

# THE WEEK:

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**THE Magazine of American History,**

in its current (February) number, discusses many topics of fresh and living interest. Not least among these will be found the elegantly illustrated and timely article of FREDERIC G. MATHER on "The City of Albany: Two Hundred Years of Progress." In July of the present year the bi-centennial of the picturesque old State capital will be celebrated, thus it is not too early to familiarize ourselves with its varied and significant history.

GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER contributes a brilliant paper on "Anthony Wayne" to the "Heroic Period" of the Revolution. This chapter is one of our rising interest to all military men as well as to historical scholars.

DR. PROPER BENDER treats of the "Disintegration of Canada," touching upon the political difficulties of our neighbours with a master pen, and giving expression to the idea, which is gaining strength and consequence, of wholesale political change in the Dominion.

MR. A. W. CLARKE adds another article to his scholarly analysis of the Constitution, entitled "The Charleston Convention of 1787."

J. McDONALD OXLEY, LL. B., B. A., of Ottawa, writes charmingly of the "Historic Aspects of Sable Island," a theme of unique and thrilling interest, and one which has never before been so graphically handled.

MR. A. A. HAYES contributes a stirring chapter to the Civil War Studies, entitled "The New Mexican Campaign of 1862."

MAJOR WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, U.S.A., gives a spirited account of the re-organization of "The Army of the Potomac under Hooker."

GENERAL WM. FARRAR ("BALDY") SMITH writes a not worthy letter to the Editor, under the title of "Burnside Re-visited," furnishing some highly interesting data in connection with Major Mills' article in the January number.

This periodical goes into the schools, colleges, libraries and households of our country, and has become an educating power.

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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 Ingersoll, 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.

**The State Department and Diplomatic System of the United States.** By Eugene Schuyler.

**Maryland Local Institutions:—The Land System; Hundred; County; Town.** By Lewis W. Wilhelm, Ph.D. Fellow by Courtesy, J.H.U.

**Rhode Island Town Governments.** By William E. Foster, A.M. (Brown University).

**City Government of Boston.** By James M. Bugbee.

**New York City Government:—(1) Origin and Growth,** by J. F. Jameson, Ph.D. (Baltimore), Associate in History, J.H.U.; (2) Present Administration, by Simon Sterne, Esq.; (3) New York compared with Berlin, by R. T. Ely, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Associate in Political Economy, J.H.U.

**Introduction to the Study of the Constitutional and Political History of the States.** By J. F. Jameson.

**The Republic of New Haven.** With Minor Papers on Town Colonies. By Charles H. Levermore, A.B. (Yale), Fellow of History, J.H.U.

**Dutch Village Communities on Hudson River.** By Irvine Elting A.B. (Harvard).

**The Constitutional Development of the State of New York.** By S. N. Dexter North.

Vol. I. (the 1st Series, or "Local Institutions"), bound and indexed, will be sent, postpaid, by the Publication Agency for \$5.00, but only to subscribers to Vols. II and III.

Vol. II. (the 2nd Series, or "Institutions and Economics"), indexed and bound in cloth, uniform with Vol. I, will be sent, postpaid, by the Publication Agency upon receipt of price, \$3.50.

Vol. III. (the Current Series) will be furnished in monthly parts upon receipt of subscription price, \$3.00; or the bound volume will be sent at the end of the year for \$3.50.

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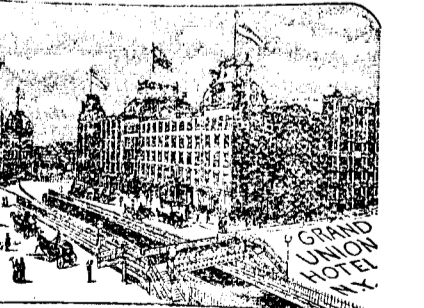
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Vol. III., No. 12.

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## THE LABOUR WAR.

THE strike in the Massey works, which last week disturbed and alarmed the commercial world of Toronto, having been happily brought to an end, nothing more need be said about the dispute. Considering the provision which the Massey Company is known to have made for the comfort and enjoyment of its men, it is difficult to believe that it can have done anything very illiberal, or shown any want of sympathy with Labour. There are unfortunately such things as grasping and grinding masters, whose tyranny provokes resistance; but the conduct of the great majority probably is equitable; while not a few are actuated by a still higher spirit, and are willing even to make serious commercial sacrifices for the sake of their men, little as the readers of certain Labour journals would surmise that such was the fact.

But the end of one strike is not the end of all. We cannot take up a paper without seeing that the Labour war is raging in all the industrial communities both of Europe and of this continent; though on this continent the evil is mainly an importation, since the native American workman was too independent and self-reliant to have recourse to Unionism, or take part in organized strikes, of which there were hardly any before the Civil War. If we have not now servile insurrections or revolts of the serfs, such as occurred in Antiquity or in the Middle Ages—if in England, since the date of the Luddite and the Machine riots, strikes and locks-out have taken the place of the bludgeon and the bayonet,—we have still Molly Maguire and Pittsburg disturbances, while industrial revolution shows a tendency to combine with the political and social agitations of which Chicago, as well as Paris, is now a formidable and volcanic centre. There is ground, then, for misgiving, and reason for inquiring whether it is possible that in any way the general relations of employer and employed could be improved, and a sense of co-operation for a common interest made to take the place of class jealousy and strife. It must be owned, however, that in this direction no steady light has yet been shown. Attractive schemes of qualified partnership, in place of mere payment and receipt of wages, have been devised. Instances of their success are not absolutely wanting, but they seem to require special conditions, particularly the presence of a chief remarkably gifted with powers of organization and control. The men have been picked, and the trade has probably been one of exceptional steadiness. Such examples afford us little more help in the reorganization of industry than does that of a Shaker community in the reorganization of society at large. The rock upon which co-operative partnership will generally split is the inability of the workman to bear his share of loss and depression. This, with the want of guidance and of power to wait on the market, has proved generally fatal to the attempts made in the form of co-operative works to get rid of the master altogether and divide his profits among the men. It would be difficult, too, to induce the men, in whom the love of change is often strong, to bind themselves to one service for life or a long term of years. Whatever hopes there might be in this direction, however, Unionism would

seem to bar them by precluding special arrangements with particular masters. Its tendency, indeed, is altogether to stereotype the condition of a wage-earning class, and to close any door of further advancement which the future might otherwise open. There seems to be nothing for it but a kindly bearing and sympathy with Labour on the part of the employer; and to these, we must confess, it is no great encouragement to feel that when you have at last succeeded in winning the confidence and attachment of your men, they may be compelled suddenly to leave you by the fiat of an external power. It is unlucky, too, that the habits of modern life, and the tendency of the wealthy to dwell away from their places of business, have placed a social gulf between classes wider than that which existed in former days, when high and low dwelt together within the city walls, and were brought into constant contact by city life. It must be added that there are in the world of industry, as well as in that of politics, demagogues whose trade is strife, whose object is not to bring about an amicable settlement but to prevent it, and to whom nothing is more abhorrent than peace and good-will with justice. As these men devote all their time and energies to their game, their influence, like that of professional wirepullers is pretty sure to increase. It is an ominous feature of the situation, too, that the control appears to be passing out of the hands of the Unions, which are open and local, into those of an organization which is secret and continental. Unless all experience of secret societies, to whatever class or interest belonging, is belied, the command of this formidable engine will be grasped in time by the most designing and unquiet spirits among the fraternity, and in that case evil days for commerce and for the community are at hand. In the end, society throws off, by a convulsion of some kind, any power which is preying on its life; but the convulsion may cost the world dear.

Unionism has been animated by the belief that combination could indefinitely force up wages. That wages have gone up immensely during the last half-century is a certain as well as a very happy fact; and it may safely be affirmed that the men have been enabled in some cases to make better bargains for themselves in combination than they could have done if they had been negotiating separately and without their dinners. But the rise is mainly due to the vastly increased productiveness of labour; and this again is due to improved machinery, extended facilities of distribution, and other achievements of practical science; the fruits, all of them, of an intelligence upon which, as it is not manual labour, workingmen are disposed to look with little favour, combined with the capital which they are taught to regard as their arch-enemy and oppressor. Against the gains due to combination is to be set the loss of wages by strikes, which in England amounted in ten years to nearly one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars, while the loss of profits to the masters amounted only to twenty-one millions. That there is a vast fund of excessive profits in the hands of the masters, which the workman by strikes may transfer to himself, the keenness of competition among the masters and the number of failures apparently forbid us to believe.

The Master is not the real employer; he is rather a Middleman between the men and the community at large. The real employer is the customer who buys the goods, and whom no Unions or strikes can compel to give more for the goods than he thinks them worth. Strikes, therefore, carried beyond a certain point may ruin the Master and the trade, but they cannot raise the price of the goods, nor, consequently, the wages of those who produce them. It is also obvious that, every workman being a consumer as well as a producer, if wages could be forced up all round without increasing production, he would lose in the purchasing power of his wages all that he gained in their nominal amount. These are commonplace truths but in the heat of the battle they are apt to be practically overlooked. As to the fallacy which, endowing Capital with a Satanic personality, depicts the Capitalist as the grand adversary of Labour, it is apparently too deeply rooted to be plucked up, while it certainly is too childish to be confuted. Everything but bare muscle is capital: brain is capital if money has been spent on its education. Without capital we should all be living in caves, and grubbing with our fingers for roots, or chumping acorns. Every workingman who has saved and invested money is a flagrant capitalist; nor is there one who would not to-morrow take as much of the evil thing as he could get.

In this, as in all other departments of life, we feel the beneficent action of political Party. Its journalists, to capture the workingman's vote, are

playing the industrial demagogue and stimulating class malignity, in reckless disregard of the evils which their game will entail on the community. It is fortunate that the captains of industry are made of better stuff than the politicians, that they are generally true men, and raised to their position not by popular arts but by solid qualities; and that so long as the law supports them they are likely, as a body, to meet their difficulties with wisdom and firmness. It is fortunate also that the conservative forces of the social organism are pretty strong, and that the necessity of earning daily bread is a powerful restraint on industrial anarchy. Yet there are heavy clouds on the commercial as well as on the political horizon, and they will hardly pass away without a storm.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

### THE LATE GENERAL HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1886.

THE late General Hancock was a man of striking personality, and used to make a greater impression upon the numerous foreign officers visiting the Army of the Potomac than any other of the divisional commanders with whom they were brought into contact. He was tall, robust, straight as an arrow, leonine in feature, gentle and winning in expression, dignified and even noble in bearing, and of a most sincere courtesy, whether amid the turmoil of battle or the repose of the camp—towards the little drummer equally with the Commander-in-Chief. Of his qualities as a strategist it is impossible to speak, as he never rose above the rank of a corps-commander; but, with fifteen or twenty thousand men at his back, there seemed nothing within the range of warlike achievement that he was incapable of doing. In the assault of an enemy or a position he was a veritable Skobelev, without the latter's noisy enthusiasm. He never meddled with the details of business within his command, and yet his troops were always prepared, always equipped, always in good form and spirit, always in full touch and sympathy with him; and just as surely as one hour succeeds another in the march of time might Hancock and his men be counted upon to be wherever it was prearranged that they should be, and to do in the prescribed order and with the calculated effect the work that had been entrusted to their hands. This invariable certainty in preparatory movement, and steady yet flaming vigour in the moment of action, made the Second Corps the bulwark of the army during the trying campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, and threw upon it an excessive proportion of the labours and losses of the campaign.

General Hancock took a livelier interest in constitutional politics than is usual with professional soldiers, and, being what might be styled an hereditary Democrat, the fall of General McClellan turned towards him, in considerable measure, the politicians of the Democratic party, who sought to strengthen their hold upon the public by an alliance with military prestige and camp-bred popularity. This produced a coldness towards him on the part of the Republican Administration at Washington, which, communicating itself along the line of military connection, resulted in his retiring from the field some six months before the collapse of the Confederacy. The Administration at once sought to make use of his influence with sections of the people that could not otherwise be reached by engaging him in a great scheme of recruiting for the army, which he cheerfully took up, and prosecuted with considerable success, till the end of the war relieved him from the patriotic but uncongenial occupation.

During the stormy period of Reconstruction, and amid the fierce conflict between President Johnson and the Congress, General Hancock was more than once placed in situations of difficulty and injustice, but he came out with honour and without loss of public esteem or confidence. For several years after the close of the war an estrangement existed between General Grant and himself, which came to an end at last in a soldierly and honourable fashion by the two coming together with mutual explanations and regrets.

