

# THE WEEK:

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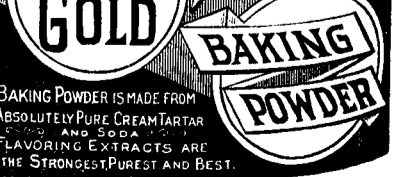
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BEFORE the remarks in our last issue on the threatened breach of faith by the Government in the matter of reciprocating the removal of duties by the United States from certain natural products were before our readers, Sir Charles Tupper had announced in the Commons that the action demanded by a fair interpretation of the section of the Tariff Act in question had been resolved on. This is as it should be, and, without inquiring too curiously into the influences which led to the change of attitude, we may congratulate the Government on its frank recognition of the error, and its prompt withdrawal from an untenable position. At a time when British Statesmen are vying with each other in the warmth of their expressions of regard for the great nation of their Kinsmen in America, it would be doubly culpable for our own leaders to give any occasion for a suspicion of unfriendly feeling, not to say bad faith towards our neighbours. Sir Charles Tupper's manly and cordial despatch will go far to remove any unfavourable impression that may have been made by the previous debate.

THE debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity came to an end on Saturday morning. The majority of fifty-seven against Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution settles the question pretty decisively, so far at least as the present Parliament is concerned, though the agitation in the country will probably be kept up. From the nature of the subject the progress of the debate brought out little that was new in the shape of argument. Next to the unexpected announcements by the Finance Minister of the change of attitude of the Government in respect to the free admission of those natural products made free by the United States, the most interesting features in the later stages of the debate were the speeches of the silver-tongued Quebec orators. The palm of eloquence seems, by general consent, to have been awarded to Messrs. Laurier and Chapleau. Even the meagre reports of their respective speeches in the newspaper columns show that in the graces of finished oratory each of these gentlemen outshone his English competitors. This may be due in part to national characteristics, in part to the fact that the speaker in a foreign language is naturally and almost necessarily more precise in his choice of words and forms of expression than one to whom the colloquialisms, inelegancies and inaccuracies of his

mother tongue are but too familiar. But whatever the source of their comparative excellence the French province may justly be proud of its Parliamentary orators.

By what slender threads hang the issues of peace or war in Europe. If the current statements can be relied on, the marriage of a single maiden to the man of her choice is all that is needed to bring together the terrible armaments of Russia and Germany in deadly conflict. Hence, according to the despatches, the poor Princess Victoria is to be sacrificed like Iphigenia of old on the altar of her country. The late despatches in regard to the alleged hostility between Prince Bismarck and the present Empress bear evidence of unfriendly inspiration against the latter and need, evidently, to be received with caution. That Emperor Frederick is less disposed than his father to leave the virtual dictatorship in the hands of Prince Bismarck is however, very probable, in view of the well known liberal tendencies of the former before his accession. That he should sympathize with his wife and daughter in a case in which the life-happiness of the latter is probably considered at stake is but natural. Nor can it be easy or agreeable for the Sovereign of the great German Empire to be obliged to forbid the nuptials of his daughter through fear of offence to any foreign potentate. If he has opened a direct correspondence with the Czar he has taken the straightforward and manly course, though the prospect of overcoming the dislike of that rather vengeful Autocrat to the man he drove from the Bulgarian throne can scarcely be hopeful.

LORD HARTINGTON'S speech at Carlisle a couple of weeks since seems to have caused some uneasiness in the minds of his more Conservative allies. The gist of the remark which has been taken by both parties to indicate a new departure on the Irish question was to the effect that he had not the smallest objection to a wide extension of local self-government, on such lines as those of Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill, to Ireland, so long as it did not involve the principle of a Parliament in Dublin. On the side of Lord Hartington it is pointed out that though the Local Government scheme is to be applied for the present to England alone, its extension to Scotland, and ultimately, in the event of the requisite changes in the state of popular feeling, to Ireland is inevitable. But, as *St. James's Gazette* points out, Lord Hartington's speech brings into bold relief the new advantages which the Local Government Bill gives the Parnellites in their Home Rule struggle. "It was glaringly evident," says the *Gazette*, "before Lord Hartington spoke that the Parnellites could put Mr. Ritchie's Bill to great use; and that it gives them ground of advantage where none existed previous to the introduction of that Government measure." The article goes on to show the very serious dilemma with which the Government would be confronted should Mr. Parnell and his friends come forward with this offer—"Give to Ireland at once the same measure of local self-government that you Conservatives and Unionists think England needs, and we will be content. If England need as much, we need more; but only grant us this now, to-day, and you will hear no more of National Leagues and Plans of Campaign." The answer must be Yes or No. If Yes, the Parnellites would have in every county Board a legally constituted and formidable machine for promoting their aims. If No, the Government would be placed at once in an illogical and untenable position. Hence the *Gazette* greatly wonders at the introduction of such a Bill as Mr. Ritchie's at the present time.

THE Local Government Bill now under consideration by the British Parliament does not differ very materially from the forecast given in these columns a few weeks since. Speaking somewhat generally it is a measure for transferring the administrative authority hitherto vested in the appointees of the Crown to County Councillors elected by the people. The chief or only exceptions, in regard to what may properly be termed administrative work, are educational and poor-law operations, and, in part, the control of the police. Logically the transference of power in regard to these matters, so far as they are matters of administration, must shortly follow the successful inauguration of the municipal system, and this seems to be contemplated. The Crown retains the appointment of all officers whose functions are judicial, coroners only excepted. The Councillors, whose members will vary with the counties, are to be elected by the

people for a term of three years. By what seems, in the absence of the reasons assigned, a singular arrangement, the elected Councillors are in each case to associate with themselves from among the ratepayers, appointees, in the ratio of one for every four of their own number. These "optated" members, as they are termed, are to be appointed for six years, the idea being perhaps that being chosen by a special and limited constituency and having a longer tenure of office, they may serve to some extent as an Upper House, in checking hasty legislation, and exercising a general Conservative influence in the Municipal Commons. It may be doubted whether this Bill is not the longest stride in the direction of pure democracy ever proposed in any single Act of Parliament. If it passes unchanged in its essential features, of which there is little doubt seeing that all parties are uniting to push it through, it cannot fail to work changes which will almost revolutionize the political and social life of English towns and villages in a single generation.

SOME of the late cable despatches intimate that the Boulanger excitement in France is waning, and that the day of opportunity, if there ever was one, for the ambitious General is past. This announcement seems, however, to be at least premature, as other despatches of the same date indicate. The most salient fact underlying the whole agitation seems to be that the people of France are tired of the mediocrity and instability of successive Governments and want a leader. Whether the present movement is the end or the beginning of the Boulanger career depends, in all possibility, upon whether he has or has not in him the strength and resources needful in a great popular leader. Upon this point opinion is yet undecided, though it is generally admitted that he has, as yet, furnished little evidence of the possession of such qualities. Should the leader, capable of thoroughly firing the French imagination and capturing the French heart, appear, whether in the person of Boulanger or some other individual, the further question of France's continued freedom, or return to absolutism, would depend upon whether the popular hero proved to be a patriot or a self-seeking adventurer.

A CURIOUS but radical difference in motive makes itself apparent in the arguments of those who are proposing various schemes for the reform of the House of Lords. Even so conservative a journal as the *St. James's Gazette* admits that the Upper House might be very greatly improved. It suggests that a rule might be adopted which should allow no Peer to take his seat till he had attained the age of (say) thirty years, and that the House should have the power to purge itself of Peers who have been guilty of gross misconduct, such as fraudulent bankrupts, swindlers, defaulters, and *roués* of such a type as would be excluded from decent society. But the fundamental question which gives rise to the broadest differences of opinion, and of suggested modes of reform, is that of the end to be kept in view in making the reform. Is the House of Lords to be reconstructed in order to bring it more into touch with the popular sentiment, or in order to strengthen it as a bulwark against the rushing tide of democracy? It is evident that the measures designed to seat the House of Lords more firmly on its base as the great fortress of national conservatism and class privilege will differ broadly in kind and scope from those designed to make it more flexible and responsive to the sway of the popular will. The radical element in the nation will feel bound to oppose any change which, however salutary in itself, would tend to entrench the upper classes more strongly in the possession of their ancient prerogatives. Hence, it is evident that there can be little hope of much improvement in the character of the Chamber until the great battle with democracy shall have been fought out to an issue.

WHAT next? We have before us a circular of the "Scottish Home Rule Association" setting forth the intention of that body to form "a Scottish Party in Parliament," and, they say, "with this object in view, we may, at the first General Election, have to contest several seats in the interests of our country." The thing would be utterly ludicrous, if it were not so vexatious. It would be almost contemptible only that we are warned not to despise our enemies. As far as Canada is concerned, however, let us note that we are threatened with a canvass for subscriptions, and so with another apple of discord thrown into our civil, religious, and political life, as though we had not enough already! Of course, we cannot hinder people from giving their money for foolish or mischievous purposes any more than we can prevent them from throwing it into Lake Ontario or the Atlantic Ocean. If we may venture to offer advice or opinion, we would say that they will do much better by sinking it in the water of the lake than by giving it to this new Home Rule Association.

THE prospects for the passage of the International Copyright Bill now before the American Congress are said to be exceedingly good. The promoters of the Bill have had a very favourable hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the members of the Committee expressing their approval of the substance of the measure. It is believed that as a result of the very general discussion of the matter during the past winter, a large majority of the House of Representatives are now in favour of the Bill, and will vote for it if it can be got before them. Opinions in Canada are probably somewhat divided in regard to the effect the passage of such a Bill would have upon the publishing business, and the price of books in the Dominion, but it is to be presumed that Canadians of all classes will be at least as ready as their neighbours to assent to the principle of International Copyright on the ground of its inherent righteousness, and to subordinate personal and business interests to that supreme obligation.

THE recent meeting of the Woman's International Council at Washington was, to employ a much abused word, a "phenomenal" affair. As an illustration of the strength of the great revolution which has been for some time going on in the views of women, at least of a large class of women, in regard to the position of their sex and its work in society and in the world, it was not only significant but unique. As a demonstration of the strength of the intellectual and moral forces which are being developed and controlled by the women of the day it was most striking. A gathering embracing in its crowd of delegates representatives of nearly forty organizations of women, and including not only a goodly number of the ablest of the sex in the United States, but some from Canada, England, Scotland, France, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and even the Pundita Romalior, to expound her great scheme for the elevation of the women of India, made certainly a noteworthy gathering. Add to this a programme which was a pamphlet of itself, and which was carried out in a series of crowded meetings extending over eight days, and addressed by eighty speakers, and we have certainly the conditions of a mighty social movement. The magnitude of the scale on which the Council was carried on, puts any attempt at a condensed view of its proceedings out of the question. As an exposition of the great work being done by women, through the various organizations represented, the meeting is pronounced a complete success. Some of its chief defects seem to have been the absence of representatives from many of the more unobtrusive but beneficial branches of woman's work, its lack of unity, and its weakness in the direction of settling general principles and determining lines of procedure for future guidance. While not ostensibly gathered for the promotion of female suffrage, candid critics report a marked tendency in the speakers to recur constantly to the suffrage question as the centre of strongest attraction. If the Council is made, as seems probable, the first of a series of annual councils, it marks, no doubt, the beginning of a very powerful organization.

