

THE WEEK:

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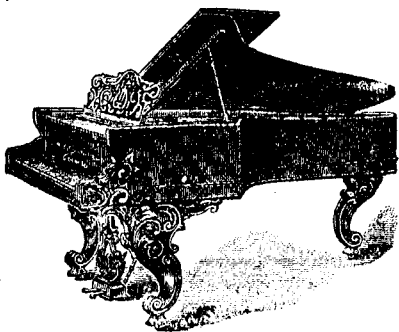
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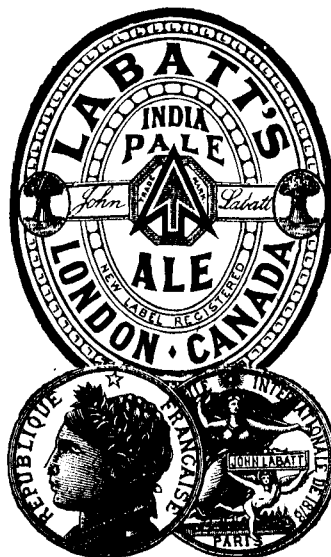
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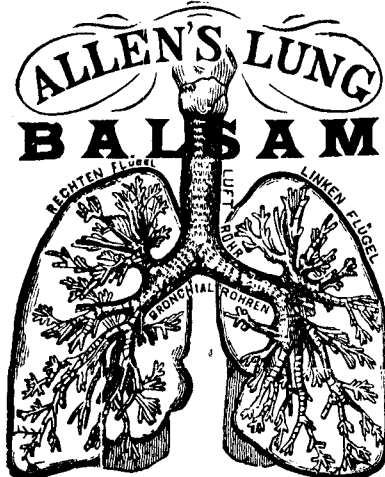
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WE are much surprised that the Senate of the University of Toronto have taken no notice of the serious charge brought against them by Principal Grant, of Queen's University. We forebore harsh comment on the Principal's manifesto, at least until we should hear what the University of Toronto had to say in reply. But the interests of the higher education are paramount, and we wait anxiously for the expected defence before we draw further attention to the subject.

THE debate raised the other day in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. Craig's motion asking for information in regard to the use of other languages than English in the work of teaching in the public schools of the Province was interesting, by reason of the importance of the subject, as well as the ability of the speakers. As is unhappily so often the case, the importation of party jealousy interfered with the discussion of the question on its merits. The statements of the Minister of Education were so far satisfactory as showing that the number of schools in which the English language is not taught has been reduced from twenty-seven to zero within the last two years. On one point, however, the Minister's reply seemed rather evasive. Mr. Craig's question related to the use of French in the work of teaching. Mr. Ross dwelt mainly on the languages as subjects to be taught. The difference is obvious. But it is equally obvious, as the Minister indicated by reference to a German section, that the attempt to use English exclusively in teaching in a section in which the great majority of the pupils know only French or German, would be not only unjust but absurd. On the other hand, the existence of public schools in this English-speaking Province, in which the English language was neither spoken nor taught, was an anomaly which was not done away with too soon. In announcing that English is now taught in every public school in the Province, the Minister would have done well to have been more definite. Is it taught to all the children in the schools, or only to a few who may

choose to take it? It goes without saying that French and German should also be taught in those districts in which people of those nationalities largely predominate. The most rational and feasible plan would seem to be that in such localities English and French, or English and German, as the case might be, should be taught, *pari passu*, just as English and Latin used to be taught in English schools.

ANOTHER important question involved in the recent educational debate in the Legislature is that of text-books. A fair inference from the admissions of the Minister would seem to be that while in the Public Schools teachers and trustees are tied down by rigid and inflexible rules to the exclusive use of prescribed books, the managers of the Separate Schools have the matter largely, if not absolutely, in their own hands. Mr. Ross, it is true, stated that the particular book referred to by Mr. Craig was used only in the hours set apart for religious instruction. But he made it clear enough that there is no such enforcement of regulations in regard to text-books in the Separate as in the Public Schools. We have always thought, and still think, that the text-book method of the Department is a bad one in two respects. By its narrowness it restricts the freedom of teachers and reduces the school system to the rigidity of a machine. This may be to some extent unavoidable, but it certainly is crushing to the individuality of teachers, and must render it impossible for those of the better class to do their best work. But less defensible and vastly more mischievous is the plan by which the books are prepared or chosen. The idea of having text-books made to order under the Minister's supervision, and copyrighted by the Department, is one that has been scouted by the foremost educationists elsewhere. It, indeed, carries its own condemnation on its face, for it renders competition in the production of text-books impossible, gives those who should be the most capable judges no voice in the selection, and is utterly discouraging to native talent and enterprise. But whatever considerations lead the Department to exercise this rigid supervision and control in the Public Schools should surely apply with at least equal force to the Separate Schools. It is too bad that the latter should be allowed a measure of liberty, whether beneficial or pernicious, which is denied to the former.