General Hancock's unsuccessful candidature for the Presidency is still recent enough to be remembered of all. Perhaps, on public and private grounds, it is well that he failed of election. As seems to be the case with Mr. Cleveland, his political fealty was given to an ideal party and an ideal set of principles, and he would have looked in vain for either among the men with whom circumstances would have compelled him to share the powers and responsibilities of Government. With his high sense of honour, and his inexperience in practical politics, he would have become either the victim or the slave of the leaders of a party that apparently has not a single bond or sentiment in common beyond the possession and expectancy of office. In 1881, the public conscience was neither so sensitive nor so largely independent of partisanship as now, so that he would have had less chance than President Cleveland has of escaping a sterile term of office and an ignominious exit. Now, his memory, at least, is safe, which is all that could have been said had his career been however much wider and more varied.

B.

### A STUDY IN MONOCHROME.

THE darkey finds a peculiar development in Washington. He forms quite one-third of the population and is a unique feature of the Capital. One makes his acquaintance immediately upon one's arrival, and his shiny Ethiopian visage smilingly speeds Washington's parting guest to the utmost limits of her suburbs. He is ubiquitous, literally and figuratively, in every walk of life. Chiefly tatterdemalion, he may also be espied in ultra-fashionable attire. He blacks boots, sells newspapers, and drives the carriages of the "white trash"; but he also administers the law, cures the sick, and preaches more or less doctrinal sermons.

I watched "the old year out and the new year in" on the 31st of December in the voluble society of nine hundred negroes. The church, one of the eighteen built and used exclusively by the coloured people, was packed to the doors. It was perfectly plain and bare; they have no taste for decorative architecture. It was about ten o'clock when we arrived, and the preacher was thoroughly warmed up, but had not succeeded in producing any visible effect upon his hearers. He was a short, stout man, with gold eye-glasses, and a beard clipped in the English fashion. He looked more like H. R. H. the Prince of Wales done in bronze than anybody I could think of.

His theme, so far as I was able to gather, was Moses and the burning bush—Moses anyway, for he certainly related a number of incidents that were inseparably connected with that patriarch in the mind of at least one of his congregation. He said some very bright things too; but the negro peculiarities of dialect were rather more pronounced than I should have expected in a gentleman of his clothes and countenance. "De Lawd nebber spoke to Moses in no insultin' way," he remarked more than once; "but He done meant what He said, 'Moses, don't you come no nighah! You'se done come fur enuff, and the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.'" His voice rose steadily then until he shouted uncontrollably: "What you think, you sinnahs? Ef Moses couldn't come no nighah, is *you* a-gwine to git puhmission? No, sah! De Lawd will be mighty apt to say to you, 'Stand back, sah! You'se done come fur enuff,' ef you try to git too clost to Him. Do you s'pose He lets de angels push right up *an' loll on de throne* aside Him? I tell you *no*, sah! He say to every one of 'em, 'Stand back, sah! You'se done come fur enuff!'"

He had the most inattentive audience I ever saw a minister address. One-fourth of them were asleep, the rest sat in stolid indifference or turned to stare at the new-comers. The place was insufferably hot. Negroes have no appreciation of ventilation. It will be the last idea assimilated, but its assimilation will be a boon to the inquiring mind with a white environment. I watched the people attentively and was amply repaid. They are perfect reproductions of their fellow-citizens of a paler hue. The fashionables rustled in and exhaled, I know, an odour of gentility and Lubin. The languid belle was there, the dapper beau, the prosperous family man, the copper-coloured matron, who wore her otter furs with the air of the wife of a whole foreign legation. In the expression of their mobile faces, in the poise of their heads, their attitudes, their gestures, the imitation was perfect. And caste was rather more observable than among a similar number of white people convened for a similar purpose. Caste was rampant. About eleven, a tall figure came slowly and wearily up the aisle, a man of rather light colour, old, with masses of gray hair. I at once recognized Fred Douglass. His white wife was not with him, and nobody seemed to know him of his own black kindred. He pushed his way into an empty seat, a burly whitewasher, black as ebony, grumblingly rising to let him in. He sat through the service, his hands clasped on his stick, an old, bent, tired, pathetic figure. When the people sang he joined in the not unmusical refrain "A-a-men!" and when the preacher's tones rose in crescendo higher than usual, his dull eye brightened and he seemed to listen. But he slept most of the time.

As for the preacher his vocal achievements were the most remarkable, I am convinced, on pulpit record. His inert congregation seemed to goad him to frenzy, and his rhetorical flights were astounding. Soon the effect began to be felt. A buxom housemaid in a line with me opened the ceremonies by pitching a well-directed muff directly into the mouth of an elderly brother with a poll like a billiard ball, who sat directly behind her. The preacher saw and was encouraged. He redoubled his efforts, and presently the girl was straightened rigidly out in hysterics.

"Is you red-a-a-ay, brethren?" he shouted, with an awful dying inflection. Then an inimitable negro touch. "Supposen de Lawd was to git offen His throne dis bery night, brethren, an' *put on His warm clo's*, an' come straight down heah to-night, is you red-a-a-ay, brethren?" The chorus that answered was beyond all description. Ancient crones arose

and danced up and down. One man and two women writhed upon the floor in an agony of hysteria; they howled and shouted and screamed with laughter, and the preacher sat down and fanned himself. Gradually the tumult ceased and from some corner came the nasal notes of "I'm so glad my brudder's got religion!" a solo uninterrupted except in the chorus, when the roof rang with discord. By this time the congregation had really begun to enjoy itself, and "experiences" began to pour in from all quarters. I observed a certain sameness in all these professions. The negro idea of experimental religion is invariable. "I don't bear no malice to no gentleman nor lady in this church to-night!" "I ain't ashamed ter say I've jined the banner of religion!" These, interspersed with the melancholy reflection that another New Year might see them all under ground, formed the burden of their "testimony." But how shall I convey an idea of the eager black faces, the swaying to and fro, the *abandon*, the unutterable tumult, and the absolute and reigning sense of enjoyment that pervaded the whole body!

JEANNETTE DUNCAN.

Washington, January, 1886.

#### LITERARY NOTES FROM PARIS.

BARON HUEBNER, writing about the Oceania Archipelago, states that a trader there may in a very few years make a fortune relatively considerable, if he be sober, intelligent, and energetic. His living costs next to nothing; all he has to guard against—and not an unimportant point—is not to be killed. Poultry, yams, and bananas form his principal food. His dress—flannel, a straw hat in summer, and a sou'wester for the rainy season. He is a Robinson Crusoe. Firearms are the articles most in request by the natives. The temple of Janus is never shut in the Oceania region; happily the aborigines are not *braves*. With them war is an affair of ambush and massacre—followed by devouring the conquered. Only the Samoans merit the name of warriors; they fight in fair battle; they eschew the general tactics of calling names at the foe, and then fleeing.

The young women are not bad-looking; the middle-aged are as corpulent as a Lambert, and the old crones quite unfit for the making-young-again department of Mahomet's paradise. The hair of the fair sex is chiefly blonde, shading into red.

The island of Apia is a success in point of government; it is not a "settlement," as that term is understood in China: there the European Consuls—German, English, and French—administer the power as a triumvirate. The greater portion of the country is owned by two Hamburg houses, who send nearly all the produce in German ships to Europe. The monopoly is due to the absence of rivals. The German, observes the Baron, remains such in character and habit, but he loses his native tongue in the second generation, and adopts many of the manners and customs of the *milieu* wherein he lives. He is always frugal, sober, patient, and persevering, but never rash. He has none of the speculative nature of the Anglo-Saxon. Considering his social state, the German is better instructed, and, after a Scotchman, has the reputation of being the first colonist in the world. Baron Hübner perceives no difference between English and Germans as colonists: both have only to desire, to succeed—neither display the slightest decadence. Only the Englishman is richer.

The Catholic bishop of Central Oceania, a French clergyman, is doing good proselytizing work on the island. He never allows the converts to re-mix with the heathen. The girls have markedly sweet musical voices, far superior to the native Christians of China and Egypt. *Kava* is the favorite beverage; it is prepared from a root, which has the taste of rhubarb. After the root has been washed and scraped, young girls of quality, and of most correct conduct, take seats in the centre of the assembled guests, and commence chewing it, and a basin receives the products of mastication. When a sufficient quantity is prepared, the bishop claps his hands; next it is served out—the honoured guest being the first recipient. Europeans like this "bitter" as much as the natives. The young girls never assist at balls, such being obscene as a rule.

The king of the Samoans resides two miles east of Apia; his capital consists of a few good cabins in a cocoa-nut forest. The most conspicuous monument in the capital is a "gibbet." His Majesty, "Melietoa," was dressed only in a shirt, that was innocent of all acquaintance with a laundry maid; his pantaloons were in linen, but in absolute rags. Only think, if Ludwig of Bavaria should, through his debts, be reduced to this! When spoken to, His Majesty for all reply only indulges in a hoarse laugh. He never speaks. In council, when his ministers address him, he sleeps or laughs. It is etiquette after a royal reception for the guests to bolt as rapidly as their legs will carry them; His Majesty in this respect often merits the blue ribbon by out-distancing the courtiers. Naturally, the three Consuls do not consider Melietoa *a la hauteur de la situation*.

THE treaty of Utrecht summarily laid down that both banks of the Amazon belonged to Portugal. It remained silent as to details, which is evidenced by the necessity of twenty-three subsequent treaties. There exists between French Guiana, and the Province of Para, a vast and beautiful belt of territory, with an area of 63,000 square miles, which is a bone of contention between France and Brazil. The former requires it for her incorrigible convicts, since Australia will not allow the slum into the Southern Pacific, so that more will soon be heard of the contention.

A society is on foot to work that territory, by founding homesteads, stocking same, etc., and handing them over in due course, at the mere outlay for capital, to be repaid by instalments, to such convicts as desire to lead a new life. The success of the scheme pivots on the resolution of the home Government to *compel* the convicts to work, *volens volens*. It is the absence of such energetic resolution that has made New Caledonia a paradise for a veritable pandemonium population.

THERE is no country in the world where journalism is such a power as in France; no parliament which ever contains more pressmen as deputies than the French Legislature. They were journalists who popularized and sustained the Revolution as broached by the Encyclopedists. They were not always happy in their means nor prudent in their aims. In 1790, Deputy Duchey proposed that no member of the Legislature should either own or contribute to a newspaper. Thureau demanded that only one journal, the official *Bulletin*, be published in all France—an end Napoleon I. practically achieved by his *Moniteur*, so economical in its relations with truth.

Despite the declaration of the rights of man in 1793, no liberty was permitted to journalists; editors were attacked, printing presses destroyed, and printers had to run for their lives. A few defended themselves and their property with arms. Even such Jacobins as Couthon and Robespierre joined in the hue and cry against pressmen. The journals were confiscated in the post office, or burned in the market-place of the town—as in Marseilles. Robespierre in one of his confidential notes wrote: "It is necessary to proscribe the journalists as the most dangerous enemies of the country."

When the abominable Marat was tried for provoking to murder, pillage, and the overthrow of the constitution, he claimed to be the friend of the people, and a martyr of liberty! He was acquitted, and the crowd carried him in triumph on their shoulders. A civic crown was even placed on his head, and the maniac was thus carried to the Convention. But Marat's journal was only an organ of denunciation, and he continued his abominable pamphlet till Charlotte Corday cut the warp and woof of his infamies. And there were people found to support the resuscitation of that sheet under the repulsive Lebois. There was one old lady, almost clothed in rags, who daily got on to a seat in the Tuileries Garden, and there read out in a loud voice that odious publication to an admiring ring of the starved and idle.

It is not a little curious that Lebois, after continuing the work of Marat, despite imprisonments and fines, actually crawled to the Directory as a veritable Conservative. And when the *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire was effected, by which Napoleon proscribed sixty editors, Lebois roared as gently as a sucking-dove. A frown from Napoleon, and Lebois vanished to join the *guenille* of Marat.

M. G. LEHMAN has founded some colonies in the Province of Santa-Fé, in the Argentine Republic. One of the most important is Pilar, situated thirty-two miles north of Santa-Fé. The total of his colonies cover an area of ninety-five square leagues, a territory which only a few years ago was in the possession of the Indians. There are 1,359 families; some of whom possess as many as thirty concessions. The Province of Santa-Fé, typically called "the wheat country," is bisected by two trunk railways. Since 1856 a total of eighty-eight colonies have been there founded, extending over a surface of 345 square leagues, and containing a population of 110,000 inhabitants. If emigrants, says M. Lehman, do not always make fortunes, they will secure comfort and material well-being.