THE prolonged strike of the Engineers on the Burlington Railroad system illustrates the very serious difficulties connected with railway legislation and management in these days. The interests of companies, employees, and the public are so intertwined, and often in appearance at least so inter-crossed, that it seems well nigh impossible to disentangle them. Any means suggested for the protection of the rights of one party seems almost inevitably to threaten injury to those of another. The right of labour to organization and concerted action, for its own protection, is now acknowledged, and yet the gravest inconvenience and loss to the public are frequently the outcome of that acknowledgment. The right of a private corporation to manage its property and conduct its business in its own way, and to employ and dismiss operatives at pleasure has always been regarded as almost axiomatic, but yet the attempt to insist upon that right inflicts incalculable loss upon a large section of country and thousands of people. As a means of settling the difficulty, or of enforcing their views upon the company, the Engineers' strike, like most others, is a failure. On the other hand the refusal of the company to submit the questions at issue to arbitration creates a strong presumption against the equity of its cause. The view that is strongly advocated by some influential journals, and that seems likely eventually to prevail, is that a railroad is not only private property but a public highway, that the public has a right to insist that it be managed in the interests of the public rather than the corporation when the two seem to conflict, and that as a first step for the protection of those paramount interests, a scheme for the prevention of strikes by compulsory arbitration must be devised. The objections urged against such legislation are many and weighty, but it is pretty clear that public opinion, at least in the United States, is tending rapidly in that direction as affording the

most hopeful means of escape from the unbearable inconveniences attending the system now in vogue.

THE text of the New Treaty which Secretary Bayard has negotiated with the Chinese Minister, Chang Yen Hoon, has been published. Most of the provisions of the old treaty have been retained, while two or three novel features have been added. The most remarkable of these is the absolute prohibition of the immigration of Chinese labourers for twenty years, though such labourers as have either wife, child, parent, or property to the value of not less than \$1,000, may return if not absent more than one year. It is not easy to understand how any Government could submit to what seems so humiliating a discrimination against its own subjects, but the Chinese rulers are probably not over sensitive in regard to the rights of the labouring classes, or perhaps not unwilling to check the flow of emigration. The free admission of Chinese tourists, officials, students, teachers, and merchants is embodied in this as in former treaties. The American Government performs an act of simple justice in consenting to pay an indemnity of \$276,619 for injuries done to Chinese residents by citizens of the United States. Though the terms of the Treaty seem to be generally approved it is doubtful whether its ratification can be secured till after the Presidential election, especially as the Californians are said to be strongly opposed to the clause permitting the return of those Chinese labourers who have relatives or property in the country, though it is difficult to see how any one can refuse assent to the justice of Mr. Bayard's remark, that considerations of humanity and justice require these exceptions to be made, for no law should overlook the ties of family, and the wages of labour are entitled to just protection.

WITH the arrival of the Newfoundland delegates and the opening of negotiations for extending the bounds of the Confederation some very serious questions will emerge. The financial situation of the Island is, it is pretty clear, any thing but prosperous; the expectations of the Islanders have evidently been raised very high, and their demands may be expected to be proportionately great. Some of the journals on the side of the Government intimate that the Canadian Ministers will not be disposed to haggle about terms. Some danger from this quarter seems, it must be confessed, to threaten the already over-burdened Dominion treasury. But other considerations, besides those purely financial, should bid thoughtful Canadians to pause before assuming the new responsibilities involved in the admission of a somewhat distant colony. Especially is this the case if any serious importance can be attached to the rumours which are afloat in various quarters, that the proposed union with Newfoundland is but the first step in the working out of a greater project for the extension of the Canadian Confederacy until it embraces all the British possessions in America. The proposal to take in the British West Indies, which is thus foreshadowed, if we may attach any significance to the hints alluded to, would open up a most serious problem, which it would be now premature to discuss, save in so far as the invitation to which the coming of the Newfoundland delegates is the response can be shown to have a connection with the mere ambitious scheme. Distance in space and heterogeneity in population are the two great sources of weakness in the Canadian union as it at present exists. It is difficult to see how these could be so largely increased without danger that the Confederation, so sadly lacking in affinity and cohesion of its parts, would be broken in pieces by its own weight.

THE Upper Houses, which have so prominent a place in the British constitutional system, seem to be just now having a day of trial. While the Legislative Councils of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have very naturally refused to vote for their own effacement, the House of Lords in Great Britain—if it may be permitted to compare small things with great—has no less decisively rejected Lord Rosebery's proposition for internal reform. The chief features of Lord Rosebery's scheme were limitation of the number of Peers, introduction of new blood into the Chamber, and joint sessions with the Commons for the discussion and decision of great national issues. The reduction in numbers he would accomplish by introducing the elective principle. He would have the new County Boards, or the larger municipalities, or the House of Commons, or all three combined, elect a certain number of the hereditary Peers to seats in the House of Lords. By this means he would hope, without entirely sacrificing the hereditary principle, to get rid of the youthful incompetents, the black sheep, and other undesirable classes, who are now thrust promiscuously into the Upper Chamber by the operation of that principle. The new blood he would bring in in the shape of a number of life Peers, some of them to be selected from the colonies. By joint sittings with the Commons in a great

national council for the settlement of questions on which the two estates were at variance, he would hope to obviate the danger of a deadlock, which is now at any time possible. That there is room and even need for reform in the House of Lords does not seem to be denied, even in the most Conservative quarters, but Lord Rosebery's motion was negatived by a vote of ninety-seven to fifty.

#### PRIVATE DETECTIVES.

JUDGE BABY, the other day, at Montreal, in sentencing the convicted Detective Fahey to fourteen years' penal servitude, made some important remarks on the "profession" which the convict had followed. Since those remarks were reported in the local newspapers, we have heard eminent judges of this Province express their strong and cordial approval of them. The subject is of so much social importance that we venture to draw further attention to it, and in so doing we will quote Judge Baby's remarks.

"You originated," said the judge to the convict, "a special private detective agency, one of those agencies which I do not hesitate to say are of no benefit whatever to the public or to society." In other words, the Judge declared, indeed some of the reports which we have seen represent him as explicitly declaring, that the ordinary detective service is adequate for all the legitimate needs of the individual and the community.

Why, then, do these private detectives exist? On what grounds can their existence be justified? To what ends are their operations directed? These are questions not merely of interest, but of serious practical importance, in our own days and in the state of society in which we are living. It is a very general complaint that the privacy of family and social life is now being injuriously invaded, that no transaction, however private and innocent in its nature, can be kept from the eyes of the multitude, before which it is often represented in a form very different from that which it originally assumed. But this is not the worst, there are darker aspects of the question. The antecedents, real or supposed, of men and women are hunted up, and hints are given to them that, unless they can make it worth while for certain persons to hold their tongue, disclosures will be made which will gravely affect their social standing.

It is often said that a man has only to stand for a public office in order to have his whole history brought out to the public gaze, not only under the strongest light, but in a fashion which the very subject of it is unable to recognize. Nay, he may be thankful if the diligent biographer does not go beyond his own generation, and discover the crimes and misdemeanours of his father and his grandfather. No one can object to veracious history being made known in all reasonable ways. If a man asks for the confidence of his fellow-men, he must justify his appeal, and the *advocatus diaboli* has a right of protest. It is quite another thing, however, when men are contented to live a quiet life, and they are liable to be persecuted not because of anything which they have done or thought of doing, and blackmailed simply because they have not the moral courage to fight the matter out.

To many persons it may appear that we are here suggesting impossible cases. There are those who know only too well that they are neither impossible nor even very uncommon. Now and then an enterprising blackmailer gets a black eye or a broken head for his pains, and so a number of his victims get emancipated—we have cases of this kind in our memory—but too frequently people will rather give money than have even the breath of scandal rest upon them. With all such cases the private detective is apt to be connected.

What is the use of such an officer? Either to protect the guilty or to annoy and injure the innocent. If a man has legitimate inquiries to make, they can be made by those who have authority to make them. The public detective is a most valuable servant and instrument of the law. But he is sufficient. An instrumentality which is intended to give immunity to the criminal or to strike terror into the hearts of the innocent is not merely unnecessary, but vicious and immoral.

But it may be said that there are cases with which the law cannot deal, offences which the law cannot reach. Our answer is, Then these are offences with which no detective, public or private, has any right to meddle. A thing is either legally or morally wrong. The law can deal with the first, society can deal with the second. To say that an agency may be employed to ferret into the private lives of citizens and collect all that may be brought forward to their discredit, without their having the least chance of answering their accusers, unless these should by accident make themselves liable to an action for defamation, is to say that life may properly be made not worth living.

A serious question arises as to the best methods of dealing with this nuisance. In the first place, it should be clearly understood, and, on all occasions maintained, that such a "profession" is not "respectable." If those who follow it cannot be touched by law—and, we think, in the exercise of it, they might sometimes be touched by law—they can at least be affected by public opinion. Let them know that honest men will have nothing to do with them, that their very calling excludes them from all decent society, and a first step will be taken to abate the nuisance.

Another thing might well be done. When it was known that any man employed a private detective he might be visited with social ostracism, or, as boys used to say, he might be sent to Coventry. The receiver is as bad as the thief; the employer who requires unlawful work is as guilty as the man who does it. He is more guilty; since the other man does it for a living and shelters himself under the plea that the responsibility rests upon those who employ him to do things which, after all, are not illegal. If it were decided that the employment of this kind of labour was as dishonourable as cheating at cards or any of those things which make a man to be despised by his fellow-men, we should be on the way to amendment. We might not, all at once, get rid of the mischief. People would continue to do this, like other unlawful things, on the sly. But there would always be the danger of being found out. The employer might find his agent "bought" by another as unscrupulous as himself, and ultimately such work would be avoided by all who retained the slightest degree of self respect.

Of course the evil goes deeper, and the remedy should also go to the root and source from which it proceeds. The love of tittle-tattle and gossip and scandal, the vulgar curiosity, the busy-body prying—all these things, not to speak of envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness—these are the evils which explain all the rest. But these things are for the teacher and preacher of ethics and religion to deal with. Our own suggestions have simple reference to social life and duty.

#### A MOOD.

My soul is like a dim, unbounded sea,  
That feels the sky in all its breadth and length,  
Holds every star in its unfathomed strength,  
And lies wide open to infinity.

Mine is the splendour of the sunrise, mine  
The unimagined glory of the moon;  
Upon my breast blooms—dies—the flower of noon,  
And sunset turns my waters into wine.

I have forgot that hate and death can be;  
I have forgot that I have ever sinned;  
I feel the strong uplifting of the wind,  
And hear its deep and deathless melody.

A. ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

#### THE PULPIT ADMONISHED.

THE "liberty of prophesying" is a very precious possession, valuable not merely to the clergy, but equally to the laity. In fact, if the pulpit is not free, it is worthless; it is worse than worthless. It does not merely fail to publish the truth, it confirms men in error. When the preacher ceases to be a *Vox Dei* and becomes a *Vox Populi*—which, after all, are not absolutely identical, when he becomes the mere echo of the opinions and prejudices of his congregation, then he is undoubtedly a curse and not a blessing.

Of course there are limits to this liberty, as there are to all other kinds of liberty. For example, preachers should never indulge in personalities, should never preach at individuals; and, even when a subject is suggested, as sometimes happens, by the conduct of some particular person, it should be treated in such a way as to make its application general, and so as not to draw attention to any one hearer in particular. It is also desirable that the tone of a teacher towards his hearers should be sympathetic, kindly, respectful. On the other hand, there must be apparent exceptions to those methods. We do not say real exceptions; but a preacher will hardly be able, in addressing his people, to obey the apostolic command to "rebuke them sharply" without appearing to be, for the moment, without the "milk of human kindness." If we add that there are certain subjects, which, by common consent, are banished from the pulpit, we have perhaps said enough on its restraints.