CLOSELY connected with the choice and prescription of text-books is the peculiar, if not unique, method adopted by the Department for their publication. It is exceedingly questionable whether a Government Department is justifiable, under any ordinary circumstances, in entering into the business of manufacture, either directly, or by way of securing permanent monopolies to certain firms. What would be said of the Dominion Minister of Militia, for instance, if he should undertake to oversee the manufacture of clothing for the volunteers, and should guarantee to certain firms perpetual monopolies of specific articles at fixed prices? Yet this would be not unlike the policy pursued by the Minister of Education. In the case of school books the extent and certainty of the sales make the monopoly especially valuable. How the system works is well illustrated in the case of the much discussed drawing books. Here is a set of books the sale of which is assured to the number of some hundreds of thousands annually. Half a million copies would probably be a low estimate of the numbers of copies of all grades sold in a year. The price is fixed at ten cents per copy. It is evident that a net profit of one cent per copy would make a snug fortune for a publisher in a few years. And yet the Minister was compelled in the course of a recent trial to admit virtually that the books could be published at five cents a copy. Rival publishers have asserted in the press that they would pay handsomely at a much smaller figure. But the hands of the Minister are so tied by his own arrangement that he cannot prevent this great wrong to the parents of the school children of Ontario. Surely he must himself be now convinced that his arbitrary interference with the business of book-publishing was a blunder and an economical crime.

THE proposal of the Minister of Justice to increase the salaries of the Superior Court Judges by \$1,000 each will be heartily approved by most of those who have given

any thought to the subject. It would, as we have before pointed out, be idle to institute comparisons between the fixed salaries of those who have been raised to the bench and the large but fluctuating incomes derived by the leading members of the profession from their practice, as affording any basis for determining the remuneration of the former. There are many other considerations to be taken into the account besides the pecuniary one. The comparative regularity of the work, its comparative freedom from anxiety and worry, the dignity of the position, the sense of public duty, all have their place and influence. Even if the lawyers who command the largest incomes should be in some cases deterred from accepting positions on the bench by pecuniary considerations, it is not self-evident that public justice would suffer. The money-earning ability of an advocate is not necessarily a gauge or a guarantee of his superior fitness for a judgeship. But, on the other hand, all will admit that the salary of a judge should be sufficiently liberal, not only to free him from care in that regard, but to comport with the dignity and responsibility of his high office. Tried by such standards no one can say that \$5,000 to \$7,000 per annum is too much for a judge of the Superior Court in the wealthy Province of Ontario. It is rather a shame that they should have been so long permitted to content themselves with less.

THE American magazines are certainly doing their part to make Canada better known to the citizens of the Great Republic. Following close upon Mr. Wiman's article in the *North American Review*, and Charles Dudley Warner's, in *Harper's*, comes "The Manifest Destiny of Canada," by Professor J. G. Schurman, in *The Forum*. The least that can be said in praise of the last-named article is that its merits are such as to make Canadians proud of the advocate who presents their case; its defects such as can easily be pardoned as the optimism of a loyal and sanguine Canadian. In his description of the territory, resources, financial condition, population and political organization of the Dominion, the lines followed by Dr. Schurman necessarily fall to a considerable extent in the same direction as those which have been taken by the writers above-named, though without any evidence of imitation, and very possibly without a previous acquaintance with either. The resultant picture of the present state of Canada in respect to each of the five great essentials of nationality above enumerated must be admitted, by any but a most jaundiced critic, to justify abundantly the writer's manly declaration that "The destiny of Canada will be settled by the people of Canada. For them there is no manifest destiny but what they themselves decree." That the facts and figures adduced amply support this conclusion will be heartily admitted, even by those critics of less sanguine temperament, in whose eyes the realism of the picture may seem to be somewhat marred by the use of a little too much rose-colour, and by the throwing of its less hopeful features, geographical, financial and racial, too far into the background. The essay as a whole is certainly, as we have intimated, the production of an optimist, rather than of a dispassionate observer and critic.