M. PAUL COMBES examines the influence of man on the topography of the globe, and concludes that pastoral people, through their flocks and herds, exercise a most marked action. As an example of this action, following the composition of the herds of cattle, he cites the slopes of the Alps. In Switzerland, where the bovine race dominates, the mountain side is green and productive; while in France and on the Italian side, where sheep abound, the land is bare and exhausted. The inherent qualities of the two races of animals explain this. The cow feeds; that is, cuts the grass without tearing it up, and its large hoofs press or weld the soil. The sheep, on the contrary, has a cutting hoof and a tenacious tooth; it does

not "crop the flowery mead," but pulls it out, and tears, as it were, the soil. The goat is the worst of all. One day a deputation of peasants from the Jura had an interview with Napoleon I.; he asked them the stereotyped question, what he could do for them. "Sire," they replied, "make a law against the goats."

Sheep and goats scarify the soil where they graze, thus permitting the rain to enter, and make fissures which cut down to the rock. They were the cause of the ruin of Palestine, Greece, and Sicily, by transforming fertile campaigns into denuded rock, grilled by the sun. This is the scientific conclusion of the idyls of Theocritus and Virgil.

The action of man through agriculture provokes a change of matters on the surface of the globe, amounting to millions of tons annually. Does this affect the cosmic forces of our planet? Is the weight of the globe altered thereby? Will the centre of gravity, in the long run, be influenced, or the astronomic movements of the earth be deranged? A slight augmentation of matters about the region of the equator may, under the influence of the sun and moon, affect the direction of the earth's axis of rotation, causing a deviation in the form of the earth—making it more spherical than round.

M. YVES GUYOT'S "Letters on Colonial Politics" continue to be the *vade mecum* on the vexed question of French colonial expansion. Another edition has been called for. The author has no faith in official colonization; he believes only in the emigrant who sets out at his own risks and perils, to found a new home. Such are the inhabitants of Brittany, the Basque districts, and the southern regions of France, who shun Senegal, Guiana, and even Algeria, but who go, unaided by any subvention or encouragement on the part of the Government, spontaneously to the Argentine Republic, where they number 100,000, or to Montevideo; these are the real emigrants. Some go to the United States, a few also to Canada. The official colonies are insalubrious, and Tonquin is the acme in this respect.

No European, says Guyot, can reside in Tonquin beyond three years. The usual mortality of the French soldiers there is ten per cent., and three-fifths of the deaths result from dysentery. European mothers, too, invariably die in their accouchement. At Saigon, which is accepted as healthier, there were in 1880 only seven European marriages, forty-six births, but there were 142 deaths. And this is a sample of the other colonies. The military and civil agents return from Indo-China, wrecks, full of envy at those whom they have left behind—in the graveyards.

In Algeria there is an army of 50,000 men kept up, at a cost of 50,000,000 francs yearly. The imports to Algeria are but 154,000,000fr. In Cochin China the colony buys eight francs of foreign against one franc of French goods. Eighteen months after the signing of the treaty of commerce with Annam (August 31, 1873,) not a single French ship had entered the Red River; while that new route to Western China had in the meantime become a monopoly in the hands of the English, Chinese, and Germans. The only clients in Tonquin are France's own soldiers, functionaries, and their followers. The only commerce on which she counts to obtain custom revenue is opium—the drug with which she accuses England of poisoning the Celestials.

In Algeria, pertinently remarks M. Guyot, the European colonist is a partisan of universal suffrage; but on condition that he and his 194,000 co-colonists possess all the votes, and that the 3,000,000 Arabs have only the right to obey, pay taxes, and hold their tongues. That colonist is a partisan of liberty, but demands an iron hand as necessary to keep the Arabs in check. He is advocate of equality, but on the condition that the Arabs must alone pay the expenses, be submissive to exceptional laws, while he himself can eject them when it suits his personal convenience. This is the Irishman's reciprocity—all on one side.

ZERO.

### THE EXAMINER.

POLITICAL phraseology was sharply edged in the days when Disraeli was young. Everybody remembers, of course, Macaulay's description of the scene which took place at the passing of the Reform Bill; how one honourable gentleman "looked like a damned soul," and another looked like Judas Iscariot taking off his neck-cloth for the final operation." In the letters to his sister, Disraeli uses some pretty sharp language also, and no doubt all is not given. People who gave a dinner to O'Connell were "some ruffians and 'refuse';" an honourable member rising "looked most hideous"; O'Connell makes a "ruffianly acknowledgment" of the Speaker's reprimand; Murchison is a "stiff, geological prig"; at the Coronation, "Melbourne looked very awkward and uncouth with his coronet cocked over his nose, his robes under his feet, and holding the great sword of

state like a butcher"; the Bishop of London is "a latitudinarian trimmer," and so on. It is not merely in the newspapers in our day that "low personalities" are used. There never was a time when they were not used. Nothing could be more scandalously abusive than the literature of the renaissance; the literature of the eighteenth century in England was grossly personal and abusive; the political writing of the beginning of this century was very personal; and a close investigation would show that the habits of the press and of politicians have not grown worse, but better, in the lapse of time.

It is very interesting to watch the progress of Disraeli's relations with Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, in going through these letters. In order to assist the reader it may be worth while to give a little "brief" on the subject. At page 6 he is "introduced (April 28, 1832,) by particular desire to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, a pretty little woman, a flirt and a rattle; indeed, gifted with a volubility I should think unequalled, and of which I can convey no idea. She told me she liked 'silent, melancholy men.' I told her that I *had no doubt of it.*" That was not just the best beginning for a romance, or even for a marriage; but sometimes marriage begins "with a little aversion." At page 100 we get the announcement of Wyndham Lewis's sudden death (March, 1838), with the cautious remark as to the widow, "She is, of course, at present extremely overwhelmed," etc. At page 110 things have improved, and Disraeli is evidently advancing; for in June, "I have got a gold (Coronation) medal given me as M.P., but I have presented it to Mrs. W. L.," an omen of what is coming. At page 112 (July, 1838), Disraeli, with old Lord Rolle, is the only guest at Mrs. Lewis's house to see the review in Hyde Park; and it is obvious that affairs are approaching the usual crisis. At page 134 (August, 1839), a decorous period having elapsed, "our marriage is fixed for Wednesday." And thereafter, all through the letters, there is a continual strain of pride in Mary Anne, of confidence in her, of interest in her pleasures, of satisfaction at her social triumphs, and of pleasure in her society. So it continued till the end of her days, and he mourned her ceaselessly. "I may commit many follies in life," he wrote in May, 1833, "but I never intend to marry for love, which I am sure is a guarantee of infelicity." Whether he married for love or not, he certainly had felicity as far as the world knows; and most women, at least, will wish to believe that he did so in spite of his protestations, which were probably mere humbug.

EXPERIENCE teaches us that there are few subjects so fascinating as amateur medicine. Given a man, or a woman, with a good lively chronic disorder of respectable character and learned name, not fatal but troublesome, and you can always count him, or her, in for a medical conversation of any length. Proof positive of the fascinating character of amateur medicine is to be found in the endless variety of patent medicines all swallowed eagerly by people who are treating their own cases in their own way; and in the large popular literature devoted to the science of health, with very little direct effect that one can see, except perhaps to stimulate the demand for more patent medicines. To gratify those who may be eager to acquire new information and try fresh experiments with their probably overtaxed systems, there are some volumes recently published that can be recommended. First we have "Gout, and its relations to diseases of the Liver and Kidneys," by Robson Roose, M.D., whose name reads like a joke, but is no doubt a serious piece of nomenclature. It is dedicated to Sir William Gull, which gives it a respectable air at once. Most people, that is most amateurs, are of opinion that gout is a disease of the legs, superinduced (they generally get as far as superinduced in their scientific terminology) by indulgence in too much port wine and the general pleasures of the table. That is, to a certain extent, true no doubt; but Dr. Roose says, "I am fully convinced that functional disorder of the liver underlies the majority of gouty manifestations, and that the kidneys are only secondarily implicated." On the subject of wine as a cause of gout, this medical gentleman has some consolatory remarks. He says:—

It would seem that alcohol, taken in the form of brandy, whiskey, gin, etc., cannot be regarded as a cause of gout, inasmuch as in spirit-drinking countries the disease is almost unknown. The immoderate use, however, of distilled spirits is a common cause of disease of the liver and kidneys; and where gouty predisposition exists, any habit which tends to damage the kidneys must augment the constitutional disorder.

It is the old story: "Put the little cuss into fits, and then send for me; I'm a stunner on fits." This book is cheap, and may be recommended to any man who has a good family physician to remedy the student's mistakes.

The other volume is more likely to be generally read. It contains a good deal of very sensible information. It treats of "The Diseases of Sedentary and Advanced Life," and the author is Dr. Fothergill. About half the diseases of advancing life might either be prevented or postponed

by attention to rules of health ; and certainly ignorance is sharply punished. Dr. Fothergill treats of early life, adult life, and advanced life, and it is to persons of advanced age or of sedentary life that the book commends itself. It is not purely a technical work, and may therefore be easily understood by the constituency for which it is intended. A man who takes too little exercise, or who is advancing in life, might do well to keep it by him constantly. The advice given is the advice of common sense : for medical remedies consult the physician always. Gout is treated sensibly and clearly. The diseases of the liver and kidneys, of the nervous system, of the circulatory organs, obesity, all the troubles of old age, are dealt with in a necessarily brief, but eminently practical way. The book has one great merit : it is not alarming, and may be read without any aggravation of symptoms. One feels that one would be doing a kindness in putting this book into the hands of any man who needs to read it, and who has sense enough at once to send for a doctor and obey him implicitly. It is sending too late for the doctor that is the serious mistake in the diseases attendant on sedentary life and old age.

RECENTLY, in dealing with Madame Mohl's Memoirs, attention was called to the interesting character of many of the reminiscences. It can hardly be too late to refer to some of them in this issue of quite a new character. How great a power the goddesses of the *salons* exercised may be read in such books as George Eliot's "Essays," in the Journals of the Ampères, on the lives and reminiscences of Madame de Staël, Madame Récamier, and Madame Mohl. Miss O'Meara, in Madame Mohl's life, says:—

When Paris had got rid of the guillotine and washed itself clean of blood, and had begun to breathe and to thirst for pleasure after tasting pain in its most hideous and terrifying forms, Napoleon arrived, a hero and a demi-god, to rejoice the cowed and suffering people, and Madame Récamier rose like a vision of grace and sweetness, to gladden and enchant them. To see this lovely woman dance the shawl dance with the voluptuous grace of a Greek beauty intoxicated them like new wine. Wherever she went the crowd rushed and pushed to see her. Even in church they stood up on chairs to get a glimpse of her. The hero who was being feted and worshipped by the whole nation came to pay his court to this reigning beauty, and the beauty snubbed him. This snub increased considerably the splendour of her position ; but she paid dearly for it. Napoleon never forgave it. When he was Master of Europe, Madame Récamier's rebuff rankled in his wounded vanity, and he pursued her with a malignant spite which is in itself a striking testimony to the influence of Woman in France.

The straits to which men of science are often put, when young and unknown, are familiar to all readers. M. Mohl, like Thiers and Hugo and Fauci and dozens of other famous men, had his experience of the *res angusta domi*. Miss O'Meara says:—

When an old and comparatively rich man he used to relate to M. Antoine d'Abbadie how he had learned to spend exactly five sous a day to his breakfast. He invested in a sack of potatoes, which he kept in a closet off his room ; every morning Madame Felix boiled him a dishful of these, which he ate *en salade* with a sausage and a hunch of bread. This was the only meal he took at home. He was in constant request among his friends, and he had a dress-coat, which enabled him to accept their invitations to dinner every day. One day it occurred to him what should he do if any accident should happen to his coat. "Many a time," he says, relating these reminiscences to Madame d'Abbadie,— "Many a time when putting on that coat I have shuddered at the mere thought of what must become of me if any mishap befell it. For years that coat was an income to me."

There is a story somewhere of five Spanish gentlemen in reduced circumstances who had only one cloak among them. The others had gone to pawn. They managed to get exercise by wearing it one at a time, so that each had his exercise and his public appearance at certain hours.

There is a very touching picture of the death of Châteaubriand in this volume which it is very difficult to read without softening. The poet and Madame Récamier had been friends—at one time probably they were lovers, and all through life the friendship continued in that touching and tender way which seems possible only among the finer-natured of the French, and among no other people.

Châteaubriand's health had been failing for some time, and when it was evident that the end was drawing near, Madame Mohl asked Madame Récamier to come and stay with her so that she might be within reach of her old friend at all hours. She came and remained there three days. She used to sit for hours in his room, her blind but still beautiful eyes turned towards the dying man with a yearning gaze that was indescribably touching. The tone of his voice was her only guide to his state ; by it she knew whether he was suffering or not. Never before had she felt the loss of sight so bitterly. "Tell me how he looks," she would say to Madame Mohl. "Does he look often at me ? Does he seem glad when I come in ? Does he seem in pain ?" She was present to the end, and knelt beside him when he breathed his last.