There are, however, certain other subjects upon which it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the preacher to discourse; and we may say, generally, that these are the subjects which are treated in the New Testament. If there is a grace, a virtue, a duty which is commended to Christians by an inspired apostle, then it is the duty of all Christian ministers to commend and inculcate those qualities and duties throughout all ages. If a vice is condemned, if warning is given against a fault or a transgression,

then the same condemnation, the same warning, must still be given, unless it should become clear that the particular evil in question has disappeared, or the danger been averted.

Among the duties which have always been made prominent in the Christian Church are the duties of generosity, liberality, alms-giving, and the like; and these are specially obligatory upon the wealthier members of the community. "Charge them who are rich in this world that they be ready to give and glad to distribute, laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come." These words are clear and explicit as regards the duty and blessedness of giving and also in reference to the duty of the clergy in enforcing the obligation. We suppose that never at any time has this duty been neglected by the ministers of the Church of Christ. We suppose never at any time have they been blamed for performing this duty, and making it a part of their ordinary teaching.

If, however, the duty is to be inculcated, it is quite clear that the neglect of it must be censured. If it is a minister's duty to exhort his people to liberality, it must be his clear and bounden duty to tell them, sorrowfully, of their shortcomings when they pay no heed to his admonitions. We do not say, it is his right. There is no question here of right; it is his duty. If any one likes to say that a clergyman has a right to do his duty, he may utter such a platitude without offence. But we must protest against the notion that a clergyman who defends his actions in this respect is contending for any supposed rights of his own; he is simply explaining the grounds of his duty.

A very curious commentary on these remarks is to be found in the report of a recent vestry meeting held in the Province of Ontario. We avoid the mention of places and names, as personalities hinder instead of helping the effect whether of argument or admonition. In this way, too, we may leave out of consideration the accuracy of the report. We will even suppose—nay, we will venture to hope—that the report is not quite accurate. Still we find in it the kind of thing which we sometimes hear people saying, and we will, therefore, deal with it as it stands.

Some good things seem to have been said as to the desirableness of preventing the fluctuation in the amounts collected being caused by the weather, and it is not quite easy to make out how the argument came in, especially as several persons seem to have spoken at once; but there appears to be no doubt that one gentleman gave it as his opinion that the pulpit was not the place from which to tell the congregation of their shortcomings in giving for missions, and that two other gentlemen were found ready to support this astounding statement! One irreverent reporter records that the chairman "sat upon all three" of the speakers. Apart from the slang, we can hardly conceive of the chairman doing any thing else.

What on earth would these people have their rector do? Is he to go round and call upon all the members of his flock, and remonstrate with them personally on their niggardliness. Doubtless, this would greatly improve the state of feeling on the subject! Is he to send a private circular to the heads of families, explaining that the matter must be kept very quiet, or the congregation will be disgraced by its being known how little they have given?

*Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* The world apparently has learnt from the preacher's words, only too faithfully recorded by those wicked reporters, who are always in the way when they are not wanted, and out of the way when they are wanted,—that a certain congregation has contributed miserably to a certain cause of great importance, and unfortunately it cannot be pleaded that the congregation are poor. No! it is said they are the very reverse of poor. Truly a sad condition of things! And then this vestry meeting, instead of setting things right, has put them altogether wrong; for it has only published more widely the thing which apparently should never have been published at all.

Probably our readers have heard of the great French preacher, Adolphe Monod, by some thought to be the greatest preacher of this century. He was a thoroughly Evangelical man, not merely in the technical sense of the word, but in the larger and deeper sense—a man whose piety was not inferior to his capacious intelligence and even to his glorious eloquence. Among Monod's sermons will be found one on covetousness, which we strongly recommend the clergy to read to their people, saying that it is Monod's. And this for various reasons. A clergyman of our acquaintance attempted to preach it, delivered it partly memoriter and partly in substance. The effect, he said, was considerable, but, on the whole, it was a failure. He could not bend the bow of Achilles. He could not follow in the flight of one who had a pinion almost as strong as the "Eagle of Meaux." Another clergyman of our acquaintance read it to his congregation, and a certain old lady never entered the doors of his church again.

Both of these evils may be averted by simply reading it as a sermon by Adolphe Monod. In that way the reader has simply to do his best, and he will not be downcast by a failure in delivery. Moreover he can hardly give offence by reading words written by another man. He can easily explain that covetousness is supposed to be a very common form of evil, and therefore he reads to his congregation a great sermon on the subject. Of course, he can explain to his people that it may possibly have no reference to any of them; but that, at least, it is generally believed that niggardliness and covetousness are still common; and we ourselves certainly think it is so believed.

"DR. GATLING," says the *New York Sun*, "has invented another gun, which he calls the 'police gun,' and which is designed for use in riots. It is brass, weighs seventy-eight lbs., is mounted on a tripod with a universal joint, works very much like the Gatling gun, and will deliver 1,000 shots a minute in any direction—sideways, up and down."

## PROMINENT CANADIANS.—XV.

## PARIS LETTER.

HON. HENRI GUSTAVE JOLY.

THE subject of our sketch was born in Paris, France, in 1829, and is now therefore fifty-nine years of age. His father, Gaspard Pierre Gustave Joly, was also a native of old France, but having intermarried with M<sup>lle</sup> Julie Christine, daughter of Hon. Chartier de Lotbiniere, and heiress of the ancient seignory of the same name, took up his residence at the manor house of his wife's family in Lower Canada. Three children were the fruits of the union—a daughter who married an officer of the British army, the future Premier of Quebec, and his younger brother, Edmond, who entered the British army, became lieutenant in the 32nd, and after five years' service in India returned home on furlough. The Mutiny broke out, and the 32nd were besieged by the insurgents in Lucknow when young Joly was on his return voyage. He landed at Calcutta and, in spite of remonstrances from Lord Elgin, set off alone for the scene of action, escaped a thousand perils, joined Sir Henry Havelock's army at Cawnpore, and shared in the march to Lucknow. He was wounded by a bullet while gallantly pushing his way through the streets of the latter place to the Residency, garrisoned by his regiment, the 32nd, and died a few days afterwards, expressing the utmost satisfaction at having been able to assist in rescuing his comrades.

The younger brother's bravery and devotion to duty are equalled in his brother's career, though displayed in a different field. He was educated in Paris, called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1855, was elected for the county of Lotbiniere in 1861, and continued to represent it till Confederation, when he was elected by acclamation simultaneously to the House of Commons and the Quebec Assembly. He retired from the former in 1874 to take the leadership of the Opposition in the smaller body, and continued his task with vigour and assiduity until 1878, when M. Letellier de St. Just having been appointed by the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackenzie to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, dismissed his Conservative advisers, and called on M. Joly to form a ministry. The propriety of M. Letellier's action was questioned by many Liberals, and strongly condemned by Conservatives. He committed no breach of the constitution, but the dismissal of advisers of the Crown having a majority in both houses is very unusual, and one which would have been deeply resented by Liberals had the blow been directed against themselves. In M. Letellier's action M. Joly had no part, and he would have erred had he refused to form a ministry when called upon. He found able and willing colleagues, and inaugurated a policy of economy, retrenchment, and reform, which, unfortunately, he was not permitted to carry out. Defeated in the House of Assembly, he dissolved it, and was sustained by a small majority in the new Legislature. Shortly afterwards, however, Mr. Mackenzie's Government at Ottawa were defeated at the general election, M. Letellier was dismissed from office, the majority of M. Joly speedily became a minority, and his resignation followed.

In Opposition M. Joly continued to perform the duties of Leader with his usual vigour and assiduity; but at the last general election when the Liberals of Quebec were aided by a section of Conservatives, known as Castors, on the common ground of the execution of Riel, the Liberal leader refused to join in the movement. His decision did him honour. Once guilty of cold-blooded murder and of rebellion, Riel had been pardoned; a second time, impelled by mercenary motives, he headed an *émeute* which caused the death of more than two hundred persons. To convert such an one into a hero, and make his apotheosis the test of a general election, was not to M. Joly's taste. He declined a re-nomination and still continues in retirement.

A serious obstacle to M. Joly's success as a politician in his own Province is the fact that he is a Protestant, not merely in name, but from conviction. An English Protestant in Quebec may take a leading part in politics, though not the first, but a French *évangélique* is overweighted in the race. Some time or other Franco-Canadians will burst their bonds, and ignore distinctions of race and religion in society, in business and in public affairs, but the time is not yet. It is probable that as a member of the House of Commons M. Joly would find a better field of action than the Quebec Legislature offers to him. He would certainly be welcomed there by all who value honour and independence in public men. In the meantime he is far from idle. He is an enthusiastic agriculturist, and as a forester he is unsurpassed in Canada. As President of the Society to Promote the Replanting of Quebec Woods, of the Society of Agriculture in Lotbiniere, and in many other ways, he is aiding the progress of his own Province and the Dominion at large

SAVILLE.

For several days the journals heralded the sale, at the Hotel Druout, of the studies, drawings, water-colours, and sketches, together with all the objects, faiences, books, tapestries, and costumes found in the *atelier* of the much regretted master, François Bonvin. The misery of the father, who died of starvation, is the legacy of the daughter, and the proceeds of this sale were to relieve her from the destitution in which she was discovered. Much competition, then, was expected; but what happened? At the hour of sale, the halls of the Hotel des Ventés were invaded by a reckless mob of the demi-monde, bent on obtaining souvenirs of Marie Regnault, the victim of Prauzini, which were offered for sale opposite the compartment containing the works of Bonvin. The result of this unwholesome tumult was that amateurs and would-be purchasers could not approach the pictures, and some thirty canvasses were sold to lucky speculators, realizing in all, only 8,150 francs! It is a scandalous affair, that in Paris, the home of art, the works of so unique a master should produce such a paltry sum. But what must be said of the city, the only one I know of, where such a disgraceful scene would be permitted, when in the corridors of the vast sale room, dissolute women struggled with each other, some even having their garments torn, to secure mementoes on some of which is still the stain of blood. I doubt if the Insurrection of Women exceeded this in fury.

An important manuscript has been transferred from France to Germany. It is the *Manuscrit de Manesse*, which has been in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* since the time of Louis XIV. It is an invaluable acquisition to Germany, being a collection of all the German lyric poets of the middle ages. The compilation was made by a patrician of Zurich named Rodger Manesse. It contains one hundred and forty lyrics, and many superb miniatures, representing each poet with his escutcheon. Before the Thirty Years' War, the MS. belonged to the *Bibliothèque d'Heidelberg*, but on the capture of that place, the entire library was conveyed to the Pope, who sold the MS. to the Elector of Palatinate, and it came to France with the Princess Palatine. This *Manuscrit de Manesse* was one of the rare gems in a collection of eighty thousand, and as the *Bibliothèque Nationale* has no right to dispose of any work, unless it be a duplicate, the Minister of Public Instruction will likely be held responsible for it.

There has been a scandal at the *Beaux Arts*, resulting in the suspension of work for two weeks. A *nouveau* arrived one day, a hunchback, but his deformity did not protect him from the customary "hazing." He resented the incivilities, or rather brutalities, of the seniors, and when they approached with the intention of putting him in the cage, he drew a knife and inflicted an ugly wound on the head of one of his assailants. A riot ensued, of which the director became cognizant, and an order was sent closing the schools for fourteen days.