TO criticise the weak points, or those which strike us as such, in so patriotic an article as that of Dr. Schurman would be an ungracious and ungrateful task. One remark seems to us to be demanded in the interests of historical justice. It is, of course, when he enters upon a description of the political parties of Canada, and an estimate of their respective shares in the still unfinished work of nation-building that Dr. Schurman steps on dangerous ground. Whether he holds the balance even we shall not undertake to decide. Opinions on that point will vary according to the party affiliations and prejudices of the reader. We refer to the matter only to call in question, on historical grounds, a statement which has often been made, but which has always seemed to us inconsistent with easily ascertained fact. When Dr. Schurman says that "Sir John Macdonald has been the real ruler of the Dominion since its formation, excepting only the few years of Mr. Mackenzie's Administration," the statement contains so much of truth that we need not stay to call it in question, though many of Sir John's most ardent admirers will regard it as doing scant justice to two or three very able men who have been

closely associated with the veteran Premier, in different periods of his career. But when the Cornell professor adds, "His (Sir John's) was the organizing spirit that framed the Confederation," the student of Canadian history will, we think, demur. Nor will Sir John himself, we venture to say, claim the full measure of credit assigned him. Certainly Sir John's was not the brain that first conceived the ambitious scheme, nor was his the vigorous hand that first put in operation the forces that ultimately made the conception an accomplished fact. In the maturing of the scheme his services were no doubt invaluable. But Sir John's subsequent relations to the history of the Confederation, and his present position, are such that he can well afford to disclaim a meed of praise which really should be shared with several others.

SENATOR MACDONALD'S speech in the Senate on the trade relations of Canada was forcible and timely. As the speech of a successful business man of high intelligence who has personally investigated the questions with which he deals, his opinions are entitled to much consideration. From his main proposition no one who cares to maintain a reputation for good sense will dissent. Whatever may be the case in a country containing within its own borders so vast a variety of productions as the United States, for Canada, at least, external trade is a prime condition of prosperity. Her foreign commerce must always be the measure of her economic progress. And she has just now reached a point at which the need of enlarged outlets for the products of her people's industry is being more seriously felt than ever before. Nor is what we may call Senator Macdonald's second main proposition less obvious, while it is of even greater practical importance. It is that comparative distance is one of the most essential criteria of the value to us of the world's markets. Mr. Macdonald has little hope of any extensive trade being built up with our fellow-colonists at the Antipodes. Nature has forbidden it. The interposed barrier is too wide to be overcome even by means of steam and electricity. His eyes are turned more hopefully to the West Indies and South America. To the advantage conferred by their being so much nearer, many of these countries add that which is no less essential, that of dissimilarity in climate and productions. There can be no doubt that it will be greatly wise for both Government and people to act on the advice of so competent an authority, and spare no effort to develop close commercial relations with the various peoples of our own continent. It is one of the wonders of the age that North and South America have hitherto had so little intercourse with each other. The day is probably near when a great change will be wrought in this respect.

A CIRCULAR with the signature of Dr. Rosebrugh, Chairman of the Prison Reform Committee, asks, on behalf of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, the co-operation of all good citizens in the cause of Prison Reform. The Association has memorialized the Ontario Government on the subject, and desires that organized societies and private citizens, as well, should join in this endeavour to effect these most needed reforms. The Ontario Government has been asked to appoint a Commission of competent gentlemen to collect information regarding prisons, reformatories, houses of correction, work-houses, etc., with a view to the adoption of the most approved methods of dealing with the criminal classes. The Circular further commends to the favourable consideration of the Government a series of resolutions, embodying a number of much-needed reforms, having the endorsement of the leading penologists of Canada and the United States. These recommendations include the cellular system for county jails; Industrial Schools and Reformatories, conducted solely with a view to the reformation of character, for youthful convicts; indeterminate sentences, with industrial employment, for tramps and habitual drunkards, etc. The praiseworthy efforts of the Committee deserve, and we trust they will receive, the sympathy and co-operation asked for.