Surely that is a most touching picture ; 'tis a tragedy, one thinks, as all the past rises, showing the Poet worshipped by all France and much of Europe, and the Beauty sitting enthroned in the very majesty of social dominance ; and then the end,—old, blind, poor, sad, and almost alone, watching each other die ! She survived him about a year, and carried away with her the memories of a brilliant and beautiful, if not very useful life.

M. J. G.

### LIFE'S EPITOME.

#### I. HEAVEN.

In mellow sunlight slept the silent dell ;  
The wind was still ; across the dozing grass  
I heard the airy step of summer pass.  
I saw her kiss the saucy pimpernel,  
I heard the rustling sedge and willow tell  
Low in mine ear, her blessing ; lad and lass  
Pledged blushing vows amidst a wealthy mass  
Of daisies, cowslips, and sweet heather-bell.

There ran a whisper through the listening sky :  
"Look up and fear not ; do thy work in joy ;  
Train nerve and sinew in the glad employ  
Of simple souls that neither strive nor cry ;  
Drink happy draughts of love that will not cloy ;  
Life shall not fail thee, for thy God is nigh."

#### II. HELL.

They stand around me, gaunt and pale and gray,  
Those old-world warriors, battle-stained and worn,  
With bloodless hands in countless combats torn,  
And faces, marred in life's unending fray ;  
"Dear brother, welcome home !" they seem to say.  
"We watched around thee on thy cradled morn,  
Smiled at thy griefs, and knew thy joys forlorn,  
Counting each milestone on thy hopeless way.

Have we not fought and failed ? We thought, like thee,  
To tear life's secret from its deep-set home,  
To save fresh souls from sorrow's martyrdom,  
And turn this rugged earth to revelry.  
We too have fought and failed. In solemn glee  
We claim thy kindred soul. Come, brother, come !"

—W. L. COURTNEY, in the February *Fortnightly*.

### A GORGEOUS MANSION.

THE famous house of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, which is more or less typical of the style of house inhabited by the American merchant princes, is a good specimen of over-decoration and lavish profusion of rich material—I speak of the inside only. The entrance-hall is wholly of marble ; the floor is marble mosaic, the walls are of precious polished marble, the seats and tables are of massive marble. The covered atrium of the house has also a mosaic pavement, and is surrounded by red marble pillars capped and bound with bronze ; the walls are partly of marble, partly of fine woodwork, partly hung with Flemish tapestry, and partly panelled with gilded and painted papier-maché work. The staircase is of richly carved wood, and the walls are wainscoted, while above the wainscoting comes more gilded and painted papier-maché panelling. In the midst of all this splendour of material and workmanship the pressed papier-maché looks cheap and paltry. How can the designer have conceived such a combination ? The drawing-room in this house is dazzlingly brilliant. It seems to be full of pillars and tables and pedestals of Mexican onyx with gilt mounts ; the lamps are studded with opalescent and coloured glass *cabochons* ; the chairs are upholstered in the most showy Japanese embroidered silks ; the walls are hung with red Japanese velvet, studded with metal ornaments, stones, and brilliants, which by their dazzling scintillation naturally destroy the effect of a beautiful ceiling painted by Galland. The splendour of this room is barbaric ; it reminds one of the scenery of a fairy piece at the Châtelet Theatre. Throughout this costly house one might continue criticism in the same strain ; everything is too ostentatiously precious ; the magnificence is too lavish ; there is no repose, no dignity, no quiet beauty, the effect of which grows upon you gradually and charms you instead of merely striking you brusquely and imperiously with a shock that lasts but a moment.—THEODORE CHILD, in the February *Fortnightly*.

SIR THOMAS THURTON, who was a fair speaker, on one occasion discussing the subject of eloquence with Curran, assumed an equality which Curran was not willing to concede. He happened to mention a peculiarity of Curran's, that he was not able to speak without requiring something to moisten his lips, stating that he had the advantage of Curran in that respect. "I spoke," said he, "the other night in the House of Commons for five hours, on the Nabob of Oude, and never felt in the least thirsty." "Very remarkable," replied Curran, "for every one agrees that that was the *driest* speech of the session."

## The Week,

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ALDERMAN PEPLER, or any one else who has the courage to plead for justice to a seller of liquor, runs the risk of being himself set down as a friend of the traffic, and perhaps as intemperate. Nevertheless, justice is a virtue essential to the existence of communities, and it is precisely in the case of those against whom a prejudice exists that it is most likely to be violated, and ought therefore to be most jealously guarded. A movement is on foot arbitrarily to take away the licenses of a large number of keepers of hotels or taverns in this city, and thus deprive them of their trade. It emanates, of course, from the partisans of the Scott Act, who, finding that the Act cannot be carried here, seek to compass their end in another way. What have these men done that they should thus be suddenly deprived, without compensation, of their livelihood? The trade which they have been carrying on is one expressly authorized by the State, which receives a revenue from it; and if they have broken no law, what excuse is there for dealing with them as criminals and as men out of the pale not only of mercy, but of justice? Suppose philanthropists were to take it into their heads, as perhaps they reasonably might, that there was too much cornering of grain, and that the number of grain-dealers ought to be diminished, would it be right to turn half the dealers, without compensation, into the street? Nothing is more certain than that, if the supply of licensed houses is reduced below the demand, unlicensed houses, with all their evils, will spring into existence. The tavern-keepers who are deprived of their licenses will not, any more than preachers, starve if they can help it, and see their families starving round them. They will take to the unlicensed trade; and philanthropy, in its haste to reach its goal, will thus call into existence an active criminal class with which it will find no small difficulty in dealing. The surest way of making a man disreputable is to treat him as if he were so, and a trade which is pursued with contumely and injustice, if it cannot be extinguished (as decisive experience has shown that the liquor trade cannot), is sure to become criminal, as, in fact, in districts under Prohibition, the liquor trade has become.

THOSE who ventured to doubt whether Co-education would meet with general acceptance, and prove a great step in advance towards the high education of women, were summarily set down by the advocates of the scheme as reactionary bigots. This was notably the fate of President Wilson, though no man in Canada has shown himself more zealous in promoting the improvement of female education. The practical result, however, seems to show that the misgiving was well founded. There were last year ninety-six women taking the University Examinations, but of these only eleven entered the College, or, in other words, adopted Co-education; and this year the eleven are reduced to ten. And this is after much drumming and agitation on the side of the Co-educationists. The system will educate a few school-teachers, that is all: as regards the general education of women it is a false step, and, instead of advancing, will, by standing in the way of more rational measures, put back the cause.

AN address given by Archdeacon Farrar on his return from the United States to his fellow-prohibitionists in England has been reproduced by Prohibitionist organs here. The Archdeacon is a pulpit orator, and his language, like that of all his class, is, if we may borrow a metaphor from the glass which he refuses to taste, decidedly full-bodied. From what he says it might be supposed that society is sinking into an abyss of moral ruin from which its only chance of being saved was through the superior virtue and the beneficent efforts of the self-styled Temperance party; though in fact society has been very greatly improving in all respects, but particularly with regard to temperance, as the Archdeacon's own exultation over the great and increasing number of total abstainers shows. Dr. Farrar is also endowed with an abundant portion of the crusading spirit and of the crusader's holy readiness to smite unbelievers with the edge of the sword. "The unimpassioned mildness of positive wisdom," he says, "is not enough to damp the proud resistance of carnal teachers: then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, leaps into the fiery chariot, and, shaking loosely the slack reins, drives over the heads of insolent maintainers of evil, bruising their stiff necks under his

burning wheels." Decidedly of the alcohol which has been expelled from the Archdeacon's beverage not a little has passed into his style. It will be a happy day when this momentous question of human diet and all other questions of the same kind pass finally out of the hands of the rhetorical reformer and into the hands of medical science, which calmly investigates, states authoritative results in measured language, and seeks not to crush but to convince. Already it is by the influence of medical science that the real reform has been made. Archdeacon Farrar has been communing with his excellent ally, Neal Dow, and is convinced that Prohibition is a brilliant success in Maine. The number of arrests for drunkenness, he assures his hearers, has been almost indefinitely diminished, and with drunkenness every other form of crime has decreased, while the peace, plenty, prosperity, and happiness of the people demonstrate to every beholder the beneficent effects of the system. It happens that almost simultaneously with the Archdeacon's address there comes into our hands the last annual report of the Warden and officers of the Maine State Prison. From this it appears that the number of committals for drunkenness in 1885 was 1,761, being an increase of 441 over those of the preceding year, and more than double those in a group of Canadian counties exceeding Maine in their aggregate population and not under Prohibition. It also appears that, while the population has been stationary, the number of committals to jail has mounted by a pretty steady increase from 1,548 in 1873 to 3,395 in 1885, there being an increase of 323 in the last year. Under the influence of Prohibition, jails and the expenditure on them were to disappear. Yet "a new jail is in process of erection at Ellsworth, which will, without doubt, be a credit to the county of Hancock." Maine has its share of the general prosperity of the Union, but it is by no means a particularly prosperous State. The pauper rate in the cities is exceptionally large. That the cities, where alone there is much disposition to drink, are infested with low drinking-places, Neal Dow himself bears sorrowful witness. The Archdeacon's attention has not been called to the failure of Prohibition in Massachusetts, or to the present aspect of the experiment in Vermont and Iowa. He holds up American temperance as a proof of the advantages of what he assumes to be the American system over the British; but only a fraction of the American people is under Prohibition of any kind, and the general temperance of the people in the rural districts is a proof that the school, the church, and the teachings of Medical Science are the best instruments of reform.

THE case of Sir Charles Dilke is a most deplorable one. By means of great intellectual gifts he had raised himself to a high position in the State, and bade fair to make his mark in the history of the country; but from this exalted position the most shameful vice has suddenly hurled him for ever. For it is hardly credible that the disgrace can ever be quite washed away. Colonel Valentine Baker, it is true, is the idol of the English people; but he is a soldier, the lustre of whose bravery has hidden his offence, which, moreover, bad as it was, was not of the repulsive character of Sir Charles Dilke's. In spite of the evident laxity in some circles of society in England, the heart of the nation is still, we trust, sufficiently sound to disable him from political life. True it is that there is no greatness without morality: without this the greatest intellect cannot command the respect of the simplest. A Napoleon may astonish the world for a day, and compel a temporary homage; but nothing of his fame endures save what is of moral worth.

AS to the example of profligacy nearer home, exposed in the *Globe* of the 10th, it seems to us that the first thing to be done is to find out and publish far and wide the name of the man, whose letter is an outrage not only on the young lady to whom it was addressed but also on all decent society. The number of his post-office box in Montreal is known, and it surely cannot be difficult to ascertain who is the holder of that box. But the post-office authorities plead that "it is a difficult matter to interfere with private rights!"—a plea to which we should reply that a criminal has no private rights that the Government is bound to respect—he has no more right of concealment in this case than would have a would-be murderer; whose crime could not be worse than that attempted by this protected criminal, while his name would be public property. This man's name, at all events, ought to be given to public execration and contempt; that would be, at least, some vindication of justice, if no other be possible.

SOON after the Queen's accession she made an attempt to control the selection of her own Ladies and Bedchamber-Women, but she had to give way when the statesmen of the day declared that the principal attendants on the constitutional monarch must be in sympathy with the Ministry. Now that we have the great Whig ladies refusing places in the Queen's



Household, it may be a fit opportunity to reconsider whether this great constitutional principle is to continue to hold. Manifestly the character of the Queen's Ministry is changing; is the character of the Queen's Household always to change with it? The Ministry now includes a working stone-mason; there are a dozen or so other workmen, besides the Parnellites, in the House, any of whom may become Ministers; and if this sort of thing is to go further, the attendants on Her Majesty that will be most in sympathy with such a Ministry may, perhaps, come to be washerwomen. Mr. Parnell has refused to enter the Queen's Government; but, perhaps, Ireland may yet be represented in it by attaching to Her Majesty's person some distinguished charwoman of the daughters of Erin.