France is truly a paternal government. To all foreigners she extends the liberties of her educational system, but to her sons alone does she award prizes. For instance, though all may study in the art studios, only Frenchmen may receive the *Prix de Rome*. So when the competition opens for the composition of a "Marche Solennelle" for military music, to be played at the Exposition of 1889, only those to the manor born may enter. There will be awarded two prizes of 3,000 and 1,000 francs, and two honourable mentions of 300 francs each.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving pictures intended for exhibition at the coming Salon. On the anniversary of this day, from time immemorial, the students assemble before the Palais de l'Industrie, and greet, with shouts and groans, the passing pictures. Nor is sound alone their sole expression. Odoriferous missiles make indiscriminate assaults. In fact, the usual ending is a *row*, and yesterday being no exception to the rule, five joyous spirits were lodged in prison. Many pictures coming for this exhibition by slow freight have been delayed by the heavy falls of snow interfering with traffic. The sculptors have yet a month in which to complete their work. M.M. Bougereau, Bonnat, Buson, Cabanel, de Viullefroy, Humbert, Guillomet, and Tony Robert-Fleury comprise the jury for judging the pictures. There are half a dozen pictures by De Neuville and Detaille on exhibition at the military club, Avenue de l'Opera, probably to increase the already growing fund for the De Neuville monument. They are well worth seeing, those toy battle pictures, for they are clever in the extreme. There is an impetuosity and rush in De Neuville's painting that is perfectly irresistible, but he seems to have painted all things at all times under the same conditions of light. His sentry is always immaculately clad; his soldier, trim, erect, alert, dashing; rather as the French soldier thinks he is than as he seems to others. Detaille more happily catches the wearied, jaded character of both man and horse, and is, therefore, to be thought the more admirable painter. There is a theatrical touch, however, in all the pictures, which rather conveys a story than gives true values of colour. I have not yet visited the Salon of the "Independents," whom one suspects to have been persistently refused at the yearly Salon.

C. A. M.

It is difficult, from a mere glance at the dates, to grasp the whole range of the Emperor William's public life; but one fact concerning its early portion, which is of especial interest to English readers, will serve to illustrate it. In 1814, after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, which temporarily relegated him to Elba, Prince William of Prussia visited England, and he was a guest at Guildhall on the occasion of the historic banquet given by the Corporation of London to the allied Sovereigns. Another guest at that banquet was Warren Hastings. Within the span of these two lives how much has been embraced, and how differently would the history of two continents have had to be written had they not existed!

## A TRIP TO ENGLAND.—VI.

FANCY mail coaches still run. But the genuine mail coach lives now only in old prints, or in those pen-pictures of Dickens, which are the most admirable descriptions of everything that met the eyes of Sam Weller fifty years ago, while in their contrast with all that now exists they mark the rapidity of change, for the subjects of some of them belong as completely to the past as the coats and cravats of the Regency. The outside of a mail coach was pleasant enough on a fine day; it was not so pleasant in rain, with the umbrella of the passenger on the seat behind you dripping down your back, or when you had to sit upright all night afraid of sleeping lest you should fall off. Moreover you were very liable to be upset, in which case, as the luggage piled on the coach-top was apt to fall upon you, the carnage among the outsiders was often considerable. The British railroad, like everything else in England, is finished to perfection, and on such a line as the Great Western, which bespeaks the lavish genius of Brunel, you travel at the greatest attainable speed with the most perfect safety. The service is altogether excellent, and democracy has not yet found its way into the manners of the guards and porters. As a set off there is a good deal of feeling. In England generally indeed, you are too often called upon to grease the wheels of life in this way. The Canadian or American will remark differences between the English railway fashions and ours. The carriages, instead of being long and undivided, so as to seat fifty or sixty people, are divided into bodies, the bodies in the first-class seating only six or eight, and those which seat eight being sometimes divided again into two compartments. The arrangement of the carriages may be in part a survival of the structure of the mail coach, but it has probably been also in part determined by the structure of society. Aristocracy delights in privacy and seclusion. "You would reduce a gentleman" was the answer of one of that class, when asked to come into public life, "to the level of a king or a grocer." Among the gentry of former days it was against caste to travel in a public conveyance. Antipathy to such vulgarization entered largely into the hatred of railroads, expressed by that comic troubadour of aristocracy, Theodore Hook. There were persons of quality who lived far into the railroad days, yet never entered a railway carriage: they persisted in posting laboriously in their own carriages along the line of a railway. At first the fashion was to have your own carriage strapped on a truck behind the train; a process which required you to be at the station an hour before the train started, while if the strapping was not tight, the consequence was a motion of the carriage which made you sick. A body or a compartment which you can engage for your own party is the last remnant of the cherished privacy. The absence of the system of checking baggage is to be accounted for partly by the multiplicity of branch lines, which would make the process very difficult; but another cause probably is that members of the governing class travel with valets and maids who save them the trouble of looking after their baggage. Looking after baggage on an English railway is no inconsiderable item in those cares of travelling which, when recreation for the weary brain is sought not in rest but in locomotion, sometimes worry almost as much as the cares of business. Your baggage is labelled with your destination. On some lines it is also labelled with the initial letter of your name, and on arrival at a terminus the pieces are distributed according to the letters: whence it came to pass that an ecclesiastical dignitary, whose name began with L, had to lodge a complaint before the Board against a porter, who when he asked for his baggage had told him to go to "Hell!" There are sleeping cars on one or two of the longest trunk lines; but in general there is no need of sleeping cars. The wealth and power of England lie in a very small compass. We have all heard of the American who when sojourning in the Island abstained from going out at night "for fearing of falling off." "This is a great country, sir," cannot be said by an Englishman, whatever his pride may whisper about the greatness of his nation.

With the mail coach and the posting system has departed the Old English Inn, wherein a traveller in Johnson's time took his pleasure, and the comforts of which occupy a prominent place in the philosophy of life according to Dickens. About your only chance of enjoying that happiness, which consists in being welcomed after a cold journey by a smiling landlady and warming your slippered feet before a bright fire in a cosy private room, while your neatly dressed dinner is being set upon the table, depends upon your lighting upon one of those country inns to which sportsmen still resort for the hunting or fishing season. Hotels in the great cities of England are not what they are in the United States, where genius is devoted to hotel-keeping which might make a great statesman or general. People in England do not board in hotels. That undomestic habit is largely a consequence of the servant difficulty, which, in lands where no one likes to call anybody master or mistress, often makes housekeeping purgatorial. In England as well as here the difficulty exists, but not in so desperate a form. The old-fashioned English household, consisting of servants who attached themselves to the family for life, identified themselves with its interests, and felt a pride in its consequence, is now a memory of the past, or lingers as a reality only in some very sequestered country house with a very good master of the old school. Servants are educated: they write letters and correspond with the world without, which in more primitive days they did not, and they share the general restlessness by which society is pervaded. Moreover the migratory habits of the employers render the maintenance of settled households very difficult, and therefore preclude strong attachments. But the democratic idea, which is the chief source of the trouble, and seems likely even to prove fatal in the end to the relation altogether, has not yet thoroughly penetrated the English kitchen and servants' hall. There is not the same strong preference for the "independence" of factory life, nor are things come to such a pass that

your cook takes herself off without notice, perhaps on the morning of a dinner-party, and leaves you to get your dinner cooked as you may.

Among the marvels of England may certainly be counted the vastness and complexity of the railway system, which will be impressed upon your mind by standing on the platform, say at Clapham Junction, and watching the multiplicity of trains rushing in different directions. Withal, the punctuality, regularity, and freedom from accidents are wonderful; and they depend, be it remembered, on the strict and faithful performance of duty by every man among many thousands, not taken from the class in which the sense of honour is supposed to have its peculiar seat, who are tried by exposure to the roughest weather, and to all the temptations of intemperance which arise from fatigue and cold combined. A moment of inattention on the part of a weary pointsman or an extra glass of grog taken on a bitter winter's night would be followed by wreck and massacre. Carlyle, spinning along in perfect safety at the rate of forty or even sixty miles an hour, among all those intersecting roads and through numberless possibilities of collision, might surely have inferred, if the mind of the arch-cynic had been open to a genial inference, that the Present was not so much more anarchical than the Past as the author of *Past and Present* had assumed. In the railway army, at all events, a discipline prevails not inferior to that which prevailed in the army of Frederick, while the railway army is not recruited by crimping or held to its duty by the lash. There is anarchy now, no doubt, and there is roguery in trade and industry; but there was at least as much of both in the days of Abbot Sampson as Abbot Sampson's own history proved.

To turn to London. The huge city perhaps never impressed the imagination more than when approaching it by night on the top of a coach you saw its numberless lights flaring, as Tennyson says "like a dreary dawn." The most impressive approach is now by the river through the infinitude of docks, quays, and shipping. London is not a city, but a province of brick and stone. Hardly even from the top of St. Paul's or of the Monument can anything like a view of the city as a whole be obtained. It is indispensable, however, to make one or the other of those ascents when a clear day can be found, not so much because the view is fine, as because you will get a sensation of vastness and multitude not easily to be forgotten. There is, or was not long ago, a point on the ridge which connects Hampstead with Highgate from which, as you looked over London to the Surrey Hills beyond, the modern Babylon presented something like the aspect of a city. The ancient Babylon may have vied with London in circumference, but the greater part of its area was occupied by open spaces; the modern Babylon is a dense mass of humanity. London with its suburbs has five millions of inhabitants, and still it grows. It grows through the passion which seems to be seizing mankind everywhere, on this continent as well as in Europe, for emigration from the country into the town, not only as the centre of wealth and employment but as the centre of excitement, and, as the people fondly fancy, of enjoyment. It grows also by immigration from other countries: the immigration of Germans is large enough to oust the natives from many employments, especially clerkships, and is breeding jealousy on that account. Worst of all, London is said within a recent period to have received many thousands of Polish Jews. What municipal government can be expected to contend successfully against such an influx, added to all the distress and evil with which every great capital in itself abounds? The Empire and the commercial relations of England draw representatives of trading communities or subject races from all parts of the globe, and the faces and costumes of the Hindoo, the Parsi, the Lascar, and the ubiquitous Chinaman, mingle in the motley crowd with the merchants of Europe and America. The streets of London are, in this respect, to the modern what the great Place of Tyre must have been to the ancient world. But pile Carthage on Tyre, Venice on Carthage, Amsterdam on Venice, and you will not make the equal, or anything near the equal, of London. Here is the great mart of the world, to which the best and richest products are brought from every land and clime, so that if you have put money in your purse you may command every object of utility or fancy which grows or is made anywhere without going beyond the circuit of the great cosmopolitan city. Parisian, German, Russian, Hindoo, Japanese, Chinese industry is as much at your service here, if you have the all-compelling talisman in your pocket, as in Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Benares, Yokohama or Peking. That London is the great distributing centre of the world is shown by the fleets of the carrying-trade of which the countless masts rise along her wharves and in her docks. She is also the bank of the world. But we are reminded of the vicissitudes of commerce and the precarious tenure by which its empire is held when we consider that the bank of the world in the middle of the last century was Amsterdam.

The first and perhaps the greatest marvel of London is the commissariat. How can the five millions be regularly supplied with food, and everything needful to life, even with such things as milk and those kinds of fruit which can hardly be left beyond a day? Here again we see reason for excepting to the sweeping jeremiads of cynicism, and concluding that though there may be fraud and scamping in the industrial world, genuine production, faithful service, disciplined energy, and skill in organization cannot wholly have departed from the earth. London is not only well fed, but well supplied with water and well drained. Vast and densely peopled as it is, it is a healthy city. Yet the limit of practicable extension seems to be nearly reached. It becomes a question how the increasing multitude shall be supplied not only with food and water but with air.

There is something very impressive in the roar of the vast city. It is the sound of a Niagara of human life. It ceases not except during the hour or two before dawn, when the last carriages have rolled away from the balls and the market carts have hardly begun to come in. Only in



returning from a very late ball is the visitor likely to have a chance of seeing what Wordsworth saw from Westminster Bridge :

Earth has not anything to show more fair :  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty :  
This City now doth, like a garment, wear  
The beauty of the morning ; silent, bare,  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
Open unto the fields, and to the sky ;  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.  
Never did sun more beautifully steep  
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill ;  
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep !  
The river glideth at his own sweet will :  
Dear God ! the very houses seem asleep ;  
And all that mighty heart is lying still !

