit that none of the articles of comfort or luxury Judge Elliot enumerates, from tea and coffee downward, or upward, are necessities. The moment it can be shown that the use of any of these produces social evils at all comparable to those produced by intoxicating liquors the consistent temperance advocate will be ready not only to abstain from its use, but to take counsel as to the best means of minimizing its bad effects, by legislation or otherwise.

I hope I may not be thought guilty of any controversial discourtesy if I quote the

following paragraph as an instance of logical fallacy, which is, to say the least, surprising, from the pen of a distinguished jurist:

It is common to describe the misery which the excessive use of liquor produces. But it is to be borne in mind that the total absence of it would not ensure happiness or prosperity. Turkey, and the other regions where the Mohammedan religion prevails, which forbids the use of fermented liquors, and where in that respect the people are total abstainers, do not exhibit a high order of happiness or prosperity. Neither morally nor physically have they any advantage over the French peasantry, who universally drink wine nor over the German and English population, who almost universally drink beer.

Surely the logic which condemns abstinence from liquors because such abstinence does not save the Turks from the effects of personal and national vices of quite a different character is irredeemably bad, even though a similar argument may have been previously sanctioned by the high authority of *THE WEEK*.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded that it is high time organized society, *i.e.*, the State, took some action in the direction of this great reform. Two methods are before the public—the total Prohibition of the "enthusiasts," and the partial Prohibition to which *THE WEEK* has given a qualified adhesion. I am by no means sure that the second may not be the more excellent way. To these two Judge Elliot adds a third proposal. He would either punish the drunkard as a criminal or restrain him as a lunatic, in either case compelling him to work for the support of his family. Such a plan would be but too much in harmony with our modern methods. We neglect the sewers and pay the doctor's bills. We pass by the street Arab, while he is being schooled in vice and crime, and build reformatories for the vicious and prisons for the criminal. So, as we license saloons to foster the liquor habit, we should, to be logical, expend millions more in enlarging our gaols and asylums to make room for the thousands who are every year being recruited into the army of drunkards.

One remark more. I recognize most fully the rights of those who use either wine or whiskey in moderation. There is another large class who have some rights. I have no statistics, but am I far astray in assuming that perhaps one-half of the whole population of Canada are total abstainers? I am almost certain that one-half the tax-paying property is owned by such. Is it just that these men should continue to be taxed to pay all the constables and gaolers, and to maintain all the prisons and asylums, which already exist as the legitimate outcome of the liquor traffic? I know, of course, the ready answer. The revenue from the liquor pays for all these. That argument holds only on the assumption that the capital and labour employed in the liquor manufacture and traffic would not be turned into other revenue-producing channels, were this business finally stopped. That would be hard to show. If, then, it is a hardship, as I fully admit it would be, that those who have all their lives used liquors and have come to regard them as almost a necessary of life, should be forcibly deprived of them in the interest of public morality, is it not also a hardship that those who make no use of such beverages should be compelled to help foot the bills for all the accidents, assaults, injuries, robberies, burglaries, manslaughters, murders, etc., which result from the use of such drinks?

All this brings us back to the one point from which we set out. Surely legislation can do something, surely it ought to do something, to lessen this great evil. What can it do? What ought it to do? There is no question worthier of calm discussion in a moulder of public opinion such as *THE WEEK*.

J. E. WELLS.

LOVE AND DEATH.

LORD LOVE and Queen Beauty went Maying together  
When the fair Spring wakened the frost-numbered land;  
Together they wandered by dell and heather  
With kisses and laughter, hand in hand.  
Largess of light, and song, and splendour,  
Mirth and music, and arms that cling—  
These were theirs; over true hearts tender  
Love was king.

But the Spring fell past, and the Summer vanished  
With all her fervour and perfumed pride;  
Round fruit mellowed, and flowers were banished,  
And Autumn came like a brown bright bride.  
And, or ever the dead red leaves went whistling  
To the sharp strong sound of the north wind's ring,  
From his pomp of power and his throne Love hurling  
Death was king.

JUDSON FRANCE.

THE SCRAP BOOK.

SCRAPS FROM GENERAL GORDON'S JOURNAL.

WHAT were my ideas in coming out? They were these: agreed, abandonment of Soudan, but extricate the garrisons, and these were the instructions of the Government. . . . I would like to see some explanation why no efforts were made for the relief of the garrison before August (not my relief). Berber was known to have fallen in March.