THE feeling against the bestowal of titles by the Imperial Government on Colonial politicians is not one of a radical or revolutionary kind. It arises from the conviction that in a society like ours feudal titles are altogether out of place, that they exercise no really Conservative influence, but rather have the reverse effect, and that the policy of granting them is totally mistaken. They teach the Colonial politician to look for his reward not to the approbation of his own people, which must be sought by genuine service, and is awarded with a knowledge of his career, but to the success of backstairs solicitation in a quarter where his real character is unknown. The most high-minded of our public men, such as Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake, have declined knighthood, and the judgment implied in their refusal ought to be conclusive. That such gimerackery binds the Colony more closely to the Mother Country is a notion with which British statesmen seem to have been indoctrinated, but which everybody in the Colony knows to be perfect nonsense. Flunkeyism is not loyalty or affection. There was a special objection to the additional title which the other day was conferred upon Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles, as Commissioner, is in the position of an ambassador from the Colony to England. His duty is to represent the interests of the Colony in Downing Street, and to protect them if they are likely to be injured by any act of the Imperial Government. For this purpose his personal independence of the Home Government is evidently essential. What would be thought of any other Ambassador who should receive favours from a Government with which he had been sent to negotiate? The case of a chief of commerce who has unmistakably done some great work is at least different from that of the politician: the service rendered by him is genuine, whether a title be its most appropriate reward or not.

THE London riots, by revealing the existence of an idle and dangerous class, have naturally given birth to proposals of emigration on a large scale. Now, let Canada beware. The flummery talked in England by Canadian politicians, especially when they are in quest of titles, has created among the English very false impressions, both of our capacity for absorbing their pauperism and of our willingness to receive it. They have been made to believe that we shall be thankful for anything that they may be so good as to dump upon us, and that whoever is sent here is sure at once to find employment. The offscourings of the city population discharged upon our shores would be a most intolerable pest and nuisance; and against this infliction we have now to be on our guard. Female Emigration is also a subject on which special vigilance is required. It appears to be largely in the hands of the philanthropic societies, whose agents have gained control over it, and, though nominally engaged in attending to the spiritual wants of the women, are alleged to be in fact regular emigration agents. Some of the emigrants, as a correspondent, writing from practical experience, assures us, have been women of bad character, and such as could only taint this colony by their presence, while others have been diseased or inebriates. Five women from the Church of England penitentiary in Kent were sent, we are told, to Halifax last summer. This matter requires the attention of the Government, if the Government means to hold itself responsible for emigration.

FROM the riots in London our Protectionists are drawing inferences against Free Trade. The Free Traders might, with as much reason, draw inferences against Protection from the small-pox at Montreal. It is evident from the conduct of the mob that it was drawn not from decent artisans out of work so much as from the rowdy and criminal population, with which a city of four millions necessarily abounds. London is not one of those manufacturing centres in which foreign competition would be most severely felt. But suppose such riots to take place in a manufacturing district, can anybody suppose that the distress would be traceable to the Repeal of the Corn Laws, or that it would be relieved by their re-enactment and by raising the price of bread? Is England the only country in which disturbances take place? Is there nothing of the kind in France

and Spain? Were the Pittsburg riots and the Molly Maguire outrages caused by the American tariff? The London riots are a very serious affair; but what they denote is, not that Free Trade is a failure, but that Government is falling into contempt. This unfortunately is the fact, and to redeem Government from the contempt into which it has fallen nobody can be less fitted, in spite of his fatal persuasiveness, than Mr. Gladstone, whose thirst for popularity is the principal source of the present calamities and dangers. Hyndman, the Socialist leader, when called to account, pleads that he has been no more an incendiary than Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain. There is too much plausibility in his plea.

THE British workman wants work, but the object of the Socialist is pillage and an immediate division of property. In the late demonstration in London, when the workmen had accomplished what they met together for—had shown their numbers, held their meeting, and passed their resolutions,—they dispersed; but the lead having been taken, as is usually the case with such movements, by demagogues and anarchists, who did not disperse, riot soon followed. The workmen had nothing to do with the rioting, even on the first day, except as curious spectators: the rioting was all through the work of anarchists, roughs, and ex-convicts. Yet the ringleaders have not been arrested. So far from that, a party of them was afterwards received by Mr. Gladstone's Secretary, who "conveyed to them a courteous statement from Mr. Gladstone to the effect that but for a prior and unavoidable engagement he would have taken pleasure in listening personally to their statements." If a mob may with impunity march through the streets of London wrecking property, while parley is held by the Government with the demagogues at its head, it can only be because the chief demagogues are in the Government.

THE French Republic has shown on more than one occasion that it is workable, but the signs are that it is now approaching an unusually dangerous crisis. Its fundamental weakness—the paucity of commanding minds thrown up by its political system—has long been evident: the electors appear to be afraid to return representatives to the Legislature who, by strength of character or intellect, might prove dangerous to existing order, and consequently the Government has not for many years been in the hands of men with force enough even for self-preservation. The business of Government has ruined the reputation of every statesman that has had part in it: of the countless Ministries of the Republic not one prominent member has been able to preserve himself from political ruin. How, then, with such general imbecility can the State be preserved when threatened with disaster? Not by such a Ministry as is now in power, whose members are chiefly Radical faddists and quacks. The Government alienates all moderate men by harassing and threatening the Church and requiring the the army of civil employés—of whom there are five hundred thousand, mostly Orleanist at heart—to support it (not, be it observed, the Republic), while the Legislature comes within a few votes of granting an amnesty to all criminals; and one hare-brained deputy seriously proposes to legalize lynch law for murder! These are bad signs; they display an unsoundness of mind at a moment when extraordinary soundness is needed. A story, too, comes from St. Quentin that starving workmen are in full revolt and are erecting street barricades; threats are hinted against the Orleans Princes, and profound distrust in the stability of the Republic on the part of those that should be best informed is shown by the proposal of the ex-Premier, M. Brisson, to expel them. The Hour seems about to strike; will the Man be ready? He is nowhere discernible at present.

It is quite understandable that Russia, seeing her policy thwarted by the creation of an independent Bulgaria, may, in order to thwart Austria, wish to create an alliance between herself, Turkey, and England; but that is not possible while Lord Rosebery continues the policy of Lord Salisbury in the Balkan Peninsula. For the policy of Lord Salisbury was essentially an anti-Russian policy. In successfully maintaining the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, and bringing about an alliance between the new kingdom and Turkey, the English Government has not only barred Russia from Constantinople, but has also converted that barrier into a Turkish outpost. The whole Bulgarian army is now bound to fight, under Turkish officers, whenever the Ottoman Empire may be assailed, thus shutting Russian officers out of Bulgarian service, and destroying Russia's sole chance of regaining in Bulgaria any portion of her lost influence. This is plainly a victory for English diplomacy: Russia has been thoroughly beaten with her own peculiar weapon; an unexpected result of her late intrigues in Bulgaria, at which she is by no means pleased. And accordingly she refuses to sanction or to recognize the settlement come to; which, however, the other Powers have ratified and will sustain.

WE have always been much inclined to the opinion that the real aim of Russia in Asia is not the conquest of India but of Persia. The Russian Empire, both in Europe and Asia, is landlocked: it is stifled for want of an air-hole seaward. Driven back from the Mediterranean by English policy, Russia is cut off by Persia and India from the Indian Ocean. Access to the sea—a breathing place—at some point along that vast stretch of continent she must some day have: no visible power can prevent it. And where, setting aside Constantinople, is it most likely to be? Her soldiers talk loudly of the conquest of India; but it may be doubted if that be not a feint devised by her diplomats. They know very well that their chance of conquering India is little better than their chance of conquering Europe. They have not been able to master even the two or three petty nationalities in the Balkan Peninsula; how then can they hope to subdue the dozen nations—several of them highly warlike—that stand behind England in India? The attack on Afghanistan was a step in their advance, but the advance is not in the direction of India. It is well, no doubt, to put this part of the Empire in a state of thorough defence; but when the line of defence is complete, it may be found that the attack will be made in a totally different quarter. Persia, not India, is, it seems to us, the goal aimed at. An Indian official, Mr Claude Vincent, writing in the February *Contemporary Review* an account of a recent journey to India through Persia, has a few words on Persian politics. From its position, he says, the country has an important part to play in the great struggle for supremacy in Asia between Russia and England. The vigorous, determined policy of Russia, always pursuing one end through a variety of means, has made Russian counsels supreme at Teheran as they are at Constantinople. Russia is feared, if not loved. England, though respected, is not only not feared, but is looked upon as an ally of dubious fidelity. We do not even condescend to the little graces of diplomacy, dear to the Oriental mind, in which Russia is profuse. We give no decorations, and present no swords of honour or jewelled snuff-boxes. Nevertheless, our interest in Persia is great, for our Indian Government telegraph line traverses the country from Teheran to Bushire. . . . And our prospective interest is greater. It is an avowed object of Russian diplomacy to secure a port on the Persian Gulf, and it would seem as if she might make a great step forward in that direction before many years are past. The Shah is nearly sixty years old, and his heir is his third son, a man of poor capacity, deep in the toils of Russia. It is the universally-expressed opinion that the vigorous Zill-i-Sultan will not submit to effacement without making a bold bid for the throne. [The Zill-i-Sultan is the oldest son in point of birth, but not the heir, his mother not having been of royal blood. He is Governor of Ispahan and of all the southern provinces, and has the reputation of being, after the Shah, the most capable and energetic man in the kingdom.] He has organized a small but efficient army of his own, and has ample financial resources. A civil war would be Russia's opportunity. By placing the third son, the Waliyad-Sultan, on the throne, and suppressing the Zill-i-Sultan, she might dictate her own terms. These terms the writer surmises to be the surrender of the remaining Caspian provinces, and of a slice of the Province of Khorassan, on the western frontier of Afghanistan. Herat would then be completely outflanked; but the purpose of outflanking Herat, it seems to us, is not likely to be merely the acquisition of a few provinces, but rather the control of the whole Persian territory.

THE following letter from Palmerston to Sir Henry Bulwer, published in the Greville Memoirs, shows how the great English Foreign Secretary played his rôle at a time when France was disposed to bully England: "My dear Bulwer,—Notwithstanding the mysterious threatening with which Thiers has favoured us, I still hold to my belief that the French Government will be too wise and prudent to make war, and various things which come to me from different quarters confirm me in that belief. Besides, bullies seldom execute the threats they deal in, and men of trick and cunning are not always men of desperate resolves. But if Thiers should again hold to you the language of menace, however indistinctly and vaguely shadowed out, pray retort upon him to the full extent of what he may say to you, and, with that skill of language which I know you to be the master of, convey to him, in the most friendly and inoffensive manner possible, that if France throws down the gauntlet we shall not refuse to pick it up; and that if she begins a war, she will to a certainty lose her ships, colonies, and commerce before she sees the end of it; that her army of Algiers will cease to give her anxiety, and that Mehemet Ali will just be chucked into the Nile. I wish you had hinted at these topics when Thiers spoke to you; I invariably do so when either Guizot or Bourguency begins to swagger, and I observe that it always acts as a sedative."

M. FRANCISQUE SARCEY relates the following story which he had from the lips of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps: A number of diplomatists of different nationalities were assembled in a London drawing-room in the year 1872. A Russian politician of high rank having made some remarks to a German personage respecting the five milliards which France had been compelled to pay, the latter, instead of replying, turned to an English diplomatist who was present, and said with a laugh: "It is you who will restore them to France." "How?" exclaimed the Englishman; "what do you mean?" "I mean what I say; you will pay the money within fifty years." The Englishman looked up for some explanation, and the German diplomatist asked: "How many English ships pass every year through the Suez Canal?" "And the German," adds M. Sarcey, "spoke the truth; for, since that date, the French shareholders have already received more than a milliard, eighty per cent. of which has come out of English pockets."

FOR some reason or other the Prince of Wales is everywhere a favourite with lads. At Birmingham the schoolboys gave him the heartiest welcome, and at the recent opening of Parliament he was at no point so lustily cheered as when passing the Westminster Boys' corner. His Royal Highness invariably returns such unconventional greetings in a familiar, jovial style that quite convinces each lad that the Heir-Apparent is a personal friend of his. Apparently this feeling of intimacy on the part of the boys extends itself to the Prince's daughters, for, after the passing of the carriage containing Princess Louise of Wales, her father, and her brothers, one precocious admirer of beauty ejaculated warmly, "Doocid fine girl, that!" an opinion that was instantly confirmed by such of his schoolmates as were within ear-shot, with the exception of one boy, who discounted the young Princess's worth by boldly declaring that she wasn't "a patch on her mother."

THE contention of the Republican Senators in the dispute over the refusal of the President to furnish his reasons for the removal of officials seems to be that they have a right to seek information of any department of the Government; that all information, whether on paper or by parole, in possession of any department is just as much the property of the Senate as of the Executive: there is no secret in the Government that can be protected from legislative supervision. They, therefore, have passed resolutions requiring the President to do this and that, and the President with equal right has passed other resolutions, in his own mind, to do nothing of the kind. And both sets of resolutions are equally valid.