Everybody has something to say about the painful contrast between the extremes of wealth and poverty in London, and people from new countries, where the pressure on the means of subsistence is as yet comparatively little felt, are very apt to turn up their hands and eyes, and thank heaven that they are not as those English. Painful the contrast is, and hideous some of the low quarters of London are, above all at night, when the fatal gin-palaces flare, and round them gather sickly and ragged forms coming to barter perhaps the last garment or the bread of to-morrow for an hour of excitement or oblivion. But in the first place we must remember, that pictures of London misery have been sought out and presented in the most glaring colours for the purposes of literary sensation. In the second place we must remember, that among five millions there is inevitably much distress, caused not only by want, but by disease, intemperance, crime, and accidents, for which the community is not to blame. In the third place we must remember, the great immigration of needy, or worse than needy, foreigners already mentioned. Charity, we find on inquiry, is active : often in those crowded and noisome alleys we shall meet its gentle ministers, and we shall be told that they pass safely on their mission even through the worst haunts of crime. Nor does the number of the destitute and suffering after all bear any proportion to the number of those for whom the great city provides a livelihood, and who are living in decency and comfort, with all the opportunities of domestic happiness and all the appliances of the most advanced civilization. The misery of London is more repulsive than that of some other cities in its aspect, partly on account of the dinginess produced by the smoke, partly because it is crowded into such close quarters. The streets being, like those of ancient cities generally, too narrow and crooked for street railways, the people are compelled to live close to the centres of employment, especially to the docks. Still, when all allowances have been made, the bad quarters of London are a sad sight, and one which it may be morally useful to Dives amidst his purple and fine linen to have seen. They are sources of social and political danger too, as recent outbreaks of their squalid turbulence have proved. They are the English Faubourg St. Antoine.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

(To be continued in our next.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :—

SIR,—May I ask your kind leave to make an appeal to your readers on behalf of the committee for the fund by which it is proposed to raise a memorial to the late Archbishop Trench, of Dublin ?

A Brass has been placed in the Archbishop's cathedral, but a further memorial is to be the endowment of two professorships in Alexandra College, Dublin. This is an institution for the higher education of women, which has done excellent work. Archbishop Trench was in part its founder : he was its official visitor, and he took the deep interest in this college which he took in everything whose object was the improvement of women's education. His books on language were addressed at first as lectures to audiences of which the majority, I believe, were women being trained as teachers.

By these well-known books, *On the Study of Words, English Past and Present*, and *Select Glossary of Words Changed in Meaning*, Dr. Trench has helped study of language ; and he has by fineness of criticism helped students of modern literature also. Then it is to him among writers in English to whom one must turn for knowledge, through criticism and translations, of Calderon. And as an historian and as a Biblical critic his books are recognized as showing the same systematic spirit. Dr. Trench was himself a poet, whose public, gradually won, is gradually increasing, to use the words of Mr. F. W. Myers in his essay, *Archbishop Trench's Poems*.

The movement to raise the proposed memorial has received the aid of influential men in England and Ireland—from Dr. Trench's University, Cambridge ; from the English Church, in which he was Dean of Westminster ; from the Church in which he was for twenty-two years Archbishop, and from many persons eminent in literature and in learning. Among such are the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge ; Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham ; Dr. Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin ; Lord Tennyson, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Mr. Kegan Paul, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. Mahaffy.

But the committee appeal to those "in every part of the civilized world who know that they owe much to Archbishop Trench for gains of ample knowledge in theology, in language, literature, history, and poetry."

Contributions for the fund to his memory can be sent to Alexandra College, Dublin.

I remain, yours obediently,

W. F. STOCKLEY, M.A.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN ON COLERIDGE.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN delivered an amusing lecture on Coleridge before the Royal Institution, which was very little complimentary to the memory of that indistinct personage. Mr. Stephen thinks very little, it seems, of Coleridge's dawdling corkscrew indecision, and very ill of his conduct towards his wife and children. Mrs. Coleridge was a very sensible lady who took good care of her three children, while Coleridge openly admired another woman and took opium and laudanum in large quantities. Never was there a man who showed more promise at twenty-five or who fulfilled his promise less. But Mr. Stephen says that Coleridge was a victim of the public school system, and that he had got mathematics and metaphysics and other branches of study indiscriminately mixed up, and had bolted a library whole. Yet very little came of it except *The Ancient Mariner* and *Christabel*, which Wordsworth styled "a marvellous prologue followed by nothing, but still admirable." Mr. L. Stephen draws this moral from the career of Coleridge, which is sufficiently quaint :—"Never marry a man of genius ; don't be his brother-in-law, or his publisher, or his editor, or anything that is his."—*St. James's Gazette*.

AFTER WINTER.

Not yet the infant Spring  
Hath changed her russet gown for robes of green,  
But lieth slumbering,  
Hid in the covert of a wood, unseen :  
Folded in shadows deep,  
Ethereal visions flit across her face in sleep.

Like memories of the dead,  
Winter revives and fades, mid days of blue,  
And thrusts his snowy head  
Upon the landscape, whitening all the view ;  
With shrilly voice and thin,  
High singing o'er the downs the chilly breezes spin.

Here, by the sharp blast switched,  
The ruddy drifts about the road are swayed,  
Dancing like sprites bewitched  
In whirling somersaults of light and shade ;  
The hollow forests ring,  
Shuddering with leafless music as the lank boughs swing.

Upon the cottage wall  
The Jasmine lingers in a listless dream ;  
O'erhead the sparrows call,  
And twitter out the day in dolorous theme ;  
Whistling a sober tune,  
The ploughman drives his team the long dank afternoon.

Soon shall the violet bloom  
Beneath the hedge, and scent each sheltered nook ;  
The primrose gild the gloom  
Where pale anemones peep o'er the brook,  
And laughing waves shall swell  
Of golden daffodils in every mossy dell.

Hasten, sweet birds of song,  
Wing o'er the waves, and fill the woods with voices ;  
Spring tarrieth, slumbering long,  
She waketh not, but in her dream rejoices ;  
Quicken, thou magic sod,  
Burst to a sea of flowers, and greet the priests of God !

—*Cornhill Magazine*.

PROPOSED SCOTO-IRISH TUNNEL.

A SECRET survey has lately been made in the North of Ireland and on the Mull of Kintyre, with the object of arriving at data for an estimate of the cost of a tunnel across the narrow strait which separates Ireland from Scotland. It is said that Sir Edward Watkin has interested himself in the scheme ; possibly with a view to prove the practicability of a long sea tunnel. It is said that the estimated cost is eight millions sterling, or about a million per nautical mile. On the Irish side the existing line of railway approaches within a few miles of the promontory which forms the nearest point of Scotland ; but on the Scottish side an approach railway of about eighty miles would have to be constructed from the Lochgilphead station of the Crinan Railway, now under construction, to the Mull of Kintyre, where would be the entrance to the proposed tunnel. Even this would not give continuous railway communication between England and Ireland, for the western terminus of the short railway which is intended to connect the west coast of Argyllshire with the Firth of Clyde is situated at Kilunn, on the Holy Loch, from which passengers have to be conveyed by steamer across the Firth to Greenock. Even though communication were effected between the Mull of Kintyre and the Oban Railway, which would bring it into direct connection with the railway system of the country, the route so opened up between England and Ireland, would be extremely roundabout. The avoidance of a sea passage is of course so important an element, that even an extension of time might be calculated

as not altogether condemnatory. By far the most suitable point for a tunnel, had the depth not been almost prohibitory, is the strait almost as narrow as the other, between Port Patrick and Donaghadee. This would have given almost direct connection between Belfast and Scotland and the North of England.—*Industries.*

#### LUCKY AND UNLUCKY MEN.

ONE of the unluckiest men we have ever known was even conscious of his ill-luck, and declared that, somehow or another, the off-chance always hit him. It was partly true; but the intimate friends who knew and loved him understood well that there was in him this awkwardness, this redundancy of angles presented to fate, in a very high degree, that, being at once a good man, a thoughtful man, and a highly-cultivated one, he always, in critical moments, contrived to do precisely the wrong thing. This capability of being incapable is by no means unusual, and the first Rothschild was probably right from his point of view when he said that he never would employ an unlucky man. On the other hand, the lucky man is usually the man who fits his fortunes, who, whether apparently able or stupid, can do just what his especial circumstances require him to do. Very stupid men are often ready men, armed with a readiness as of dogs when they twist from under a cartwheel unhurt. The "fool who makes a fortune" is usually a man with just the foresight, or the judgment, or the intuitive perception of the way things are going—a faculty like long-sight or keen hearing, and independent of intellectual power—requisite to make large profits quickly. In fact, the fortunate man is usually the man who, in consequence of some hidden quality in his nature, deserves fortune. Nevertheless, there is a residuum of true personal good or ill-luck of men to whom things happen so unusual, and so little explicable by their acts or anything that either is or can be in themselves, that the world, despairing of interpretation, considers them either the favourites or the victims of fortune.—*London Spectator.*

#### THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE number of ships which passed through the Suez Canal last year was 3,137, their gross tonnage being 8,430,043 tons. The largest movements of shipping through the canal in any one month last year occurred in May, when 303 ships of an aggregate burden of 797,547 tons paid transit dues. Of the 3,137 ships which went through the canal last year, 2,330 ships were English, leaving a balance of only 807 ships carrying the flags of other nations. In this balance total of 807 ships, France figured for 183, Germany for 159, Italy for 138, Holland for 123, Austria (and Hungary) for 82, Norway for 28, Spain for 26, and Russia for 22. Only three American vessels used the canal in 1887. The number of persons passing through the canal as passengers last year was 173,786, of whom 91,996 were soldiers, 53,415 civil passengers, and 19,610 Mohammedan pilgrims. The total of 3,137 ships passing through the canal last year compared with a passage of 3,100 ships in 1886; 3,624 ships in 1885; 3,284 ships in 1884; and 3,307 ships in 1883. The average time occupied by each ship in the canal last year was 34 hours 3 minutes, as compared with 36 hours 11 minutes in 1886; 43 hours in 1885; 41 hours 53 minutes in 1884; and 48 hours 36 minutes in 1883. The considerable reduction observable in the average in 1887 and 1886 is due to sundry extensions and improvements carried out since 1885, which have considerably facilitated the passage of shipping.—*Engineering.*

#### HIGH LICENSE.

*High License in Nebraska* is the title of a collection of opinions on the subject, from thirty three leading citizens of that State, collected by the *Nebraska State Journal*, at the request of the Citizens' Committee of New York. We wish that a copy might be carefully and honestly read by every member of the New York State legislature. The result would be a hearty support of the Crosby High License Bill, which is designed to give this State just the same government and improved morality that Nebraska now enjoys. The opinions are from judges, mayors, the governor, and other officials, and from leading private citizens. While not unanimous as to the desirability of high license, for Prohibition has a strong following in the State, yet the testimony of the opinions is unequivocal as to the elevating and reforming effects of high license. The law has been in effect in Nebraska for seven years. Strangely enough, the distillers and brewers accept the law, for they fear that their opposition will intensify the feeling against them. The most convincing arguments in favour of high license are from Prohibitionists, who, although they want the utter prohibition of the traffic, concede that the effect of the law has been salutary, and a great improvement on the low license of some years ago.—*Albany Journal.*