I do not advocate the keeping of the Soudan by us; it is a useless possession and we could not govern it, neither can Egypt. I am only discussing how to get out of it in honour and in the cheapest way, and that way is, either by some sort of provisional government under Zubair, or by giving it to the Turks; it is simply a question of getting out of it with decency. The Turks are the best solution, though most expensive. They would keep the Soudan; give them £2,000,000. The next best is Zubair with £500,000, and £100,000 a year for two years. If you do not do this then be prepared for a deal of worry and danger, and your campaign will be entirely unprofitable and devoid of prestige.

It would be nobler to keep the Soudan, but it is too much to expect our taxpayers to agree to. The Soudan could, if cut off from exorcences, be made to pay its expenses, but it would need a dictator, and I would not take the post if offered to me.

What have we done in Lower Egypt to make them like us! We have foisted Europeans on them to the extent of £450,000 a year. The Mahdi says: "I will take one-tenth of your produce and I will rid you of the

dogs"—a most captivating programme. . . . From a professional military point of view, and speaking materially, I wish I was the Mahdi, and I would laugh at all Europe.

To my mind, if we looked after the Cape and Mauritius, etc., it would be far more beneficial and less expensive than wasting our money on Egypt and the Soudan. But because Egypt *used* to be important we think it is always so. Whereas, the introduction of steam has quite altered its importance, while the creation of other naval powers in the Mediterranean renders that sea no longer a question of supremacy of France or England.

I declare positively that I will not leave the Soudan, until every one who wants to go down is given the chance to do so, unless a government is established which relieves me of the charge; therefore if any emissary or letter comes up here ordering me to come down, I will not obey it, but will stay here and fall with the town, and run all risks.

I hope I am not going down to history as being the cause of this expedition, for I decline the imputation. The expedition comes up to deliver the garrisons. I think it would read well in history: "Her Majesty's Government having accepted duties in Egypt, and consequently in the Soudan, sent up a force to restore tranquillity, which, having been done Her Majesty's Government handed over that government of the Soudan to the Sultan."

I altogether decline the imputation that the projected expedition has come to relieve me. . . . I was relief expedition No. 1. They are relief expedition No. 2. . . . I came up to extricate the garrison and failed. Earle comes up to extricate garrisons and (I hope) succeeds. . . . I am not the rescued lamb, and I will not be.

What a contradiction is life! I hate Her Majesty's Government for their leaving the Soudan after having caused all its troubles; yet I believe our Lord rules heaven and earth, so I ought to hate him, which I (sincerely) do not.

I own to having been very insubordinate to Her Majesty's Government and its officials, but it is my nature and I cannot help it. I know if I was chief I would never employ myself, for I am incorrigible. To men like Dilke, who weigh every word, I must be perfect poison.

This has given me time to think over the outburst of indignation *in re* the slave circular. What complete rubbish! Was it not announced openly that the Soudan was going to be abandoned, and consequently that the Soudanese were to be allowed to follow their own devices (which are decidedly slave-huntingly inclined)? . . . In saying what I did I merely told the people a platitude.

I dwell on the joy of never seeing Great Britain again, with its horrid, wearisome dinner parties and miseries. How we can put up with these things passes my imagination. It is a perfect bondage. At those dinner parties we are all in masks, saying what we do not believe, eating and drinking things we do not want, and then abusing one another. I would sooner live like a dervish with the Mahdi than go out to dinner every night in London. I hope, if any English general comes to Khartoum, he will not ask me to dinner. Why men cannot be friends without bringing the wretched stomachs in is astounding.

I toss up in my mind whether, if the place is taken, to blow up the palace and all in it, or else to be taken, and, with God's help to maintain the faith, and if necessary to suffer for it (which is the most probable). The blowing up of the palace is the simplest, while the other means long and weary suffering and humiliation of all sorts. I think I shall elect for the last, not from fear of death, but because the former has more or less the taint of suicide, as it can do no good to any one, and is, in a way, taking things out of God's hands.—*From the Journals of Major-General S. C. Gordon, C.B., at Khartoum.*