THE action of the U. S. Senate in passing the Bill for the admission of the southern half of Dakota as a State is hardly in keeping with the high character of that body. The division of the territory and erection of the one-half into a State seems to have been entirely the work of office-seekers; and the sanction of the Senate was a purely partisan one, all the affirmative votes save one being Republican—all the negative, Democrat. Of course, this result will be reversed in the Democratic House of Representatives, and then, perhaps, the question of the division of the territory will be submitted to a vote of the people of all Dakota, who have never yet been consulted in a constitutional way.

WHEN the new Bishop of Manchester was Bishop of Melbourne he was once asked, during the dry season, to direct his clergy to read the prayer for rain; but he refused to do anything of the sort, and pointed out that as the people knew by the ordinary course of nature that there was a dry season regularly every year, it was their business to store up for use the extra water which Heaven sent them in the rainy season. It showed, he contended, a very defective idea of the purpose of prayer if it was thought that the Almighty should be supplicated to repair their own deliberate neglect by disturbing the course of the seasons.

PERHAPS the excitement incident to revolutionary changes in England has, by arousing feeling in other directions, awakened conscience on the subject of the idols manufactured by Birmingham for the heathen: at any rate Birmingham is apprehensive. The Hindoos have for long been complaining of the poor quality of this manufacture, and it is now feared by Birmingham that if honest work cannot by some means get done, America or some other Christian country may cut in on this profitable industry.

WHEN Thebaw arrived at Madras, the colonel that brought him over requested the acting Chief Secretary of the Governor, a grave, business-like Aberdonian, to give him a receipt for the party. "By all means," he said; "hand me a list of them." There was no list, but one was immediately prepared with the help of a pencil and a scrap of paper, and ran as follows: "One king, two queens, thirteen maids of honour," and so on.

## 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.

## CHRISTIANITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—“C.” asks in your last—“Can ‘B.’ produce a single instance out of the whole range of the Greek literature in which *oinos* means anything but a fermented liquor?” Supposing the New Testament to be within that range, I quote Matt. ix. 17, “Neither do men put new *oinos* into old bottles, . . . but they put new *oinos* into new bottles,” also the parallel passages in Mark and Luke. The reason for putting new unfermented wine into new skin bottles is evident. In Rev. vi. 6, *oinos* is applied even to the grape itself, which probably was unfermented: “See that those hurt not the oil and the *oinos*.” So far as my limited knowledge of Greek literature extends, I would suppose *oinos*, like *yayin* in Hebrew, to be a generic term, embracing all the varied drinks made from the grape.

“B.’s” argument only seems to exhibit in a marked way the antagonism between his Prohibition principles and the practical teaching of Christ.” Better wait till “B.” has avowed Prohibition. (“A.” will please accept the same advice.) Abstainers are not necessarily Prohibitionists. But what argument? The wine of Cana, fermented or unfermented, surely has no connection with Prohibition or antagonism to it. No one supposes that it was prohibited. Is it that the “moral suasion” in the woe pronounced by our Saviour against putting stumbling-blocks in others’ paths is antagonistic to Prohibition? If this be “C.’s” meaning, impartial observation leads me to say that, instead of antagonism between moral suasion and Prohibition, I find Prohibitionists our most ardent moral suasionists; while the public efforts, at least, of our liberal temperance friends exhibit nothing but antagonism to “purists” and to Prohibitionists.

Referring to Paul’s scruples about eating meat, when his example would thereby lead a brother to destruction, “C.” says: “We are not concerned here with scruples of any kind.” Sorry indeed am I for it. It is the old question repeated—“Am I my brother’s keeper?” Cain thought he had the best of the argument here even with his Maker.

And again, “I am no more bound to abstain from wine for fear somebody should become a drunkard than I am bound to abstain from meat for fear somebody should become a glutton;” or, let me add, “than I am bound to stay in the house all day, lest my children should go out after me and get lost!” As though there was any comparison between the two! Both “A.” and “C.” seem to “shudder” at that most “nauseous” prevalent (*universal* among abstainers), and desolating vice—gluttony! In view of this *tremendous* evil, would it not be wise for us all to keep as far from it as possible, by entire abstinence from beverages that encourage gluttony by provoking appetite, and by aiding the digestion of overloaded stomachs? I find by this course that I escape all temptation to that *horrible* crime; and for that reason I would recommend a trial of the plan to my liberal temperance friends, who are “shuddering” at the evil. Long experience of the plan has saved me from all fear in the matter.

“A.’s” logic is as illogical as it is clever when he would set expediency *versus* law, the former being a temporary suspension of law. Supposing, however, his contention correct, what law is it that enjoins fermented wine, any more than fermented preserves or vinegar? Because milk sours by natural law, are we obliged to drink sour milk? Must we gulp down rotten liquor any more than eat rotten meat or mouldy bread, simply because it, like them, is a creature of God by natural law? When I see danger in the use of alcohol—danger to myself or to others through the force of example—I find both law and expediency (which is only another *law*) coincide in demanding abstinence from its use, especially when it is only a needless gratification. If Paul could say of meat, “neither if we eat are we the better, nor if we eat not are we the worse,” how much more may we say this of alcoholic beverages! The expediency in Paul’s case, lest he should offend a brother, and destroy with his meat any for whom Christ died—this expediency is a law, an *abiding* law, in harmony with all other divine laws. The circumstances to which the law applies may be changed, but the law itself is not changed. It is no other than the eternal law of love.

Just one point more. “A.” reasons thus skilfully:—“its scope” (abstinence) “is much more comprehensive than the laws against stealing or killing; these never pretending to prevent either, by doing away with things which may be stolen, or persons who may be killed.” If “A.” would leave his bank bills, his silver and gold, jewellery, etc., all round the house, thus putting temptation in the way of his household servants, would not the police magistrate tell him that he was the greater sinner of the two, if one of his servants should be brought into the court for stealing? Apply this, if you will, to either abstinence or Prohibition. None but an insane man—and even such should not be excepted—would say that intoxicating drinks are not a temptation, and a needless one. God has not put them in our way. Christ did not do so at Cana. “God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man.” We put them in our own paths, and in the paths of our children and neighbours. “Woe unto the world because of offences,” etc. B.

## BRITAIN’S LATEST FISHERY CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—I am glad to observe that the *Montreal Herald* has taken up this subject with spirit and ability, and with a full consciousness of the

irreparable mischief about to be inflicted upon one of the most important and productive industries of the Dominion. “It is a hundred times more important,” says the *Herald*, “and more pressing than any of the paltry party squabbles which usually occupy the Ottawa mind; for once done this wrong can never be undone—under the British flag.”

I have no late returns immediately at hand to indicate the annual production of the Dominion deep sea fisheries. The latest I have give them, in conjunction with those of Newfoundland, at about \$20,000,000 in 1881, or about double the mean annual value of the United States sea fisheries, and very nearly equal in value to the whole produce of the British European sea fisheries. Taking the entire annual produce of Newfoundland waters, including the Banks, the Gulf, the Labrador, and the shore fisheries, the total annual catch, including that of the United States as well as of France, cannot fall far short of from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000. All this property, with the exception of that taken upon the Banks, and for the securing of which recourse must be had by all alike to the bait and ice reserves of the harbours and creeks of Newfoundland, is drawn annually from the waters of the Dominion and Newfoundland, and the latter countries have to share the foreign markets which consume it in competition with the more favourably-placed produce of their rivals: in the one case of a duty which excludes the British produce from one market, and in the other of a bounty which excludes it from another, and undersells it in a third.

Now, this is the industry and the property which, by a stroke of the pen, the British Government is about to transfer solely and entirely to France, together with an insular possession, as I understand, in the Pacific Ocean. And for what? In order that one or two individuals may have a privilege conceded to them upon the West Coast of Newfoundland, of speculating in mining claims, by a foreign country which has merely assumed the right to make the concession; and which privilege might have been enjoyed by these speculators long ago, had they only had the pluck and the means to defy and contest the validity of these unwarranted assumptions.

“But,” says the reader, “the Legislature of Newfoundland will first have to pass upon the result of this Convention, and will doubtless repudiate it, as it did that of the Convention of 1856,” a convention “ostensibly founded on the give-and-take principle” (as is this later one), “but in which the French negotiators” (as in this one) “astutely managed to secure the lion’s share of the taking.”\* But the Legislature of Newfoundland is not in 1886 what it was in 1856. A year or two before that the principle of responsibility to the public was conferred upon it. A year or two before the latter period that system of responsibility was wiped out by Sir William Whiteway’s Act in amendment of the so-called “Legislative Disabilities Bill.” In those days there were men of considerable ability in the Legislature, men well-informed, of broad statesmanlike views, and of very considerable experience and influence. In the present Legislature there are none of them, nor any of the same character. A very low grade of intelligence and experience, unfortunately, marks the members of the Legislature of the present day. Even the Legislative Council is not exempt from this characteristic, not of mediocrity merely, but of absolute inferiority. It is safe to say that the one or two wirepullers who are their masters, who pay them for their votes and services with paltry magistracies and cheap clerkships, which they may now hold with their seats in the Legislature, will manipulate the votes of this array of dummies in their own interests, and those interests point in the direction of mining and other patents on the West Coast, and probable governorships of some unknown islands of the Pacific, provided they are disappointed nearer home and their compatriots “will have none of them.”

Let me say that there need be no doubt as to this abject concurrence of the Legislature of Newfoundland, as the result of this manipulation, in regard to this all-important question. There is, therefore, no time to be lost; already the Legislature of Newfoundland is in session, and in all probability the question is already on the point of being determined there. Sir Ambrose Shea, the Leader of the Opposition, and the only man competent to take in the full force and meaning of the concessions, is still in England looking for a Governorship. A certain very influential personage in Newfoundland more than once expressed his hope that Newfoundland might pass into the possession of France, and that the British standard floating at Signal Hill should give place to the tricolour of France. I am not sure that the feeling is not largely shared by others there. Need I say any more as to the urgency of Canada’s looking out for her own interests without a moment’s delay? WYNTOUN.

WHEN the Czar Nicholas was eighteen years old he spent two days in Berlin, where he saw Princess Charlotte, two years younger, and of a delicate beauty that at once attracted him. She, however, showed no signs of reciprocating his affections. On the evening before his departure he sat next to the Princess at dinner. “I shall leave to-morrow,” he suddenly remarked. She did not show any surprise, but quickly answered: “We shall all be sorry that you leave us so soon. Cannot your departure be delayed?” “That depends on you.” “How so?” asked the Princess. The Prince now declared his love, somewhat to her embarrassment, as she thought he would be overheard. As a pledge of her love he asked for the ring she wore, suggesting that no one would notice if she took it off; and she, pressing it into a piece of bread, pushed it towards his plate. The ring, however, was not hers, but belonged to her governess, who had received it of the Empress of Russia. And in taking it off to give it to the Prince, she read for the first time on the inside of the ring the inscription, “Empress of Russia.”

\* Pedley’s Newfoundland. Longmans, Green, Longmans, and Co. London: 1863. P. 452.

RONDEAU: FOR OUR LOVE'S SAKE.

For our Love's sake I bid thee stay,  
Sweet, ere the hours flee away,  
Beneath the old acacia tree  
That waves its blossoms quiveringly,  
And think awhile of early May:

Of how the months have fled away,  
And sunrise hour turned twilight gray,  
While we have suffered smilingly  
For our Love's sake.

It may not be—that which we pray  
For tearfully—but dare not say.  
And yet if, sweet, it may not be,  
We still may suffer silently  
Watching our sunlight fade away,  
For our Love's sake.

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

NIAGARA IN WINTER.

NOR simile nor metaphor avail!  
All imagery vanishes, device  
Dies in thy presence, wondrous dream of ice!  
Ice-bound I stand, my face is pinched and pale;  
Before such silent majesty I fail,  
Sink low on this snow-lichened slab of gneiss,  
Shut out the gleaming mass that can entice,  
Enchain, enchant; but in whose light I quail!

While I from under frozen lashes peer,  
My thoughts fly back and take a homeward course.  
How dear to dwell in sweet placidity!  
Instead of these colossal crystals, see  
The slender icicles of some fairy force,\*  
Or break the film upon some English mere!

SERANUS.

MR. FROUDE'S "OCEANA."—III.

THOSE who are old enough to remember vividly the interest taken in the earlier books which dealt with the Colonies will find in Mr. Froude's book a great advance in the conditions of discussion. Dr. Russell, who came out with the Prince of Wales in 1860, discussed many Colonial questions, especially the question of defence. Poor Eliot Warburton, who died with the rest on board an ill-fated steamer bound for Australia (I forget the name at this moment), gave us also a brief volume on Colonial affairs. Then followed Sir Charles Dilke's "Greater Britain," which was much the best book of its kind ever written; and Hepworth Dixon's "New America," which was certainly lively. In these earlier books many questions were started which have since been settled; and the reader of them now would find himself very much in advance of the books. Mr. Froude's book pulses with present interest. His topics are all living. His "future" is really future, not past as in the case of the older books. And the "Colonial Question" he discusses is the question now living and moving the Colonial world, though not very deeply.