#### PRESERVATION OF FLOWERS.

A METHOD of preserving the natural colours of flowers, recommended by R. Hegler in the *Deutsche botanische Monatshefte*, consists in dusting salicylic acid on the plants as they lie in the press, and removing it again with a brush when the flowers are dry. Red colours in particular are well preserved by this agent. Another method of applying the same preservative is to use a solution of one part of salicylic acid in fourteen of alcohol by means of blotting paper or cottonwool soaked in it and placed above and below the flowers. Powdered boracic acid yields nearly as good results. Dr. Schonland, in a paragraph contributed to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, recommends, as an improvement in the method of using sulphurous acid for preserving the colour, that in

the case of delicate flowers they might be placed loosely between sheets of vegetable parchment before immersion in the liquid, so as to preserve their natural form.—*Scientific American.*

#### THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

PROFESSOR MEDELEJEF has advanced the theory that petroleum is of mineral origin, and that its production is going on, and may continue almost indefinitely. He has succeeded in making it artificially by a similar process to that which he believes is going on in the earth; and experts find it impossible to distinguish between the natural and the manufactured article. His hypothesis is that water finds its way below the crust of the earth, and then meets with carbides of metals (particularly of iron) in a glowing state. The water is decomposed into its constituent gases. The oxygen unites with the iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon and ascends to a higher region, where part of it is condensed into mineral oil, and part remains as natural gas, to escape where it can find an outlet, or to remain stored at great pressure until a bore hole is put down to provide it a passage to the surface. Oil-bearing strata occur in the vicinity of mountain ranges; and it is supposed that the upheaval of the hills has sufficiently dislocated the strata below to give the water access to depths from which it is ordinarily shut out.—*Scientific American.*

#### UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.\*

MR. BALLOU is an experienced traveller, and he has told in several entertaining volumes what he has seen and heard in his various journeys. He is a keen observer. Nothing that is worth seeing escapes him, and little that is worth relating is omitted from his narratives. His style is that of the correspondent at large, who is bound above all things not to be dull. Mr. Ballou is never dull. He invests even dry statistical facts with unusual interest, and the reader absorbs information while he fancies he is merely passing time.

Mr. Ballou's latest journey, of which this book is the record, takes him across the continent from Boston to San Francisco, and thence by the Sandwich and Samoan Islands to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The Sandwich Islands are now pretty well known. Mark Twain has been there; and King Kalakaua's eccentricities and the recent political disturbances in the islands have attracted considerable attention. Yet what Mr. Ballou says about this interesting group, away in the Pacific Ocean, eight days' sail from San Francisco, is fresh and racy.

We do not intend to follow Mr. Ballou in all his wanderings. The greater part of the book, nearly all of it in fact, is taken up with descriptions of Australia and New Zealand. Of both these great southern colonies he speaks with almost surprising enthusiasm:

"What America was to Spain in the proud days of that nation's glory, Australia has already been to England; and that too, without the crime of wholesale murder and the spilling of rivers of blood, as was the case in the days of Cortez and Pizaro. The wealth poured into the lap of England by those far-away colonies belittles all the riches which the Spaniard realized by the famous conquest of Mexico and Peru. Here is an Empire won without war, a new world called into existence by moral forces, an Eldorado captured without a sword. Here Nature has spread her favours broadcast over a land only one-fifth smaller than the continent of Europe, granting every needed resource wherewith to form a great, independent, and prosperous nation; where labour already is more liberally rewarded, and life more easily sustained, than in any other country except America."

The account he gives of Australia—its climate, its magnificent natural harbours, its mineral and agricultural resources, and the enterprise and prosperity of its people—seems to fully justify the estimate he has formed of the possibilities of development in this great southern continent. Yet it is only a hundred years since the first settlement was made in Australia, and that a settlement of convicts. Now the several provinces have a population of between three and four millions, "possessing such elements of political and social prosperity as place them in an honourable position in the line of progressive nations."

In Sydney Mr. Ballou heard much about the proposed Confederation of the several provinces of Australia, which he thinks would be speedily consummated were it not for the petty and persistent jealousy and rivalry between them. This rivalry has led each colony to adopt a different railway gauge. "Victoria has a broad gauge of five feet three inches; New South Wales has a gauge of four feet eight inches; while in Queensland the narrow gauge of three feet six inches is adopted"; thus making interprovincial travel and commerce inconvenient and costly. Mr. Ballou does not see why this interprovincial jealousy should exist at all, but it universally prevails. "At Sydney, Melbourne is vilified most recklessly; its simplest enterprises are derided. Melbourne, on her part, returns the compliment with interest; and so it is at Adelaide."

Mr. Ballou thinks a Confederation of the Australian Provinces and Tasmania would be unquestionably advantageous; but he does not consider that the proposal to include New Zealand has anything to commend it. "New Zealand," he says, "and Australia are as far apart as Africa and South America, or as Turkey is from England. The sea which separates them is without islands, is turbulent, torn by Antarctic currents, and swept by raging storms at nearly all seasons. Even in fine weather there is a ceaseless swell heaving the bosom of this sea very trying to endure,

\*Under the Southern Cross. By Maturin Ballou. Boston: Ticknor and Company

and which it is only safe to encounter in large, well-equipped vessels. In ethnological respects, as well as in scenery and climate, the countries are diametrically opposite." New Zealand, he thinks, has a great, independent future of its own. "Situating in the centre of this Austral Ocean, the future highway of the world, it is accessible from all quarters. On the West, not far away, lie the busy harbours of Australia, with which her interchanges of merchandise are constant. Within easy reach of India and China on one side, she has California, Mexico, and South America on the other. To the north lie the hundreds of Islands which constitute the groups of Polynesia, notable for their voluptuous climate and primitive fertility. With the opening of the Panama Canal or other available means for crossing the isthmus, New Zealand will lie directly in the highway between Europe and the Great Island-Continent—between England and her largest colony. The insular position of the country does not necessarily indicate inaccessibility. The many beautiful Islands of the South Sea must sooner or later come under the commercial sway of New Zealand, as they may be explored and civilized. Her admirable harbours, noble estuaries, and navigable rivers are elsewhere unsurpassed. If destined to achieve greatness, these Islands, like those of Great Britain, will do so through the development and maintenance of maritime power; and with so many advantages as they possess, we predict for them this final accomplishment."

We have made these somewhat lengthy extracts because we think they will be of interest to our readers at the present time, when the question of Imperial Federation is, to some extent, attracting public attention, and also to show that the book is something more than a mere record of travel. Since the publication of Dilke's *Greater Britain* we have seen no work which gives so interesting and comprehensive an account of our cousins under the Southern Cross and the great countries in which they have their homes.

#### MAHAFFY'S GREEK LIFE.\*

To say that this book is written by Mr. Mahaffy is to say that it is able and entertaining. But it is much more: it deals with a period of Greek life and thought which is much neglected, which is very little understood, and yet which can be no more ignored by any one who would intelligently follow the course of European history, than the history of the Middle Ages can be.

Mr. Mahaffy is very severe on the scholars and teachers who bring their studies of Greek literature and life to a close at the period of Alexander the Great. "By a sort of tacit consent," he says, "the Battle of Cheronæa is considered the minor limit of all that was good and perfect in Greek thought and life. The conquests of Alexander, the high culture of Seleucia and Alexandria, the profound thinking of the later schools, the deep learning, the splendid art, the multifarious politics of Hellenism—all this is shut out from the schoolboy, as forming no part of the Greek he is to know, and none of it is ever taken up again—with the exception of Theocritus—by the superannuated schoolboy [!] who holds fellowships and master-ships at English colleges, and regards himself as a perfectly trained Greek scholar. A man may consider himself, and be considered by the classical English public, an adequate and even a distinguished Greek Professor, who has never read or even possessed a copy of Strabo, Diodorus, or Polybius, who has never seen the poems of Aratus, Callimachus, or Apollonius, and who does not know a single date in Greek history between the death of Alexander and the Battle of Cynoscephalæ."

We will allow these English Professors to defend themselves as they may, and will only remind our readers that, although Mr. Mahaffy displays his pugnacious nationality in characteristic ways, and even drags in contemporary politics in a very amusing manner, there is no evidence of his judgment of the facts and events with which he is dealing being affected by these tendencies.

In the same connection he falls foul of Grote and his Greek history, partly perhaps because Grote was a rather extreme Radical, while Mr. Mahaffy appears to be a somewhat extreme Tory; but we must add that Mr. Mahaffy by no means stands alone in this matter. We judge from various indications that there is among English scholars a serious and powerful reaction from the previous unquestioning subserviency to Grote in favour of the more calm and balanced work of Thirlwall.

One chief point in the early part of Mr. Mahaffy's book is the demonstration of the folly and wrongheadedness of the Greek States not recognizing Alexander as the saviour of Greece. There is a great deal to be said for Mr. Mahaffy's view of the case; but there is something to be said on the other side. Even if Alexander had lived, who could tell that he would not enslave those previously free communities? But he did not live; and the subsequent history of the countries which he ruled makes us less confident of the beneficent consequences of such an imperial federation as Mr. Mahaffy would have wished.

However this may be, it is impossible not to relish the account which he gives of the opposition to Alexander on the part of the Greek politicians. Here are specimens of the manner in which he disposes of the "patriots" who resisted Philip and Alexander. "But the oratorical splendours of the contest, and even the moral splendours exhibited by the once patriotic side could not have blinded any intelligent man of the rising generation to the fact that all this pother about a bygone policy was but magnificent fooling. What matter whether a golden crown was voted to Demosthenes rightly or not? What matter whether a broken down politician had been

honest or not?" and so forth. And again: "Such parochial politics might fairly be expected from Sparta, where five ignorant old men were appointed to watch the close adherence of the State to the system of a fabulous legislator whose great title to fame was his success in bygone centuries;" but, he goes on to say, matters were almost as bad in Athens. "We must," he says, "judge the party of Demosthenes kindly, as we judge all the other old men who have done mischief in the world. We may attribute to them the highest motives. . . . But all this respect cannot save us from the reflection that it would have been better for Greece if Philip, after Cheronæa, or even Alexander after the ruin of Thebes, had insisted on the execution of 'the orators,' and pacified Greece, not only in outward act, but in inward spirit. For it is hard to overestimate the influence of such orators as Demosthenes or Hypercides working upon old prejudices, ingrained vanity or provincial pride."

"But," he goes on again, "we are quite accustomed in our own day to this Home Rule and Separatist spirit, while the very complainants are profiting signally by the greatness and the resources of the empire which they revile and profess to hate." On this subject of Home Rule Mr. Mahaffy breaks out periodically in a manner which is very interesting, as showing the deep feeling with which the best kind and class of Irish gentlemen and scholars regard the present Parnellite movement. Then at page 447 we are told: "Of course the cry for Home Rule was the most obvious. Let all the Greeks be free! What was the result? The Ætolians did not receive out of the spoils of the victory over Philip [B.C. 197] what they thought their due. . . . What did they do? They called in the nearest foreign power available, Antiochus the Great, of Syria, and made him pose as the 'liberator of the Greeks.' This astonishes Plutarch, who says: 'How could they want a liberator when they were already free?' But the Ætolians wanted license. They wanted the right of private wars and plunders."

"If the Nationalist press of Ireland were to survive as the only evidence of what has happened there in our own days, what sort of a picture would posterity have of the Unionists? and though I should be very sorry indeed to put Polybius on a level with the publicists of modern Ireland, yet he was a busy politician for the Home Rule party of his day, and shared in their anger and their griefs."

We have said enough and quoted enough to show that Mr. Mahaffy has written a lively and taking book; but we have not been able to give a notice of the varied subjects with which it deals. We may, however, make special reference to the excellent chapters on Alexandria, its history, literature, and influence, and to the vivid pictures of Greek life and thought up to the time of the subjugation of Greece to Rome.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA. Vol. V. New York: John B. Alden.