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

I FEEL the suitability and easy play of American institutions. I have had occasion since my return home to say so publicly and emphatically. But nothing in the discourse on "Numbers" was at variance with this high esteem, although a caution, certainly, was suggested. But then some caution or other, to be drawn from the inexhaustibly fruitful truth that moral causes govern the standing and falling of states, who is there that can be said not to need? All need it. We in this country need it, as indeed in the discourse on "Numbers" I have by an express instance shown. Yet as regards us in this country at the present moment, I am tempted, I confess, to resort to the great truth in question, not for caution so much as for consolation. Our politics are "battles of the kites and the crows," of the Barbarians and the Philistines, each combatant striving to affirm himself still, while all the vital needs and instincts of our national growth demand, not that either of the combatants should be enabled to affirm himself, but that each should be transformed. Our aristocratical class, the Barbarians, have no perception of the real wants of the community at home. Our middle classes, the great Philistine power, have no perception of our real relations to the world abroad—no clue, apparently, for guidance, wherever that attractive and ever victorious rhetorician, who is the minister of their choice, may take them, except the formula of that submissive animal which carried the prophet Balaam. Our affairs are in the condition which from such parties to our politics might be expected. Yet amid all the difficulties and mortifications which beset us, with the Barbarians impossible, with the Philistines determining our present course, with our rising politicians seeking only that the mind of the populace, when the populace arrives at power, may be found in harmony with the mind of Mr. Carvell Williams, which they flatter themselves they have fathomed; with the House of Lords a danger, and the House of Commons a scandal, and the general direction of affairs infelicitous as we see it, one consolation remains to us, and that no slight or unworthy one: Infelicitous the general direction of our affairs may be; but the individual Englishman, whenever

and wherever called upon to do his duty, does almost invariably with the old energy, courage, virtue. And this is what we gain by having had, as a people, in the ground of our being, a firm faith in conduct, by having believed, more steadfastly and fervently than most, this great law that moral causes govern the standing and the falling of men and nations. The law gradually widens, indeed, so as to include light as well as honesty and energy, to make light, also, a moral cause. Unless we are transformed we cannot finally stand, and without more light we cannot be transformed. But in the trying hours through which before our transformation we have to pass, it may well console us to rest our thoughts upon our life's law ever as we have hitherto known it, and upon all which, even in our present imperfect acceptance it has done for us.—*Mr. Matthew Arnold, in the preface to his American Lectures, just published.*

No one has yet been able to demonstrate any practical advantage that could come to Canada from the adoption of Imperial Federation. But it is quite apparent that it would involve gravely increased responsibilities on our part, with a partial abrogation of the power of self-government which we now possess. In Canada its chief advocates are found altogether among those who desire old world decorations and titles, no matter at what cost to the masses of the people they may be obtained.—*St. John Telegraph.*

MUSIC.

[Unavoidably crowded out last week.]

THE closing concerts by the students of Hellmuth Ladies' College were given in Victoria Hall, London, Ont., on the evenings of the 22nd and 23rd ult., and deserve to take a high place amongst the musical events of the season. Under the direction of Mr. W. Waugh Lauder, the proficiency attained is truly surprising. The instrumental works were all concerted, which served to show the careful training undergone to enable inexperienced young amateurs to play with orchestral accompaniment in a manner so wholly satisfactory. The composers represented were Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Weber, Henselt, Gade and Huber. The *chef d'oeuvre* was certainly Henselt's "Russian Concerto" (Miss Flora Macdonald, Mr. Lauder and orchestra), the sublime "Chorale" in this difficult work being finely brought out. Scarcely less remarkable for precision and brilliancy were Schumann's "Concerto in A Minor" and "Quintette." In nearly all the numbers Mr. Lauder played a second piano accompaniment, of great value in keeping up the strict *tempo*. The only occasion on which he allowed himself any *solo* prominence was in Weber's "Concert Piece, F Minor," for two pianos, when he played magnificently the famous "Oberon" March. Also in the Mendelssohn-Moschele's variations on Weber's "Preciosa" March, for two pianos, his bold yet delicate technique was remarkable. Herr Jacobsen (Toronto) was the solo violinist, and played Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata, Vieuxtemp's "Fantaisie Caprice," and Nachez's "Bohemian Dances." The latter were especially well played, and showed much delicacy, as well as vigour, of bowing. Mr. C. E. Saunders played a flute solo, "Romance and Tarentella," by Barrett, with great neatness and a full, sweet tone. Mr. R. Poccocke proved himself to be a most careful and intelligent violinist, especially in Gade's "Norwegian Trio," in which he was ably supported by Miss Macdonald (piano) and Mr. H. Saunders (cello). Mr. Saunders has a fine tone, and in the Mendelssohn "Sonata," for piano and violoncello, played with much feeling. The orchestra comprised about ten performers, and was most efficient. The Hellmuth "St. Cecilia Choral Class," under Mr. Lauder's direction, sang several part songs by Reinecke, Wagner, Hatton, Mendelssohn, etc., with precision and sweetness of tone. The solo-singing does not call for special mention, the youthful vocalists not possessing sufficient volume of voice to sing in a concert hall. The hall was crowded.—*Marcia.*