One is tempted very much to dwell upon and to quote many of Mr. Froude's descriptive passages, which seem to us to have a freshness and an artistic perfection quite remarkable. Just one weak yielding to this venial sin may be permitted before one goes straight to the purely political heart of his subject. It is a brief picture of the home of Sir George Grey in New Zealand—Sir George Grey\* being the only man in the British Empire who has ever become the Premier of a colony in which he had been the Imperial Governor:—

He purchased an island from the [New Zealand] Government, and built a handsome house there. Before his door he constructed a causeway or quay running into the sea, where coasting steamers can lie alongside. He planted every tree that he knew of in any part of the world which had a chance of growing there. He laid out a garden where, among orange-groves and figs and pears the choicest hot-house flowers blossom carelessly, having been once introduced. Into the interior of his little kingdom he brought elk, red deer, fallow deer, roe, wild hog, and wallaby. He has wild turkeys there and wild peacocks—anything and everything. He engaged men whom he knew and could depend on to manage his farms and woods, his sheep and cattle, his own grounds and gardens. He settled them with their families in substantial houses; and in democratic New Zealand he established a patriarchal monarchy, held together by the singular personal attachment which he is able to command. Having given away his first precious book collection, he gathered a second, perhaps even more curious than the first. He has specimens of the earliest printed

\*North-Country for "fall."

volumes, English or German, volumes of old engravings, original MSS., some Oriental, some belonging to our own Commonwealth period, of the highest possible value.

In such a paradise lives Sir George Grey, unbeloved still, so far as we can see, by the Colonial Office; and we cannot contemplate the possibilities of such a life without a pang of envy, and an unpatriotic impulse to comparisons.

But Mr. Froude's book will not be read alone for its brilliant descriptions or for its interesting anecdotes. It will be read mainly for the light it may throw on the "Colonial Question." For nearly twenty years that question has been familiar in all its phases to the present writer; and he has to confess that no one has ever formulated that question, and no one has *a fortiori* ever proposed a satisfactory settlement of it. "What is my age?" said the lady to the wit. "Don't know, but you don't look it," was the reply. What is the Colonial Question, one may ask of anybody. Everybody will reply, "Don't know, but it's got to be settled." It has first to be stated. And as there is really nothing definite to state, and no one authoritative to state it, the situation is singular. What is generally felt to be the question is, to put it tentatively and briefly, that the tendencies of the time are democratic; that separatist tendencies are obvious; that loyalty needs reviving; that foreign and rival nations have been absorbing our people; that the trade relations of the Mother Country with the Colonies might be improved; that the Empire might be stronger if it were officially more united; and that it is the duty of statesmen of foresight to counteract the centrifugal tendencies of the outlying portions of the Empire, by putting in motion, if that can be done, centripetal tendencies of a curative character. One inclines to the belief that these new tendencies are in operation, and that the stream of tendency is making for what is called "Imperial Federation," and is not perhaps Federation, nor Imperial, but is what is needed, the formation of a closer corporation of British states called by any name which genius may create or tact may invent for it.

On this subject Mr. Froude is hopeful and emphatic, but not definite nor decisive; who could hope for so much? He gives us the scheme advocated by Mr. Dalley, the Roman Catholic Minister of New South Wales, which is simply that the Empire should maintain a great navy by common contributions, and that the central admiralty should direct the navy as now for the general protection; each colony paying for its own share of the general defence. In the meantime the Australian Colonies have, with the exception of New South Wales, tried the experiment of a Federal Council, which will probably find its greatest work in effacing itself for a Federal Parliament. Mr. Froude advocates the placing of old Colonial public men in the Privy Council, and our young men in the Imperial Service. He might have gone on to point out the dire necessity of having Colonial judges in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to prevent the unseemly spectacle of contrary and conflicting decisions. "If," he says, "there had been any one in England who could have told us the truth about South Africa from a position which would have commanded attention," there would have been none of the great disasters which befell us in that country, which "have cost several millions of pounds and the lives of tens of thousands of men." No doubt the British official mind would have listened to a distinct revelation, but what guarantee could be given that the truth concerning a grave and complicated political and race question could, or would, be told by any official from the Colonies. The truth is a serious matter; a patent for it, in politics, is not, perhaps, obtainable. Mr. Froude's mind comprehends the need for details. He wants for the Colonies the best men for our Governors; and a better emigration policy, which will give the Colonies the output of English, or British, emigrants. He says:—

Immigration from Europe has raised America in half a century to the first rank among the nations of the world. Four-fifths of the English and Scotch and Irish who annually leave our shores to find new homes become citizens of the United States. Can no effort be made in connection with the Colonial Governments to direct at least a part of this fertilizing stream into our own dominions? Can we afford to spend tens of millions upon Russian wars, Egyptian wars, Caffre and Zulu wars, and can we afford nothing, can we not afford so much as attention, in order to save the British nationality of so many hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens? With some care, and some fraction of the enormous sums which we fling away so lavishly, we could be weaving threads to bind the colonies stronger than the web which Maimuna spun round the arms of Thalaba.

Referring to a plan which was proposed to him at one time by a Colonial premier, for sending out young people to the Colonies for agricultural training, Mr. Froude says:—

I laid the matter before the Home authorities. After a few weeks I received a reply covering a quire of foolscap paper, proving to the satisfaction of the writer that nothing of the sort could or ought to be tried.

Miss Rye and other generous women have proved that it can be done, and have provided hundreds of destitute children with homes in Canada. Government officials can only answer—impossible.

A change in *that* species of policy has been made, but it has not yet been completely made, and requires further improvement.

Mr. Froude makes one mistake, I think, all through the volume, viz., that the Colonies are "Democratic" in any sense. He thinks Life Peers are an impossibility because the Colonies are too "Democratic"—ignoring what is, one imagines, the real secret, viz., that the colonists know that their public and social life does not provide the true materials for the Peerage; it is reverence for the historical character of the Peerage which is at the bottom of the objection to Colonial Peerages, not hostility to aristocracy. Mr. Froude also says:—

In the Colonies there are no natural parties at all, they have to be created artificially, and it is likely that, if left to themselves, Canadians and Australians would have preferred a government on the model of the American, where a President is chosen directly by the people for a period of years.

Nothing could be more fallacious. Our parties are no more artificial than the parties of other countries; they arise out of the same sort of accident, incident, and difference of opinion, inevitable in the growth of the country. And as for Canada, she was most certainly left to herself and after even a coalition of parties, the present form of government, British in all essential parts, was adopted. The only propositions that have been made for a change towards the American model have been received rather with ridicule or coldness. And, in my judgment, the only change that needs making is a change towards the older form of administration, which existed under Pitt, Shelburne, and Fox, under which Departmental initiative and finality were greater than at present; each Minister was more master of his own business; Orders-in-Council were not so essential; Ministers had more personal responsibility, and public business was more promptly and efficiently done.

The changed condition of the electorate of the Empire is duly appreciated by Mr. Froude, who says:—

The American colonies were lost by the ill-handling of the patricians. The representatives of the middle classes would have shaken off, if they had been allowed, Australia and New Zealand and the Canadas. The power is now with the Democracy, and it remains to be seen whether the Democracy is wiser than those whom it has supplanted, and whether it will exert itself to save, for the millions of whom it consists, those splendid territories where there is soil fertile as in the old home, and air and sunshine, and the possibility of human homes for ten times our present numbers. If the opportunity is allowed to pass from us unused, England may renounce forever her ancient aspirations.

England need not renounce any aspirations even if the Democracy is too busy with its own affairs for a few years; but there is no doubt that the Democracy has a vast interest in the Colonies. Nevertheless, having looked at every speech delivered in England during the electoral campaign, for the purpose of watching the drift of opinion, I found that "the Colonies" played a very small part in the discussion. They would have played no part at all had not the Tories been attacking the Liberals *en passant* regarding the Colonies, and had not the Liberals been on the defensive—in paragraphs. They bit their thumbs at each other, that was all. Mr. Froude's conclusion is the usual conclusion, too sadly familiar to us now: "If Oceana is to be hereafter governed by a Federal Parliament, such a Parliament will grow when the time is ripe for it, or something else will grow—we cannot tell. The fruit is not yet mature, and we need not trouble ourselves about it." One closes the book in regard to this question in a disappointed mood. One had listened for a trumpet-blast, and one hears only music that hath a dying fall.

M. J. G.

#### NATIONALITY OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

THERE are two strange views taken of the effect of the Reformation on the English Church; one that it set up a new Church and a new religion in this country, and the other that the religious sects which have since sprung up disintegrated the national Church.

Of the first of these views the absurdity needs little exposure. The people constitute the Church, and they remained the same after the Reformation as before. By D'Aubigné's account, "près de deux cents ans avant la Réformation, l'Angleterre paraissait déjà lassé du joug de Rome." By Hume's account, "even the monkish writers represented one-half of the kingdom to be followers of Wickliffe." Mr. Bright lately sneered at "the Church of Henry VIII." He has not read the history of his country far enough back to know how long before Henry's quarrel with the Pope the people of England were impatient for an opportunity of reformation, and if this one had not occurred, they would have found means to rid themselves of the foreign usurpation of the national Church. The riddance of corruption did not change the Church itself. A man retains his identity

after the most thorough washing. Even Arabian fancy left Sindbad the same man to continue his adventures after ridding himself of the old man of the sea. It was not till the seventh century that the Pope assumed authority in the English Church, and to say that when the nation found the consequent abuses intolerable, and took advantage of an opportunity to escape from them, they set up a different Church, is to suppose the essence of the old Church to have consisted solely of those abuses. To take Bishop Jewell's words, "we departed from the errors of the Romish Church, but not from the Church itself." Folly has gone so far as to say that we owe our cathedrals to Roman Catholics, and therefore have no right to them. Some cathedrals date before Romish interference; and all, like every other dedication to the English Church, have been totally free from any sort of condition of adherence to the Church of Rome. The charters of the Saxon kings securing property to the Church ran thus: "for the good of the people and for the prosperity of the kingdom we grant free tenure to the Holy Church" (Collier, i. 368). No law or charter has ever restricted the gifts made to the English Church to other than national purposes.

As to the other strange theory that Sects springing up after the Reformation have disintegrated the national Church, and become separate Churches themselves, we have only to look into the history of the principal Sects to see the utter untenableness of such a view. It would be a misfortune to all concerned if it were possible that a number of ever-varying and frequently subdivided societies, such as have from the earliest times existed in the Christian Church, through earnestly religious men following arbitrary, or even erroneous, views or leaders on special points of doctrine or of discipline, all appealing from interpretation to Scripture—the chief one in the English Church having had for its main object the revival of the Church itself—should be considered aliens and separate from the Church. Such division of the Body of Christ would obliterate the last trace of Christian unity, treating the peccant members as enemies and not as brothers. Dissenters there are in every Church, in none more than in that of Rome, which pretends to paramount unity but wisely treats such freedom as within its fold. Difference of view on every subject, especially on religious subjects, is inseparable from human nature; but it would be a monstrous exaggeration of a principle to imagine "quot homines tot ecclesie." The strictest theology recognizes different degrees of schism, or of broken communion, on account of disagreement in matters of faith or discipline; and there may be separation of worshippers without schism on points of doctrine. There are varieties of views within Church communion as wide apart as between sects outside.—Lord Norton, in the *February Contemporary Review*.

#### \* BOYCOTTING IN IRELAND.

THE following is extracted from a letter addressed by "A Landlord's Wife" to the *London Morning Post*:—

To the poor, boycotting almost means life or death. I will give a case in point. A farmer is a loyalist, doing fairly well, able to pay a reasonable rent, on good terms with landlord and neighbours, a worthy, honest man, valuable in his generation; but envious eyes mark the prosperity earned by hard labour and thrift, good qualities, which are in themselves a reproach to men who wish to enrich themselves at the expense of others in preference to working. Boycott the man certainly, but watch for a fitting opportunity, so that he may be thoroughly crushed. Just as the harvest ripens, the black flag flies on his land to mark the farm as under the ban; henceforth no man dare help the poor farmer; but, not beaten yet, he borrows a reaping machine to try and save the crops on which depend food, fire, and clothes for the winter for his many young children. The machine is at once destroyed, possibly every horse and cow brutally maimed and ruined also. To add to his troubles, the wife is daily expecting her confinement, and one would think at such a time she might be sacred to men who, if they have not wives, have all had mothers; but shame on the cowards, she might as well ask bread from a stone as mercy from them. Of course, the doctor cannot actually be prevented from attending her, but it is unmistakably intimated to him that, if he goes to her, all members of the league will vote against his receiving the pension now just due to him for many years' hard work, and which probably is all he has to look forward to in his old age; and the doctor has a family too, and being but human is possibly tempted to evade going to the poor woman when the hour of trial comes. Her husband must leave her to go twelve or fourteen miles away before he can buy a loaf of bread or a handful of meal or any other necessary of life; no one at hand dare sell him anything or let him ride with them, for he is a social leper, and as he must pay ready money at the town he can afford but a few days' provisions, and goes wearily home trembling lest his wife be dying for want of help in her need.