The fifth volume of this work is quite equal in merit to those we have already noticed. It embraces the topics under the letter B from Bilbiles, an old Iberian city of Spain, to Brave. All the subjects are treated with sufficient fulness for the scope of the work and for the practical needs of those who require a convenient reference book of the kind. As we have frequently said in noticing previous volumes, this work is a marvel of cheapness, and its merits are unquestionable.

ALDEN'S CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE. Vol. IX. New York: John B. Alden.

The last volume received of this very useful and inexpensive work contains a great many notable names, but several that we would expect to find in it are conspicuous by their absence. We have Gibbon, Gifford the satirist and reviewer, George Gilfillan, Gladstone, Goethe, Goldsmith, Gen. Grant, the poet Gray, Horace Greeley, the historian Green, Greg the essayist, and Grote the historian of Greece; but Gesenius the eminent German scholar and critic, Grattan the Irish orator, Grammont, whose memoirs give so vivid a picture of English Court Life after the Restoration, Greville, a recent writer of valuable memoirs, and many others we might name are omitted, while considerable space is given to some obscure American writers.

SELECTIONS FROM FÉNELON. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

This volume of selections from the writings of the eloquent Archbishop of Cambrai is based, as the preface tells us, on a recent translation by Mrs. H. L. Sidney Lear, published by the Rivingtons, London. The selections are well chosen, and the publishers have made of them an exceedingly pretty little volume—too pretty, indeed, for Fénelon should be read, not merely looked at. This wise teacher, this gentle prelate, this thoroughly humane and Christian prince of a proud church, is too little known. A township in Ontario bears his name; the name of his archiepiscopate dignifies a little country village; but how many Canadians know anything about the priest, scholar, and gentleman, who was as unique a character in the France of Louis XIV. as Montaigne was in the France of the preceding century? Of him the cynical Saint Simon says: "This prelate was a tall, thin man, well made, pale, with a large nose, eyes whence fire and talent streamed as from a torrent, and a physiognomy the like of which I have never seen in any other man, and which once seen one could never forget. It combined everything, and the greatest contradictions produced no want of harmony. It united sternness and gayety, gravity and courtesy, the man of learning, the bishop, the *grand seigneur*;

\* Greek Life and Thought. From the Age of Alexander to the Roman Conquest. London: Macmillan and Company. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

the prevailing characteristics, as in everything about him, being refinement, intellect, gracefulness, modesty, and, above all, *noblesse*. His manners corresponded to his appearance. . . . He possessed a natural eloquence, graceful and finished, and a most insinuating, yet noble and appropriate, courtesy; an easy, clear, agreeable utterance; a wonderful power of explaining matters in a lucid, distinct manner. Add to all this, that he was a man that never sought to seem cleverer than those with whom he conversed, who brought himself insensibly to their level, putting them to their ease, and enthraling them so that one could neither leave him, nor mistrust him, nor help seeking him again."

SELECTIONS FROM THE LIFE AND SERMONS OF THE REVEREND DOCTOR JOHN TAULER. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Roberts Brothers do well in bringing out in attractive but inexpensive form selections from old and comparatively unknown writers. Some of these little books show what bright lights shone in mediæval darkness and how true it is now as it was ages ago, that there is nothing new under the sun. This little volume is uniform with the selections from Fénelon already noticed. It contains the life of Tauler and selections from his sermons. Born in the last decade of the thirteenth century, Tauler was one of the great preachers preceding the Reformation, who spoke the truth, and rebuked evil with unflinching courage. A friend of the people, he spared neither prince nor priest, and his eloquent voice was at last silenced by the bishop of his diocese, and he was obliged to leave his native town to die in obscurity. Among Tauler's contemporaries were Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in Italy, and Chaucer and Wicliffe in England.

THE April number of *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine* is quite up to the standard of this periodical.

AN article entitled *Pioneer Illustration in California*, with reproductions of many of the best engravings of the period, is the chief feature of the *Overland Monthly* for April.

THE April *Book Buyer* has a fine portrait and full biographical sketch of James Whitcomb Riley, the Western poet. The sketch is by Mr. Paine, of the *Indianapolis News*.

THE number of *Queries* for April has portraits and biographical sketches of Lew Wallace and Mrs. Frank Leslie. The frontispiece is a portrait of Sir Walter Scott from a painting by Sir H. Raeburn.

THE April number of the *Domestic Monthly* contains many illustrations of spring costumes, bonnets, etc. The *Domestic* is practical and helpful, and always contains a well-chosen variety of short stories, poems, and other literary matter.

THE *Political Science Quarterly* for March has some strong papers of general interest, among the most important of which are Prof. Richmond M. Smith's article on Immigration, and that of President Francis A. Walker on the bases of taxation.

WE have received from Messrs. C. P. Dutton and Company, New York, one of Ernest Nister's Nuremberg picture books, entitled *Sweet Pansies*. The pictures, done in cool grays, illustrate a pathetic little story in verse of a little flower girl who "sold fresh pansies in the city street."

THE *Andover Review* for April contains an article on Beethoven, by Rev. W. F. Herridge, of Ottawa. It is gracefully and enthusiastically written, connecting an account of the great musician's compositions with the story of his life, and indicating the nature and extent of his influence in the development of his art.

THE current number of the *Canadian Practitioner* contains an able paper on "The public and the doctor in relation to the dipsomaniac," by Dr. Daniel Clark, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane. Dr. Clark strongly insists on the obligation of the Province to establish and maintain asylums for the reformation of inebriates.

IN the April number of *The Dial* there is a review of Dr. Bryce's *Short History of the Canadian People*, by Charles G. D. Roberts. While giving the work the general commendation which it undoubtedly deserves, Mr. Roberts points out some glaring defects, and indicates, very properly, as we think, how it may be improved in a second edition.

THE April number of the *Cosmopolitan* sustains the standing of this young magazine for the timeliness of its subjects and the crispness of its contents. The leading article is a description by George Edgar Montgomery, of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, as produced at Daly's Theatre, illustrated by portraits in character and scenes printed in colour. Other timely articles are Moncure D. Conway's *Reminiscences of Kaiser Wilhelm* (with illustrations) and Lucy C. Lillie's article upon Louisa May Olcott.

WE have received from the secretary of the American Public Health Association, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N.H., a set of the Lomb Prize Essays. They are *Healthy Homes and Foods for the Working Classes*, by Prof. V. C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan; *The Sanitary Conditions and Necessities of School Houses and School Life*, by Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston; *Disinfection and Individual Prophylaxis against Infectious Diseases*, by Major G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon U. S. Army; and *The Preventible Causes of Disease, Injury, and Death in American Manufacturing and Workshops, and the Best Means and Appliances for Preventing and Avoiding Them*, by Mr. George H. Ireland, of Springfield, Mass. These very useful essays, written for the prizes offered by the liberality of Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester, are published by the Association, and distributed at a price which barely covers the cost. Some of them have already been published in French, German and Flemish.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

M. TAINE is in very bad health, and it is feared that some of his most important literary work will be left unfinished.

MR. W. E. HENLEY, formerly editor of the *Magazine of Art*, is engaged on the life of Alexandre Dumas for the series of "Great Writers."

A NEW novel entitled *Agatha Page, a Parable*, by Isaac Henderson, author of *The Prelate*, has just been published by Ticknor and Company.

MISS ELIZABETH ROSE CLEVELAND denies that she is doing any literary work for publication. She is writing lectures for the pupils under her charge.

MR. KENNAN's Siberian papers, illustrated by Mr. G. A. Frost, who accompanied Mr. Kennan on his trip through Asiatic Russia, will begin in the *May Century*.

DODD, MEAD, AND COMPANY are about to publish a uniform library edition of the works of Walter Besant and James Rice, in twelve volumes. *The Golden Butterfly* will begin the series.

MR. JOHN MORLEY has undertaken to write the monographs on Walpole, Chatham, and Pitt for Messrs. Macmillan and Company's new series of biographies, *Twelve English Statesmen*.

GRANT ALLEN has been wintering in Algeria, but has not profited from the climate as much as was hoped for. It invigorated him for a time, but he had a relapse and is not now able to do any work.

MR. G. DOBSON, at one time the *London Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, and again correspondent of that journal during the Bulgarian war, is to write the life of Prince Gortschakoff in the "Statesmen Series."

A REFERENCE dictionary of over five thousand "Classical and Foreign Quotations" in the original, with English translations, by Wm. Francis Henry King, M.A., of Oxford, is about being published by Thomas Whittaker.

THE February and March numbers (33 and 34) of the *Riverside Literature Series* (published monthly by Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, Boston) contain the first two parts of Longfellow's widely famous *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, with interesting and helpful introductions and notes.

FROM the edition of Geo. P. Rowell and Company's *American Newspaper Directory*, published April 2 (its twentieth year), it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Canada now number 16,310, showing a gain of 890 during the last twelve months and of 7,136 in ten years.

THE three hundredth anniversary of the translation of the Bible into Welsh, which occurs this year, will be celebrated by publishing a reprint of this (Bishop Morgan's) version, in a column parallel with the revised version, by erecting a memorial to the Bishop at St. Asaph, and by establishing a Welsh scholarship for Biblical learning.

THE first of the volumes to constitute the "Twelve English Statesmen" series of Messrs. Macmillan and Company, is now out. The subject is *William the Conqueror*, and the author Mr. Edward A. Freeman. The others are to follow monthly, the April number to be Prof. Mandell Creighton's *Wolsey*, and that of May, Mr. H. D. Traill's *William III.*

COLONEL HIGGINSON, in a lecture on the professional life of a literary man, commented on the comparatively small number of literarians in the United States—the last census, he said, placing the number of authors, lecturers, etc., at 1,300. In his opinion, real literature began with the weekly papers, and then extended over an indefinable number of publications.

AN interesting volume will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, entitled *Metrical Translations and Poems*, consisting of poems translated from the German by Dr. F. H. Hedge and Mrs. A. L. Wister, both widely known as translators of the greatest skill and scholarly appreciation. This volume will contain, in addition to the translations, some original poems by Dr. Hedge.

THE *Academy* declares that it is in France that the keenest love for poetry now manifests itself. Not only are the French poets popular; there seems to be a large number of French readers eager for the best work of contemporary German and English poets. Tennyson is fairly and widely read abroad, and Browning is read about: as for Rossetti, his name is certainly more familiar in Parisian literary circles than is that of any contemporary French poet after Victor Hugo in England.

MR. JOHN B. ALDEN, the New York publisher of low-priced but almost invariably good literature, has commenced the publication of *The Novelist* in a new and much more attractive form. It is to be a weekly magazine of American fiction, each number to contain some chapters of a novel to be completed in from four to eight weeks. The first number of this little publication contains several chapters of *A Pessimist*, by Robert Tinsol. It is well printed on good paper, and of a size very convenient for binding.

UNDER the title of *World English* a work by Professor A. Melville Bell, author of *Visible Speech*, etc., will be shortly issued, simultaneously in America and England (New York, N. D. C. Hodges; London, Trübner), demonstrating the fitness of English for adoption as the universal language. The only drawback to the extension of English hitherto has been its difficult and unsystematic spelling. "World English" provides an amended alphabet, with new letters for unrepresented sounds. Ordinary orthography remains undisturbed, as "Literary English." The aspect of words is so little unlike in both systems that readers of either will decipher the other without special instruction.