THE Bill which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has before Parliament, to enable it to consolidate its debt and to issue additional debenture stock to a large amount, is naturally attracting a good deal of attention in England as well as in Canada. The measure demands and will, no doubt, receive the closest scrutiny before it is permitted to become law. If the present heavy obligations of the Company can be consolidated into debenture stock at a lower rate of interest, the change is, of course, unobjectionable and desirable, and Parliament will gladly

facilitate it by proper legislation. But when power is asked to issue additional debenture stock for various unspecified purposes of equipment, extension and acquisition, it is time to stop and think. The vaulting ambition of the Company seems to be boundless. Is there not serious danger that if left unchecked it may overleap itself? The peculiar relations existing between the Company and the Government, involving, as they do, the ever-present possibility that the latter may one day be called upon to take over the whole vast concern, make it doubly desirable that the greatest caution should be exercised in regard to new legislation. Nor would it be right to overlook or ignore the tremendous power which such a corporation, if successful in carrying out its grand schemes, must eventually have in the country and over its Government. It was Diogenes, we think, who, when about to be put up for sale as a slave, being asked for what service he was especially fitted, replied that his business was to command men, and suggested that the crowd should be asked if any one wished to buy a master. The story may not be without a moral for Governments in their dealings with great corporations. No one, save perhaps rival companies, could wish to put any obstacle in the way of the safe and legitimate enterprise of the Company, but the immense endowments and privileges it has already received emphasize the right and impose the obligation to examine closely before authorizing and aiding new projects of untold magnitude. In view of all that has been done for the Company in the past, it sounds strange to hear the *Empire* taunting the Opposition with having "eyes always preternaturally sharp to see that no advantage shall be given to the great Canadian railway that can possibly be refused."

SENATOR GOWAN in his able and exhaustive speech in the Senate on the Grand Jury system, makes it pretty clear that that institution, if it has not wholly outlived its usefulness, affords at best but a cumbrous, expensive, and withal not very reliable means of performing an indispensable function in our system of criminal jurisprudence. The ancient origin and honourable record of the Grand Jury give it a prestige which forbids that the ruthless hand of modern reform should be rashly laid upon it. The necessity for some carefully chosen substitute to take its place, in case of its being done away with, is admitted on all hands. In order to determine what kind of substitute is needed, it is necessary to discriminate carefully between those of the offices originally performed by the Grand Jury which are no longer necessary or useful, and those which are still required to subserve the ends of justice. The protection of the citizen from danger of vindictive prosecution by the Crown, or by some oppressor with power on his side, which was in earlier times one of the chief ends for which the Grand Jury existed, is not needed under our constitutional and democratic system. But the necessity for some competent tribunal to stand between the Magistrate's not always very reliable decision and the Criminal Court is still obvious and admitted. The difficulty in finding such a tribunal, satisfactory in all respects not only to judges and members of the legal profession, who are most competent to decide in such a matter, but also to the people who might not unnaturally view with some distrust any transfer of what they may regard as in some sense their judicial prerogative to other functionaries chosen from a special class and by a different method may prolong the life of the venerable Grand Jury for an indefinite period.

MANY and serious objections to the Grand Jury system were urged by different speakers during the Senate debate. The lack of the right of challenge, from which it may result that a near relative or other person deeply interested, or prejudiced, may have a voice in the decision of an important case; the secret investigation, contrary to the spirit of the age, and affording facilities for the play of corrupt influences; the constantly recurring danger of serious miscarriages of justice through mistakes in procedure, or the incapacity of unaccustomed jurymen to determine the value of evidence; these and other defects were forcibly presented. But there is another defect in the system which was scarcely touched upon, so far as we have discovered, which yet seems to us to be of a very serious and even glaring kind. It is this. The jury, composed of a considerable number of individuals residing in various localities and engaged in various occupations, cannot be summoned except at considerable intervals of time. The result is that in many cases a person whom the jury, on investigation, may pronounce innocent, or against whom no *prima facie* evidence of guilt can be produced, has,

nevertheless, been forced to undergo a long term of imprisonment during the interval between his committal by the magistrate and the meeting of the Grand Jury. The prisoner pronounced innocent has ordinarily no available means of redress. Surely the jurisprudence of the age should be equal to the task of preventing the possibility of so flagrant a wrong. Simple justice demands that there be some tribunal which can at once, or within a reasonable time, investigate such cases, and prevent, as far as possible, the law's intolerable delay in the case of men whose innocence may be established by a preliminary inquiry. The County Attorney system of Ontario, which was highly approved by several of the Senators, affords at least a valuable hint for the solution of this part of the problem.