THE Hamilton Philharmonic Society Executive have decided to re-engage F. H. Torrington, of Toronto, as conductor for the coming season of 1885-6. He is to receive the same terms as last season. Most of the members will be glad to know Mr. Torrington is to be the conductor of the society next season. Some are in favour of a local man, even if none but a gentleman of less experience and ability is available. The Society's orchestra is likely to cost more next season, unless young players are brought in and thoroughly drilled. A local man is needed for that work.—*C. Major.*

A VERY necessary part of the modern holiday—at least when taken *en famille*—is what might be termed the "musical outfit." Few ladies care to travel now-a-days without their own music, and where the possibilities are all in favour of having to use a badly-placed (not to say debilitated) instrument, it becomes doubly important that good bold musical scores should be available. As has before been indicated in these columns, the music produced by the Anglo-Canadian Publishing Company is excellent in this respect. A parcel just to hand contains: "Les Sourires Valse," by Emile Waldteufel, rich and sensuous; "Phyllis Waltz," by P. Bucalossi, really pretty, and one of those lively singing-waltzes so much loved at a carpet-dance; "In the Twilight Waltz," by Charles Cooté, the familiar air charmingly interlarded with the cuckoo's song; "The Last Waltz," song by Molloy, words by F. E. Weatherly, exceedingly sweet and pensive, adapted for a baritone; "Maid of the Mill," by Stephen Adams, words by Hamilton Aidé, and sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd; "Loved Voices," song by Edith Cooke; "Going to Market," baritone song by Louis Diehl, telling the pretty words in piquant music; and "The Cumberland," a masculine sea song by Charles Marshall, aptly voicing Longfellow's stirring words, and made immortal by Mr. Santley.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE JOURNALS OF MAJOR-GENERAL G. C. GORDON, C.B., AT KHARTOUM. Printed from the original MSS. Introduction and notes by A. Egmont Hake. With portrait, two maps, and thirty illustrations, after sketches by General Gordon. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

As might have been expected from the author of "Chinese Gordon," Mr. Hake champions the cause of the deceased General right loyally. He has no hesitation in charging the Gladstone Government with breach of faith in its dealings with Gordon, and entirely agrees with him in charging upon it the disasters which befell the relief expedition. He denies that Gordon exceeded his instructions or was guilty of disobedience, though a careful perusal of the book fails to acquit the General of all blame in the matter. Mr. Hake appears to have forgotten that the whole business was a legacy left by previous English Governments. General Gordon's brother, who writes a second introduction, is less biased, and explains how several misunderstandings arose. He pathetically adds: "Up to the 14th December General Gordon could have got away at any time. After that date we know nothing." The same authority most honourably acquits Sir Charles Wilson of blame for his much canvassed retreat. The Journals begin at the moment when Gordon received news that an expeditionary force was on its way to relieve Khartoum. They must necessarily remain incomplete until the joint journal of Generals Gordon and Stewart—which was captured by an enemy and is now supposed to be in the hands of the Madhishall have been recovered. Nevertheless, that which is preserved possesses a melancholy interest, and serves to confirm the suspicion that Gordon was the victim of religious hallucinations and that a fatal mistake was committed when he was permitted to undertake the task of pacifying the Soudan. Several extracts appear in another column.

SOCIETY IN LONDON. By a Foreign Resident. New York: Harper and Brothers.

There are innumerable internal evidences that this much-discussed volume is the work of Mr. Edmund Yates, or some equally well-posted resident of the metropolis—the "Foreign Resident" on the title-page to the contrary notwithstanding. Be the author who he may, the book is eminently readable, the very audacity with which revered names and time-honoured customs are handled being one of its greatest attractions. This is no to say that the author is always correct or even just in his word-pictures. His estimate of the Royal Family, for instance, is ridiculously eulogistic, as, on the other hand, his analysis of Mr. Gladstone is strangely unjust. However, the result is a tolerably fair description of social London, and though it is done in the familiar style of *The World*, that may prove rather an attraction than otherwise to those who desire reading suited to the dog-days. Messrs. Harper publish "Society in London" in their aptly-named "Handy Series."