#### "AFFECTION NEVER WAS WASTED."

IT is good to feel a strong, yea, an intense, affection, even though its object be soon removed by death or through the tyranny of circumstances; even though it prove unworthy. The precious habit of loving has been established, the strength of an out-going love which lifts and ennobles one's own nature. Such a habit becomes a necessity; it must find other souls upon which to expend its treasures. Often the giver is more enriched than the receiver; but surely such influence must be felt either directly or indirectly, for the power of a loving nature sheds its light abroad, its warmth and sunshine into many a shady corner—aye, into many a "sunless heart."—M.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS will have an illustrated ballad, "The Tenement House Fire," in the March *Wide Awake*.

Mrs. SHERWOOD, in her "Royal Girls" for the March *Wide Awake*, will give the romantic first meeting of the beautiful Empress of Austria with Franz Josef.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, AND COMPANY will publish at once, for the trade, a new edition of "The Voyage of the Jeannette." This work has been hitherto sold only by subscription.

MR. HENRY JAMES has made an arrangement with Macmillan and Company to publish through them his last novel, "The Bostonians," in England and America as soon as the story is finished in the *Century*.

By the burning of a bookbindery in New York a few days ago all the sheets of the *edition de luxe* of "Sport with Gun and Rod," except a few which had been removed, were destroyed. The edition cannot be duplicated.

HARPER AND BROTHERS have in press a volume on "Manual Training," by Charles H. Ham, which has special reference to industrial education as carried on in the Chicago Manual Training School, and other like institutions.

THE obituary of notable English musicians for the past year includes the names of Mr. J. W. Davison, the eminent critic of the *Times*, Mr. Brinley Richards, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. W. H. Holmes, and Miss Elizabeth Philp.

ALFRED PAXSON BROTHERHEAD, who was once celebrated all over this country as "the Boy Author," after many vicissitudes, is now writing word letters for the Philadelphia *Sunday Item*, and running a lumber commission business.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON ("Pen Oliver") announces his new romance under the title of "All But: a Chronicle of Luxenford Life." The text is to be embellished with twenty-one miniature illustrations from Sir Henry's own pen.

JANSEN, McCLURG, AND COMPANY will shortly issue a series of studies on the home life and domestic habits of great writers, by Mrs. Hattie Tyng Griswold. The article first appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*. Messrs. Jansen, McClurg, and Company also announce a new edition of George P. Upton's "Women in Music."

CAPTAIN COFFIN, author of "The America's Cup," "Old Sailor Yarns," etc., and at present Yacht Editor of the *New York World*, contributes to the March *Outing* the first of a series of papers on "Blockade Running during the Civil War." M. J. Burns will illustrate them. It is not generally known that Captain Coffin was present at the Monitor and Merrimac fight.

Two new volumes of Professor Mommsen's "History of Rome" will be published by Messrs. Bentley this month. They comprise the following headings:—The Northern Frontier, Spain, Gaul, Conqueror Germany, Free Germany, Britain, The Danubian Provinces, Greece, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Parthia, Syria and Nabathæa, Judæa and the Jews, Egypt, The African Provinces.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS publish on the 16th Major Greely's, "Three Years of Arctic Service." The work comprises two large volumes, and will be sold only by subscription. They will publish on March 1, "The Late Mrs. Null," Mr. Frank R. Stockton's first novel, the scene of which is laid chiefly in Virginia. It is said to be quite as ingenious and happy in its constructions as the best of his short stories.

THE appearance of a journal edited by an Indian and devoted to Indian interests is a healthy sign. Such a journal as the *Indian*—the first two numbers of which lie before us—may be most useful to the people whose name it bears. It is ably edited, and includes papers on archaeological, historical, and political subjects, with the usual poetry and fiction; but, as we understand, it is non-partisan, and open only to Indians for the expression of political opinion. It is published in Hagersville, Ont.

TICKNOR AND Co. hope to celebrate the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of the poet Longfellow—February 27—by issuing his biography on that day. They publish on the 17th W. D. Howells' latest novel, "Indian Summer," an exquisite story of American life in Italy; and a volume by Dr. James Freeman Clarke, entitled "Every-day Religion," an admirable group of terse, strong, and practical discourses on the religion of the home, the office, the workshop, and the field, intended as a companion to the author's work on "Self-Culture."

UNDER the title of "A Poet's Letters to a Friend," the *Critic* is publishing a number of letters from the late Sydney Lanier to a brother-poet, Paul Hamilton Hayne, with explanation and comment by the latter. They cover a period of thirteen years, coming down almost to the time of Lanier's untimely death, and possess considerable personal and literary interest. In one of them the writer claims: "Nobody likes my poems except two or three friends, who are themselves poets, and can supply themselves!" In another, there is a trenchant criticism of Browning's "The Ring and the Book," the first sixty or seventy pages of which are pronounced "altogether the most doleful reading, in point either of idea or music, in the English language," although certain monologues in the poem strike Lanier as "unapproachable, of their kind, by any living or dead poet."

THE stories in the February *Overland* are a long instalment of the serial "For Money," in which the outline of the plot becomes apparent to the shrewd reader; and an "After-Christmas Story," entitled "Mrs. Rose's Adventure," which is full of a tender and appropriately "after-Christmas" spirit. The sketches are "Two Old-Fashioned Love Matches," by Mrs. Helen Campbell, author of "The Ainslee Stories," "Under Green Apple-Boughs," and "Mrs. Herndon's Income"; "The Marble Mountain Region," by Albert Douey, in which the marvellous scenery and hunting of a hitherto little-visited corner of the California mountains is set forth; "The Lost Journals of a Pioneer," another instalment of Mr. Montgomery's curiously discovered journals, showing oddly enough this month how as long ago as 1851-2 the discussion had begun of many questions that later assumed so great importance—the division of the State, the Negro question, the Chinese question, the Indian question, the Silver question.

THE February *Overland Monthly* publishes as a leader a summary of the Chinese Exclusion discussion, which, after candidly considering the arguments on both sides, decides that the position taken by the Pacific Coast, through its law-abiding majority, is sound. The *Overland* also gives a hearing to Mr. John Hittell on the other side, so far, at least, as the economic consideration goes. The *Overland* is rapidly making untrue the belief which has done so much to alienate Eastern sympathy from the Pacific Coast in this question, viz., that free discussion of it is not permitted there, and that consequently the best opinion of the Coast has never yet been heard from, and would reverse, if expressed, the popular opinion. The frank discussion opened by the *Overland* will, therefore, be serviceable in removing from the minds of many in the East the conviction of intolerance on the Pacific, which has led at least one Congressman to threaten to change his previous anti-Chinese vote, as an expression of disapproval for that intolerance.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Thirty-first annual meeting of the above Company was held in the new addition to the Company's building, on Toronto Street, on the 10th inst. A large representation of the shareholders were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Hooper, the President, and the Managing Director, Mr. J. Herbert Mason, acted as Secretary. Mr. Mason read the Directors' Report and the financial statement, which were as follows:—

REPORT.

In meeting the shareholders, at this their thirty-first annual meeting, the Directors point with pleasure to the evidence afforded by the accompanying statements of the increased volume of business and continued prosperity of the Company.

The cash receipts for the year were:—On deposits \$331,473, on debentures \$406,321, and from borrowers for repayment on loans \$1,307,512. The amount lent during the year was \$1,571,347. The total assets show an increase from \$593,476 to \$8,773,561.

The demand for loans was sufficient to absorb all the new capital, as well as the repayment of interest on first-class Ontario securities, however, raised comparatively low. It has now reached a point at which lending on mortgage is being remunerative only to companies having a large floating balance on the best terms in the money markets.

Out of the net earnings of the year two half-yearly dividends were declared amounting to 15 per cent. The average annual rate paid to stockholders was 12 per cent. The all-chargeable remuneration amounting to \$4,97, was also paid. After providing for upon a Manitoba security.

The same year a financial depression in that Province referred to in the last report, still exists. It is hoped, however, that the lowest point has been reached, and in the meantime not without a partial recovery. The Directors believe that the present depression will be a temporary one, and that a revival of prosperity in that Province will, in due season, be a permanent one. In the meantime, they trust that the amount set aside will be again added to the Company's surplus.

In Ontario the Province of Ontario, where more than seven eighths of the Company's mortgage loans are invested, the business of the Company continues to be of the most satisfactory character. The Reserve Fund remains at \$1,100,000, equal to fifty per cent upon the paid-up capital.

The Contingent Fund of \$102,520 supplies a more than sufficient guarantee against any fluctuations not otherwise provided for.

The Directors have in all matters relating to real estate matters it fitting for the introduction into the Province of Ontario and Manitoba of an improved method of land transfer, known as the Torrens system. The value of this boon to the landowner in simplifying and making more certain and dealings in real property, as compared with the old cumbersome and expensive process, will doubtless be more highly appreciated as its many and great advantages become more generally known.

In conclusion, the Directors call the attention of the shareholders to the statements and balance sheet herewith presented, all of which are certified by the auditors, who devote a great deal of time to the most diligent examination of the Company's books.

All which is respectfully submitted. E. HOOPER, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1885.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditure. Receipts total \$2,785,953 15. Expenditure total \$2,785,953 15. Balance forward \$230,527 00.

Table for Profit and Loss. Shows 50th Dividend \$132,000 00, 51st Dividend \$132,000 00, and Appropriated for depreciation on Manitoba securities \$4,797 16.

Table for Abstract of Assets and Liabilities. Shows Not profits after providing for interest on deposits and debentures, cost of management, etc. \$317,312 90.

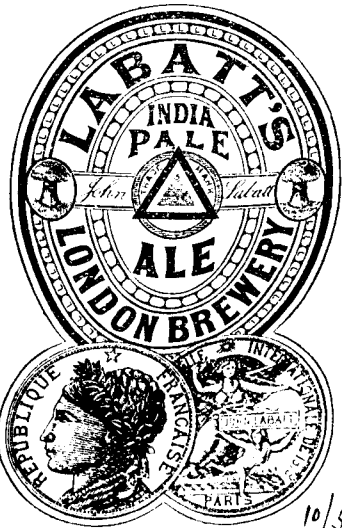
Table for Liabilities to the Public. Shows Deposits \$954,741 85, Interest on deposits due and accrued \$13,614 66, and Current liabilities \$3,739,755 80.

Table for Liabilities to Stockholders. Shows Capital stock \$2,000,000 00, Reserve Fund \$2,200,000 00, and Contingent Fund \$1,100,000 00.

Table for Assets. Shows Mortgage upon real estate \$8,343,461 68, Municipal debentures \$61,158 43, and Company's building \$8,107,620 11.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made the usual thorough examination of the books of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company for the year ending 31st December, 1885, and hereby certify that the above statements are strictly correct and in accordance with the same. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director. JOHN HAGUE, F.S.S., Auditor.

Toronto, 3rd February, 1886. After the reading of the report, which was unanimously adopted, votes of thanks were passed to the President and Directors and the various officers of the Company, and the Managing Director was warmly commended on being restored to his accustomed health and strength. The four Directors, whose term of service had expired, Messrs. E. Hooper, A. M. S. Northcote, Joseph Robinson, and Henry Cavendish, were unanimously re-elected, and with Messrs. J. E. Berkeley Smith, J. H. Mason, Esq., and S. Nordheimer, Esq., were re-elected President, and S. Nordheimer, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.



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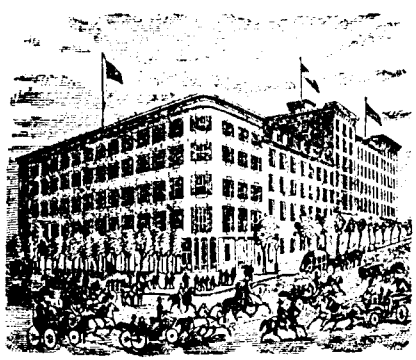
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