BEYOND a mild surprise the names of the members of President Harrison's Cabinet seem to have excited little emotion of any kind in the United States. The President guarded his secret well, and with the exception of Mr. Blaine, whose appointment as Secretary of State was a foregone conclusion, the general public failed to forestall his announcement. The fact that of all those chosen as the heads of the State Departments, in a nation of sixty millions, only two have had any experience in public life, or any reputation as statesmen, illustrates a peculiarity in United States politics. The theory of American politics seems to be that any intelligent citizen is capable of managing the most important affairs of State, and President Harrison is trying to reduce the theory to practice with unexampled boldness. Canada's chief interest, if she has any, in the matter, is centred in the Secretary of State, in whose hands, subordinate on the one hand to the President, and on the other to the Senate, is the management of foreign relations. Were we to form our opinions from either the past history or the past utterances of Mr. Blaine, we might look with some apprehension upon his appointment. But there are pretty good indications that, in view of the responsibilities of office, and the mistrust of the great body of the most respectable citizens, who love peace and are no Jingoers, Mr. Blaine's attitude towards foreign nations will be friendly. Besides, as the *Philadelphia Record* puts it, "The eminently conservative expressions of President Harrison's inaugural address, with respect to foreign affairs, afford a fair guarantee that Mr. Blaine will not be permitted to cut any fantastic capers in the Department of State."

THE trial now going on at Lambeth Palace before an Ecclesiastical Court, composed of the Archbishop of Canterbury and five associated bishops, bids fair to become memorable in the history of the established Church of England. The jurisdiction of the court having been declared valid by the Privy Council, nothing remains for the Metropolitan but to proceed, however reluctantly, to hear the evidence and a true verdict give according to the canonical law as laid down in the Prayer Book. To the ordinary mind there seems little or no room to doubt that the practices for which the Bishop of Lincoln is on trial are contrary to the teachings of the Prayer Book. The delivery of a judgment to that effect would, however, there seems reason to believe, be fraught with momentous consequences. The ceremonies that would thus be put under ecclesiastical ban are, as is well known, practised regularly in a large and influential section of the Church. It is not at all likely that the great majority of the clergymen officiating in these churches would quietly obey an injunction to discontinue ceremonies to which they attach more or less value as impressive functions of the priestly office. The contumacious clergymen would be backed up by such of their parishioners as are in sympathy with their views, and these are no doubt many and influential. There is, judging from the spirit that has been displayed on previous occasions, little room to doubt that many would prefer even to join the movement, already strong and threatening, for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church, rather than either forego practices which they make a matter of conscience, or render themselves liable to the pains and penalties presented for violators of Canon law. It may, therefore, be readily conceived that the issue of the trial will be awaited with great anxiety in many quarters.

THE people of Servia have lost nothing directly by the abdication of King Milan. Nor can the brotherhood of European monarchs have anything to regret in the retirement from the stage of so disreputable a representative of royalty. It is hard to conceive of a more pitiable sight than that of one who might have enthroned himself in the hearts of a grateful people, going into obscurity bowed

down physically and mentally under the burden of his own vices, and followed by the execrations rather than the regrets of a people who could no longer tolerate him as their sovereign. What the effect will be upon the status of the kingdom and the "situation" in Eastern Europe remains to be seen. Much for the present depends upon the character of the regent—a rather frail support, it is feared. In the not improbable event of the restoration of Queen Natalie, and the preponderance of Russian influence, the danger of trouble with Austria, and the possible precipitation of the long looked-for European conflict will be serious.

THE ANTI-JESUIT AGITATION.

THE calm, judicial spirit which pervades the able article by Mr. Edward Douglas Armour, in your last issue, is in pleasing contrast with that of much that is being said and written on the burning question of the hour.

The careful summary and analysis of facts render Mr. Armour's article a most valuable contribution to the discussion, for which many who, like the writer, have not had an opportunity to examine the Act in question will feel grateful.

In regard to the validity of Mr. Armour's reasonings and inferences there is, however, room for honest difference of opinion. In attempting to point out wherein and why I have found myself unable to follow him in his conclusions I wish to take the position of an inquirer rather than that of a controversialist, though my remarks will necessarily take a controversial form.