LYRICAL POEMS BY ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. Selected and Annotated by Francis T. Palgrave. London and New York: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

To few hands could the task of making a judicious selection from the Laureate's lyrics have been so confidently left, nor has the cultured editor of the "Golden Treasury Series" disappointed his admirers. He has collected over a hundred of Tennyson's choicest lyrical writings, to which he has subjoined a number of valuable annotations, the whole forming, as he claims in his modest preface, a veritable *édition de luxe*. Needless to say that Messrs. Macmillan, who have already published several incomparable editions of the poet's works, have given the volume an additional charm to the book-lover by the elegant workmanship which characterize print, paper, and cover.

THE PROTESTANT FAITH. By Dwight Hinckley Olmstead. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The substance of this essay was read some years ago before the Young Men's Christian Union of New York. The two main propositions the author endeavours to establish are: That the avoidance of moral consequences being wholly utilitarian, can be no incentive to the performance of duty; and that an act performed with any reference to a personal benefit, is just to that extent without merit; and that belief is not subject to the will, but is involuntary, and is therefore not blameworthy. The treatment of the subject is extremely one-sided and partial. The writer is simply bent on making out his case. The definition of faith is meagre and incomplete, and the position of the Reformers is neither fully nor fairly stated. The entire essay is purely rationalistic, and has not even the questionable merit of novelty. It is difficult to understand what good can be accomplished by getting on the house-top to proclaim a mere negation.

THE RIEL REBELLION. Montreal: Witness Printing House.

A relation of the eruption in the North-West giving the principal events in their proper sequence. "Care has been taken to preserve only the romance of truth. Substantial accuracy can be vouched for."

MEDICAL THOUGHTS OF SHAKESPEARE. By B. Rush Field, M.D. Easton, Pa.: Andrews and Clifton.

A second and enlarged edition of a book which has already earned for Dr. Field the gratitude of Shakespearian students and his professional co-workers. As its title implies, all medical allusions contained in the bard's works are reproduced in proper connection, with references. The theory that Shakespeare antedated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood receives considerable attention, amongst many other curious and interesting "medical thoughts."

BY SHORE AND SEDGE. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Mr. Harte is nothing if he is not quaint, and "A Ship of '49" is in his happiest vein. It appeared, if we remember rightly, originally in *The English Illustrated Magazine*. Two other short stories, "An Apostle of the Tules" and "Sarah Walker," are included in the neat little volume and the suggestive title "By Shore and Sedge." The trio may be commended to the attention of those who appreciate Mr. Harte's style.

AGAMEMNON'S DAUGHTER. A Poem. By Denton J. Snider. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company.

A pretentious poem, whose very length would severely handicap it were it well written—which it is not. Mr. Snider has followed the Swinburnian school, and twists Her Majesty's English into the most extraordinary shapes, with the result that it is most difficult to see what he would be at. It is to be feared that "Agamemnon's Daughter" will swell the already huge list of poetical failures.

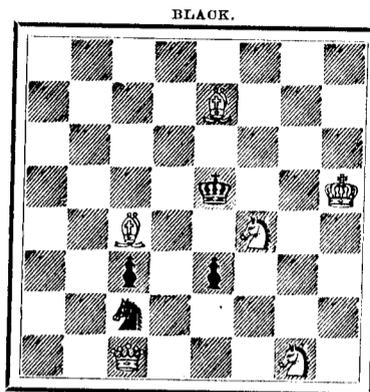
CHESS.

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

PROBLEM No. 112.

By H. Ernst, New Orleans.

From the *Trade Gazette*.

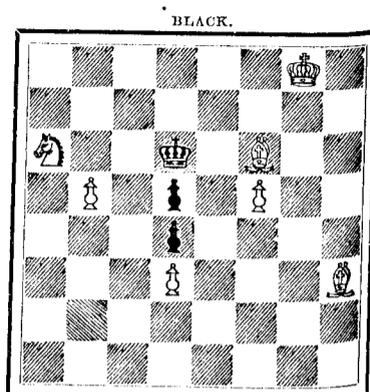


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 113.

By J. C. J. Wainwright.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

LIVING CHESS IN TORONTO.

A more thoroughly complete or effective spectacular representation of the Royal Game than that presented on Friday evening, June 26th, in the Adelaide Street Rink it would be difficult to produce. Whether we take into account the historical correctness of the costumes, the appropriate character of the game selected, or the precision of the various movements, it matters not; all were as nearly perfect as possible.