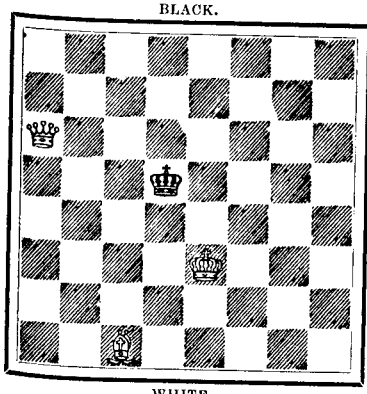
CHESS.

ONTARIO TO THE FRONT!

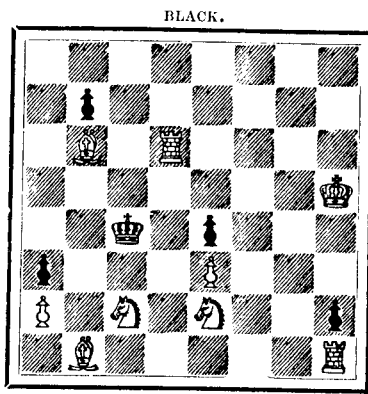
A MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

PROBLEM No. 243. By A. T. DAVISON. Composed for THE WEEK.

PROBLEM No. 244. From Le Monde Illustré.



White to play and mate in three moves.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 237.

- White. Black. 1. Q x B P P x Q 2. R-Q B 5 + P x R 3. P-Kt 6 mate. There is another solution by 1. Q-Kt 3

No. 238.

- White. Black. 1. Kt-Q 5 B-Q 5 2. Q-B 3 moves. 3. Kt or Q mates.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. K. MERRIFIELD, Chatham.—The position is very interesting, but old and well known. It has often been published. We have seen it occur many times.

We give below a variation of the Muzio Gambit played by Mr. R. Marriott, Secretary of Manchester (England) Chess Club, against three different opponents. If sound, it will probably prevent the Muzio being offered or known except as a curiosity.

- White. Black. 1. P-K 4 P-K 4 2. P-K B 4 P x P 3. Kt-K B 3 P-K Kt 4 4. B-B 4 P-K Kt 5 5. Castles P x Kt 6. B x P + K x B 7. Q x P Q-B 3 (a) 8. P-K 5 Q x P
- White. Black. 9. P-Q 4 Q x P + 10. B-K 3 Q-B 3 (b) 11. B x P B-Q 3 12. Q-R 5 + Q-Kt 3 13. B x B + Kt-K B 3 14. R x Kt + K x R 15. Q-K 5 + K-B 2 16. Q-K 7 + K-Kt 1 17. Q-B 8 mate.

NOTES BY THE CHESS EDITOR OF THE WEEK.

(a) B-R 3 appears to be as good a move as Black has; White will answer 8. P-Q 4 if Black then play 8. Q-B 3; 9. P-K 5, Q-B 4; 10. P-K Kt 4, Q-K 3; 11. B x P, B x B; 12. Q x B and White appears to have a winning position. Black can also play 8. Q-R 5 or 8. Kt-K B 3, or P-Q 3, but his position is very hazardous, and it is doubtful if he can save the game. (b) If Black moves 10. Q-Kt 2 then 11. B x P, Kt-K B 3; 12. B-K 5, B K 2; 13. Kt-B 3, P-Q 3; 14. B x Kt, B x B; 15. Kt-Q 5, Kt Q 2; 16. Q R-Q 1, with a fine game. If Black moves 13. R-B 1 then 14. Kt-Q 5, K Kt 1; 15. Q R-Q 1, Kt-B 3, or P-Q 3, and White again appears to have the better game.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.—The visitor to Toronto will find our city alive with plenty of amusements of all kinds and classes—from the legitimate to burlesque—but none that will give more unalloyed pleasure, or lead to a more instructive examination, than the famous war picture, "The Battle of Sedan." This great work of art, in realistic perspective, covers fully 30,000 feet of canvas, arranged in such a way that as the visitor emerges upon the spacious circular platform he feels that he has been suddenly transported to another country in time to witness an awful battle between nearly 500,000 German and French soldiers. The sight at first is overpowering, and for the first few minutes it is hard to realize that the landscape all around is not real. Few—very few—visitors can detect the painted wall from the actual built-up foreground. There is no flat surface, nor is this great living picture to be confounded with the panorama idea. The "Battle of Sedan" is over five hundred feet in circumference and fifty feet high, all so deftly arranged and joined that the spectator can hardly be persuaded that it is not real. A visit to this great building corner Front and York Streets will repay you.

THE EMMA ABBOTT GRAND ENGLISH OPERA CO.—April 16th, 17th and 18th, the renowned Emma Abbott and her large double opera company, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House. The unprecedented success of Emma Abbott in English Opera eclipses that achieved by Kellogg or Richings, and her company this year is said to be the most expensive and complete travelling operatic organization in this country. The most popular artists to be had in England and America are enrolled under Abbott's standard; among whom are Fernando Michelena, the new Spanish-American tenor, whose exquisite singing, unequalled acting, and gorgeous dressing make him a great popular favourite; Agostina Montegriffo, a celebrated tenor who has sung with great success with many noted celebrities in this country, such as Etelka Gerster, Emma Albana and Minnie Hauk; Wm. Pruette, the famous baritone, whose success in English Opera has been as pronounced as that he achieved in Mapleson's Grand Italian Opera Company; Wm. Broderick, the brilliant American basso, is universally acknowledged the greatest basso on the English Operatic stage—his grand, beautiful voice, artistic method, and charming appearance, make him a universal favourite; Walter Allen, the inimitable buffo baritone and character actor; Maurice Connell, and Angelo Barbara, complete the list of the principal gentlemen connected with the organization. Among the ladies, the name of Emma Abbott stands without a parallel for success and conscientious devotion to duty; Mlle Helene Bertram, recently from triumphs in Italy, Havana and Mexico, is a gifted lady of great culture and refinement, and one of the most accomplished artists on the operatic stage; Lizzie Annandale, the popular contralto, is now without a rival in English Opera, and everywhere her wonderfully rich and sympathetic voice is commented upon. Alice Bateman and Bertha Fricke are both gifted and versatile artists. A large chorus and effective orchestra belong to the company, forming an ensemble complete and perfect in every detail, and which, for magnitude and merit stands unrivalled. The orchestra is under the direction of Signor Tommasi.

The following unsolicited opinions from your friends and neighbours, men and women, whom you know and respect, ought to carry conviction to any doubting mind. These words of gratitude are from those who have been afflicted but are now well, and the persons giving them are naturally solicitous that others, troubled as were they, may know the means of cure. There is no reason why you should be longer ill from kidney, liver or stomach troubles. You can be cured as well as others. Do not longer delay treatment, but to-day obtain that which will restore you to permanent health and strength:

296 McNab St. North, Hamilton, Can., Nov. 2, 1886.—I had been suffering for over twenty years from a pain in the back and one side of the head and indigestion. I could eat scarcely anything, and everything I ate disagreed with me. I was attended by physicians who examined me and stated that I had enlargement of the liver, and that it was impossible to cure me. They also stated that I was suffering from heart disease, inflammation of the bladder, kidney disease, bronchitis and catarrh, and that it was impossible for me to live. They attended me for three weeks without making any improvement in my condition. I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," acting strictly up to directions as to diet, and took thirty-six bottles, and have had the best of health ever since. My regular weight used to be 180 lbs. When I commenced "Warner's Safe Cure" I only weighed 140 lbs. I now weigh 210 lbs. *Moss & Furlong*

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Jan. 24th, 1887.—About six years ago I was a great sufferer from kidney disease, and was in misery all the while. I hardly had strength enough to walk straight and was ashamed to go on the street. The pains across my back were almost unbearable, and I was unable to find relief, even temporarily, I began the use of "Warner's Safe Cure," and inside of one week I found relief, and after taking eight bottles I was completely cured. *W. E. Ludwig*

Manager for American Express Co.

TORONTO (18 Division Street), Sept. 17, 1887.—Three years ago last August my daughter was taken ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys. The best medical skill in the city was tasked to the utmost, but to no purpose. She was racked with convulsions for forty-eight hours. Our doctor did his best, and went away saying the case was hopeless. After she came out of the convulsions, she was very weak and all her hair fell out. The doctor had left us about a month when I concluded to try "Warner's Safe Cure," and after having taken six bottles, along with several bottles of "Warner's Safe Pills," I saw a decided change for the better in her condition. After taking twenty five bottles there was a complete cure. My daughter has now a splendid head of hair, and weighs more than she ever did before. *Mrs. Jos. Burns*

CHATHAM, Ont., March 6, 1888.—In 1884 I was completely run down. I suffered most severe pains in my back and kidneys, so severe that at times I would almost be prostrated. A loss of ambition, a great desire to urinate, without the ability of so doing, coming from me as it were in drops. The urine was of a peculiar colour and contained considerable foreign matter. I became satisfied that my kidneys were in a congested state and that I was running down rapidly. Finally I concluded to try "Warner's Safe Cure," and in forty-eight hours after I had taken the remedy I voided urine that was as black as ink, containing quantities of mucus, pus and gravel. I continued, and it was not many hours before my urine was of a natural straw colour, although it contained considerable sediment. The pains in my kidneys subsided as I continued the use of the remedy, and it was but a short time before I was completely relieved. My urine was normal and I can truthfully say that I was cured. *Smood*

GALT, Ont., Jan. 27, 1887.—For about five years previous to two years ago last October, I was troubled with kidney and liver trouble, and finally I was confined to my bed and suffered the most excruciating pain, and for two weeks' time I did not know whether I was dead or alive. My physicians said I had enlargement of the liver, though they gave me only temporary relief. Hearing of the wonderful cures of "Warner's Safe Cure," I began its use, and after I had taken two bottles I noticed a change for the better. The pains disappeared, and my whole system seemed to feel the benefit of the remedy. I have continued taking "Warner's Safe Cure," and no other medicine since. I consider the remedy a great boon, and if ever I feel out of sorts "Warner's Safe Cure" fixes me all right. I weigh twenty pounds heavier now than ever before. *John Grees*

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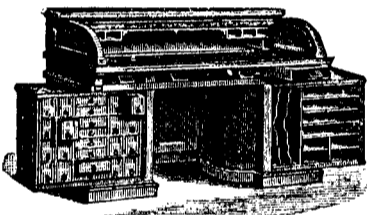
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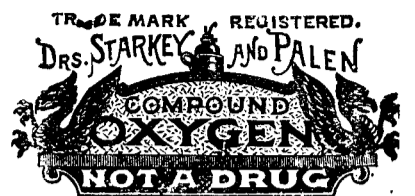
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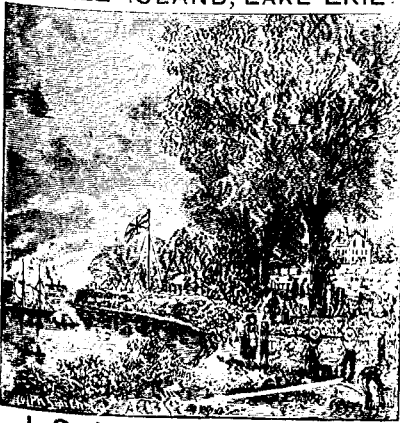
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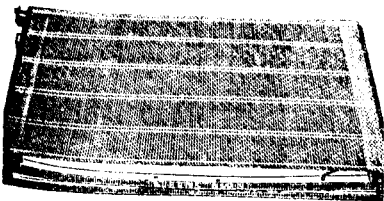
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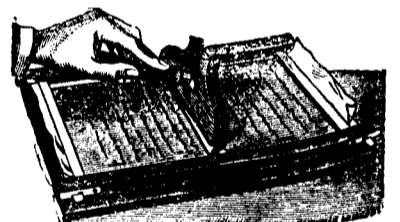
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