First, touching a question of interpretation. Mr. Armour writes with the Act in question before him. He also writes with the insight of one learned in the law and trained professionally in the study of such documents. The probabilities are, therefore, that he is right on the point to which I am about to refer. But, if so, he has, I submit, failed to make it clear to the reader whose knowledge of the exact terms of the Act is mainly that derived from Mr. Armour's own statements. In his account of the contents of the preamble, Mr. Armour tells us that, after the preliminary correspondence with the Pope, the negotiations leading up to the Act were carried on between Premier Mercier, representing the Quebec Government, and the Procurator of the Jesuits, representing the Holy See. The Premier writes pointing out "that there is no civil, but a moral obligation only, to treat;" "that there can be no restitution in kind, but only a money compensation;" "that the amount fixed should be exclusively expended in the Province; that a complete and perpetual concession of all property which may have belonged in Canada to the Fathers of the old Society should be made to the Province, etc." "This despatch," says Mr. Armour, "is acknowledged. The moral obligation is recognized as sufficient; the mode of compensation is said to be satisfactory; the expenditure within the Province is assented to; full concession of the Estates is promised to be made;" *ratification is to bind the negotiations, etc.* Proceeding, Mr. Armour informs us that *the Act then ratifies the aforesaid arrangements.*

The point which I am unable to see, and upon which I respectfully ask further light, is that made in the subsequent statement of Mr. Armour that, "while the Act ratifies the agreement, it will appear on careful perusal that it does not complete or render final the settlement, though that would appear to be so from a superficial reading." Now it appears to me that most persons, reading the passages above quoted, especially those which I have italicised, not superficially, but carefully, would come to the conclusion that the Act, in "ratifying the 'aforesaid arrangements,'" one of which is that "full concession of the estates is promised to be made," did render final the settlement, or at least bind the Pope to recognize its finality. It clearly binds the Pope's agent, the Procurator, to do so, and the Pope, in accepting the arrangement and proceeding to act upon it, surely confirms the undertakings of his agent. Mr. Mercier, moreover, has publicly and distinctly stated, if his speech was correctly reported, that the Act is in final discharge of all claims. It is true that the Pope, in authorizing the Jesuit Fathers to treat in their own name with the Civil Government, cautions them "to be very careful that no condition or clause should be inserted in the official deed of the concession of such property, which could in any manner affect the liberty of the Holy See." But the context makes it tolerably clear that the liberty referred to is the liberty . . . "to dispose of the property (meaning clearly the money compensation) as it (the Holy See) deems advisable." The very terms "in the official deed, etc.," imply that the Fathers are given the right to dispose finally of the estates. Whether

such deed has been actually executed between the Government and the Procurator, representing the Fathers, we have no means of knowing. If so, the question is settled. If not, the terms of the Act surely bind the Fathers to make the deed when called upon.

But though this question of the finality of the settlement is of great importance to Quebec, it does not involve the main point so far as the Dominion is concerned, which is that of the constitutionality of the Act. If the Province of Quebec has a right to appropriate the \$400,000 in the manner and for the purpose named, it has the same right to appropriate four hundred thousand or four millions more in the same way if it chooses.

Mr. Armour impugns the constitutionality of the Act in two respects. This is the crucial question. If his position is made good in respect to either point, further discussion is needless. The issue is decided, and there is nothing to be done but maintain the Constitution and compel the disallowance of the Act.

The first point is thus stated. "The Government, recognizing the property as belonging to Her Majesty and forming part of the Crown Lands of the Province, have asked, received, and acted upon the permission of a foreigner to deal with them." This Mr. Armour describes as "an act which amounts almost, if not altogether, to an abnegation of the sovereignty of Her Majesty." It is, he thinks, an indirect acknowledgment of the sovereignty of a foreigner. But does this necessarily follow? It is to be specially noted that Mr. Mercier throughout maintains, and the Pope and Procurator virtually admit that the Estates belong legally to the Crown, that the Government is under no civil, but only a moral obligation to treat, etc. Much contempt has, in the course of the discussion been poured by some upon this "moral obligation" plea, thoughtlessly no doubt, for if a moral obligation exists it is surely just as binding upon an honest man or Government as a civil obligation. That is, however, by the way. But the Pope stands to the Government in this case in the relation of the sole representative of those who claim this moral right in the property, since, by the rules of the Catholic Church, none of the Orders can hold property, but only the Church itself, *i.e.*, the Pope. The question then seems to be this. Is there any real abdication of sovereignty by a Government in offering to compromise with a creditor, whom it admits to have a moral claim in a certain portion of its Crown property, and who happens to be a foreigner, or in asking him to withdraw his claim, on condition of being paid a certain monetary consideration. Suppose the alleged and (rightly or wrongly) conceded moral claim had been that of a commercial company whose official head was a foreigner, would there have been any constitutional objection to treating with him in the same way? The Government, be it noted, not only insisted that the property was Crown property, but imposed the condition—which had it recognized either a legal or a sovereign right on his part, would have been an impertinence—that the money given as compensation should be expended in the Province. The creditor surely is the one to dispose of a sum paid him in quittance of a claim. There was no question of authorizing the Pope to legislate for Canadians, or of subjecting Canadians to his legislation. How then can the judgment of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, which characterizes any attempt to authorize a foreign power to legislate for Canadian subjects as unconstitutional, be quoted as a parallel?