A very large and fashionable audience was present, and their generous applause signified the pleasure they experienced in watching the constantly changing scene. Especially were the moves of the charming Queens greeted with bursts of hand-clapping.

The costumes were representative of England in the 14th Century, and were singularly correct. The white forces were under command of Mr. J. B. O'Brien, while the red troops obeyed the mandates of Mr. E. T. Lightbourn. These gentlemen communicated the moves to two jesters, Masters James Thompson and Claude Armstrong, who must certainly be highly complimented on the clever way in which their arduous duties were performed. Their Herculean efforts to move the ponderous Castles were particularly mirth-provoking. Miss Williams, as the White Queen, and Miss Grand, as the Red Queen, were superb in their parts. The Bishops were Messrs. A. Williams, K. Martin, F. W. Green and W. Hall; the Knights, Messrs. Murray, Saunders, Holyer and Capreol; the Castles, Messrs. Bull, Allardyce, C. Green and Macpherson; the Pawns, were represented by little folks, who seemed thoroughly to enjoy their being hustled off the stage by the jesters after a capture.

The game itself lasted about forty-five minutes. At the outset a flourish of trumpets announced the entry of the forces, who, to the music from the band, slowly filed to their respective stations on the Boards. At the conclusion, the Red King having yielded his crown to the White Queen in token of defeat, the forces marched away again, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes!" Following is the score of the game played:

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P K 4	P K 4	18. R x Kt	P K B 3
2. Kt Q B 3	B B 4	19. R B 2	Kt K 3
3. Kt K B 3	P Q 3	20. Q B 3	K R K 1
4. Kt Q R 4	Q B Kt 5	21. P Q Kt 4	P Q B 5
5. Kt takes B	P x Kt	22. P x P	R Q 5
6. B K 2	Q Q 3	23. P B 5	K R Q 1
7. P R 3	B x Kt	24. P R 4	Kt Kt 4
8. B x B	Kt Q B 3	25. P K 5	P x P
9. P K Kt 3	K Kt K 2	26. Q K 3	Q K R 3
10. P Q 3	Castles (Q R)	27. Q x P	R x Q Kt P
11. B K 3	Kt Q 5	28. P B 3	R Q Kt 6
12. B Kt 2	P K R 4	29. Q R K B 1	Q K Kt 3
13. Q Q 2	Q Q R 3	30. R B 5	Kt K 3
14. Castles (K R)	P R 5	31. R B 6	P x R
15. P K Kt 4	Kt K Kt 3	32. Q x Kt ch	K Kt 1
16. P K B 4	P x P	33. Q x R	Q Q 6
17. B x P	Kt x B	34. Q x P mate	

The game is to be repeated next Tuesday evening.

CHESS ITEMS.

THE Philadelphia Times says: "As an unconscious humourist Mr. Steinitz is a success."

IN a match between the Benedicts and Bachelors in New Orleans recently the former won—score, five to two.

"MR. BLACKBURNE (says the *Leader*) tells a good story of Harrwitz, the celebrated chess player, recently deceased. The latter was playing a game at a London club, and his opponent had just attacked a Kt with a P. Harrwitz saw that if the Kt were captured he could force a mate in four moves, but feared that if he abandoned the Kt suspicion would be aroused and his little scheme frustrated. How was his opponent to be thrown off his guard? He hit upon the ingenious expedient of making a false move with the attacked Kt. His opponent of course claimed the usual penalty of compelling him to move the King. Remonstrances were vain; the laws of the game must be adhered to, and with well-simulated disgust at his own stupidity Harrwitz replaced the Kt and moved his King. His opponent innocently snapped up the Kt, whereupon the shockingly wily German announced his mate in four."

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Proceedings of the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Thursday, 2nd July, 1885.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution 2nd July, 1885. There were present:

Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines; P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth, Weston; James Graham, Robert Jaffray, Hon. Alex. Morris, Rev. E. B. Lawler, John Stewart, Anson Jones, David Kidd, Hamilton; John Helm, Port Hope; H. C. Hammond, W. B. Hamilton, George Robinson, G. M. Rose, E. B. Osler, R. S. Cassels, Wm. Wilson, W. T. Kiely, R. H. Ramsay, John Bain, Q.C.; J. J. Foy, D. R. Wilkie, etc., etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as Secretary.

The Secretary, at the request of the chairman, read the report of the Directors and the statement of affairs.