If these observations have any weight, they are inclusive of the other constitutional point presented, *viz.*, that of the placing of \$400,000 at the disposal of a foreigner. Mr. Armour contends that the condition that the money is to be expended within the Province does not weaken, but rather strengthens the objection, "for it introduces the element of a foreign sovereignty into the Province." Is not this far-fetched? Is there any act of sovereignty in the acceptance and distribution of a sum of money, paid in satisfaction of an alleged claim? Does not the act of sovereignty cease with the appropriation of the public funds by the Government, and the handing of it over to the party whose claim to it has been admitted? As already intimated, the restriction that the money is to be expended in the Province, was a matter of compromise, and could not have been insisted on had the legality of the claim been conceded. Further, the Pope was clearly not dealt with as a "foreign power," but as the Head of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Armour does well to dispel the "vulgar impression," if such exists, that the inhabitants of Quebec have peculiar constitutional rights depending upon treaty with France. But I have to confess myself unable to understand Mr. Armour's statement that "if any special privileges

exist in favour of certain bodies or classes of the inhabitants of Quebec, they depend upon laws passed by themselves under the ample powers of self-government which the Parliament of Great Britain has given them." Surely he cannot have forgotten that the Quebec Bill of 1774, a British Act, expressly provided that liberty should be given to the Roman Catholic clergy "to hold, receive and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as should profess the said religion"; that "The Constitutional Act" of 1791 distinctly recognized and continued this privilege, simply adding to it a condition "that it should be lawful for His Majesty to make such provision out of the rest of the said accustomed dues and rights for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy within the said Province, as he should think necessary and expedient;" and that the powers thus given to the Catholic clergy by an Act of the British Parliament have never been withdrawn, but have been recognized and continued by all subsequent legislation. What is this if not a special privilege not dependent on laws passed by the people of Quebec themselves?

Perhaps I may be permitted to add, in passing, that while thus striving to present the Quebec and Catholic side of the controversy, believing it to be right to look at it from their point of view as well as from that of Ontario Protestantism, I yield to none in my faith in full liberty of conscience and the absolute separation of Church and State. But I am utterly unable to see in the Jesuits Estates Act any valid ground for either an Ottawa veto, or the forcible intervention of Canadian Protestantism. Had the agitation been directed, or were it even now directed against the Act of Incorporation, the case would be, to say the very least, much stronger. Nor, notwithstanding all that has been said about French Catholic aggression can I remember that any one has put his finger on any act of aggression of a clearly unlawful character. The aggressiveness of Catholicism is undoubtedly mighty and unremitting. But so should be that of Protestantism, which has the same right, and, as we think, a higher mandate and a holier cause. To call in the aid of superior numbers, and employ the weapons of the civil authority, would not only be to confess defeat on the higher and legitimate field of contest, but would also have the effect of prolonging the struggle and intensifying its bitterness, by still further consolidating the opposing forces, under a sense of wrong and persecution. Further, is it to be assumed without specific proof that the spirit even of Jesuitism is unchanged through the centuries, while Protestants of to-day have to blush for the persecutions and outrages committed most conscientiously by their ancestors in the name of religion?

One word more. The stronghold of Papal intolerance and aggression, so far as these exist to-day in Canada, has its foundations in those provisions of the British North America Act which secure to the Catholic clergy the virtual endowment of their church by the tithe system of Quebec, and the virtual endowment of their Ecclesiastical Schools in the Separate School system of Ontario. Has the time come for a determined movement to remove these radical blemishes from our Constitution? I do not say it has not. But the crusade will, if undertaken, be a momentous one. The cost should be carefully counted, the possible, yes probable, consequences faced before it is entered upon. But it would be vastly better to go into the contest boldly and openly, than to be drifted into it by a side-wind. The issue would be clear, the result decisive.