### THE REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their tenth annual balance sheet and statement of profits for the year ended 30th May, 1885:

Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts not otherwise provided for.....	\$148,219 00
Profits brought forward from 1884.....	16,669 26
	<b>\$164,888 86</b>
From which has been taken—	
Dividend No. 19, 4 per cent. (paid 2nd January, 1885).....	\$60,000 00
Dividend No. 20, 4 per cent. (payable 2nd July, 1885).....	60,000 00
	<b>\$120,000 00</b>
Balance of profits carried forward.....	44,888 86
	<b>\$164,888 86</b>

### REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of account, 31st May, 1884.....	\$680,000 00
From which has been taken—	
Appropriation to cover estimated reduction in value of securities in Manitoba.....	\$100,000 00
Transferred to contingent account, to provide fully for any further possible losses in connection with Manitoba business.....	100,000 00
	<b>200,000 00</b>
Balance of account carried forward.....	<b>\$480,000 00</b>

The profits of the year show some reduction in consequence of the continued business depression; but with large cash reserves and investments in readily convertible securities the Bank stands in a position to take advantage of any desirable business which may offer.

The depression in Manitoba became intensified during the year, and a further depreciation in the value of all securities in that Province was the result, rendering it advisable, in the opinion of your Directors, to apply a portion of the reserve fund to cover such depreciations and to provide for contingencies. It is, however, confidently hoped that a portion at least of the amount so applied will not be required for the purpose for which it has been set apart.

The Rest now stands at \$480,000; equal to 32 per cent. of the capital of the Bank.

A branch of the Bank has been opened at Essex Centre.

Your Directors have much cause to regret the loss during the year through death of the Hon. James R. Benson, one of the Directors of the Bank since its organization. It is also with much regret that they have to announce the resignation, owing to continued ill-health, of Mr. John Fiskin, who was also one of the first Directors of the Bank. The vacancies on the board as above created have been filled by the appointment of the Hon. Alex. Morris and of Mr. Robert Jaffray.

By-laws will be submitted for your approval changing the dates of payment of semi-annual dividends to 1st June and 1st December of each year; and of the date of holding the annual meeting of shareholders to the third Wednesday in June.

The head office and branches have received the usual thorough inspection, and your Directors state with pleasure that the officers of the Bank have satisfactorily performed their respective duties.

H. S. HOWLAND, *President.*

### GENERAL STATEMENT—30TH MAY, 1885.

LIABILITIES.	
1. Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$687,073 00
2. Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date).....	2,774,299 01
3. Deposits not bearing interest.....	878,643 66
4. Due to other banks in Canada.....	1,864 92
5. Due to agents in United Kingdom.....	99,322 52
	<b>\$4,591,203 11</b>
6. Capital stock paid up.....	1,500,000 00
7. Rest account.....	480,000 00
8. Contingent account.....	100,000 00
9. Dividend No. 20, payable 2nd July, 1885 (4 per cent.).....	60,000 00
10. Former dividends unpaid.....	1,180 78
11. Balance of profit and loss account carried forward.....	44,888 86
	<b>\$6,777,272 75</b>

ASSETS.	
1. Gold and silver coin current.....	\$299,550 92
2. Dominion Government notes.....	427,221 00
3. Notes of and cheques on other banks.....	124,158 59
4. Balance due from other banks in Canada.....	246,282 32
5. Balance due from agents in foreign countries.....	52,155 49
6. Loans to the Government of the Dominion.....	250,000 00
7. Province of Ontario securities.....	135,841 53
8. Municipal and other debentures.....	275,420 92
	<b>\$1,810,630 77</b>
9. Loans on call.....	79,484 94
10. Loans, discounts, or advances on current account to corporations.....	532,201 96
11. Notes and bills discounted and current.....	4,002,898 80
12. Notes discounted overdue and secured.....	72,424 91
13. Notes discounted overdue, unsecured (estimated loss provided for).....	30,667 30
14. Real estate, the property of the Bank (other than bank premises).....	68,469 39
15. Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank (all bearing interest).....	42,588 26
16. Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture at head office and branches.....	124,273 55
17. Other assets, not included under foregoing heads.....	13,632 87
	<b>\$6,777,272 75</b>

D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.*

Moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, That the report which has been read be adopted, printed and circulated among the Shareholders. Carried.

Moved by the Hon. Alex. Morris, seconded by Mr. Robert Jaffray, That by-laws No. 10 and 11 as read be, and the same are hereby approved of and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. B. Hamilton, seconded by the Rev. E. B. Lawler, That the thanks of the Shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Bank, for their services during the past year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. William Wilson, seconded by Mr. George Robinson, That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Cashier and the other officers of the Bank for their attention to the interests of the Bank, and for the efficient performance of their respective duties. Carried.

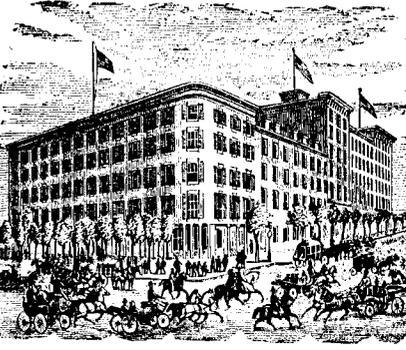
Moved by Mr. Anson Jones, seconded by Mr. David Kidd, That the ballot box be now opened, and remain open until two o'clock this day, for the receipt of ballot tickets for the election of seven Directors, the poll to close as soon as five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, and that Mr. Jas. Graham and Mr. H. C. Hammond act as scrutineers. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Bain, Q.C., seconded by Mr. T. R. Wadsworth, That the President do now leave the chair, and that Mr. T. R. Merritt do take it. Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. T. Kiely, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, That the thanks of the Bank are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Howland for his able conduct in the chair. Carried.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following Shareholders elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, P. Hughes, T. R. Wadsworth, Hon. Alex. Morris, Robert Jaffray.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. H. S. Howland was re-elected President, and Mr. T. R. Merritt, Vice-President for the ensuing year.



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6th Prize, a Scovill Manufacturing Company's Amateur Photographic Outfit.	Value, 63 50
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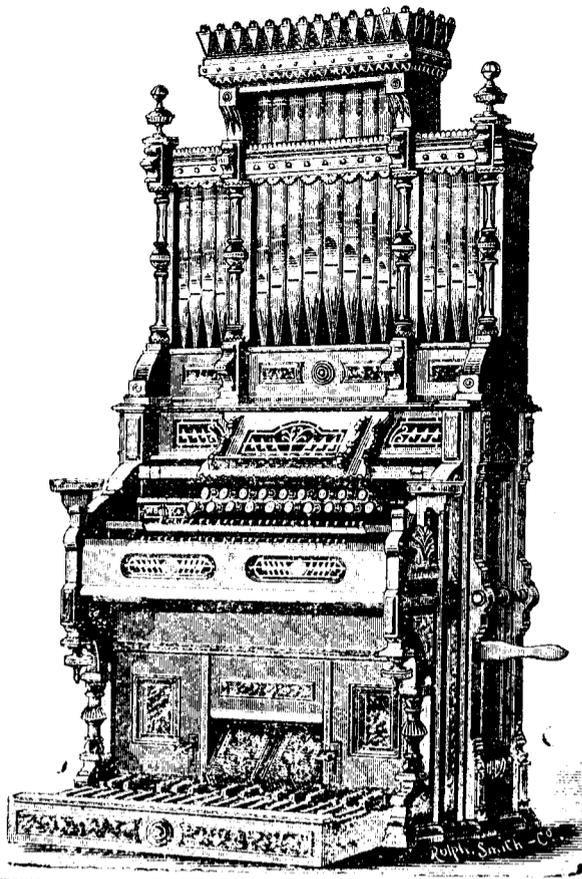
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- I. *Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States.* With Minor Papers on George Washington's Interest in Western Lands, the Potomac Company, and a National University. By Herbert B. Adams, Ph.D. (Heidelberg). January, 1885. 75 cents.
- II-III. *Virginia Local Institutions:—The Land System; Hundred; Parish; County; Town.* By Edward Ingle, A.B. (J.H.U.), Graduate Student (Baltimore). February and March, 1885. 75 cents.
- IV. *American Socialism.* By Richard T. Ely, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Associate in Political Economy, J.H.U. April, 1885. 75 cents.
- The Land System of the New England Colonies.* By Melville Egleston, A.M. (Williams College).
- City Government of Baltimore.* By John C. Rose, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Maryland (School of Law). With an Introduction by Hon. George William Brown.
- The Influence of the Proprietors in Founding the State of New Jersey.* By Austin Scott.
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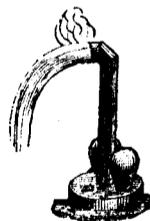
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