Moreover, in addition to the very serious political consequences, involved or possible, to be considered beforehand, there is also the important practical question whether the Mother Country would consent to the annulment of privileges guaranteed so long since under her hand and seal, and the nice moral or casuistical one, whether and to what extent the obligations of ancient treaties and conventions are perpetually and eternally binding upon the heirs of the original contracting parties. J. E. WELLS.

WHITHER?

RECENT Canadian doings seem to have attracted more attention in England than is usually given to movements which are purely colonial. The recent proposition of Sir Richard Cartwright, that Canada should have the power of making treaties with other Governments, independently of Imperial authority, has excited reflections and remarks which do very greatly concern the inhabitants of this country. Sir Richard's proposal was accepted by his party. It was decided by a purely party vote. It is quite true that it was defeated; but the fair inference

would seem to be, that, in case of Sir Richard's party coming into power, the proposal will be brought forward again, and probably carried. Supposing that there is any sincerity in the movement, and we should be deeply grieved to suspect such "honourable men" of insincerity, some such result must come out of the accession of the Reform party to power, if that should come to pass.

In the first place, we should like to know what Canada is to gain by this power of treaty-making, except to make a number of fussy people a little more self-important. Does any one pretend that the Imperial Government of Great Britain forces Canada into any alliances that are hurtful to her best interests? Or that Canada is prevented from forming alliances for her good? Before so serious a change is proposed or contemplated, some good reason should be alleged, or at least some probable reason. Passing away from the first question we will ask another: Supposing that we are free to make our own treaties, shall we be likely to secure better terms when we are making them on our own account, or when Great Britain is making them for us or with us? Or again, shall we be more regarded in the making or the carrying out of treaties when the other party knows that we have the power of Great Britain behind us, or when we stand by ourselves? These are preliminary questions of real interest and importance, and we shall not be wise to neglect them.

But there is another question still more serious. Should we resolve to secure this treaty-making power, and should the Queen's Government at home give their consent to the measure, will Great Britain go further? Will not the Mother Country say to us: Now, having given you all these privileges and powers I will go a little further and give you your independence? It is hardly possible to see how she can stop short of this.

The *Saturday Review* and other English papers have pointed out with perfect reasonableness that the acquisition of this new power by the Dominion involves the right of making treaties with any country whatever; and therefore the power of making a treaty, if necessary, with nations at war with Great Britain. It is inconceivable that the Mother Country should continue her connection with any of her colonies on such terms.

Now it is well known that there is a considerable party at home who would gladly give their blessing to some of the colonies, and they would probably begin with Canada. What, they ask, is the use of Canada to Great Britain? At any moment we may be involved in a war with the United States on her account. At every moment we are conscious of a standing irritation between Great Britain and the United States—an irritation due, in no small measure, to the presence of an English colony on the borders of the latter, and which would probably disappear if Canada were either independent or annexed. But the great mass of Englishmen will not listen to this ignoble talk. They are proud of their Empire in all its vast extent; they are proud of the loyalty of their children; and they have no mind to throw those children off unless it is quite clear that they desire separation.

But unquestionably the assumption of any such power as is contemplated in the proposal of Sir Richard Cartwright will at once involve separation from Great Britain and Canadian independence. Now, we must settle this question: Do we want independence, and are we ready for it? The great majority of men of experience among us declare that, however much we may want it, we are not ready for it. Nay, more, it is the clear conviction of the wisest among us that independence, in our present condition and circumstances, is merely a stepping-stone to annexation, and one that would speedily be crossed.

Mr. Mowat has pointed out with great clearness and frankness that there is one obstacle to annexation which appears to him quite insuperable, namely, the consideration that the Americans are a hostile people. They do not like Canada, they dislike us, and they take every opportunity of telling us so. The ex-President of the United States believed that he was increasing his popularity with his own people when he declared his intention of punishing Canadians for not carrying out a treaty which they accepted, but which was rejected by his own Senate! Canadians may sometimes have pleasant dreams of union with men of their own blood and speech over the line; but the question assumes a new complexion when it means absorption by enemies. It will be well that these things should be thought out in all their tendencies and probable consequences before we commit ourselves to new relations to Great Britain and other countries.

Undoubtedly it is very much the same with Commercial Union. It does not appear that this idea is making much progress in the Dominion. The benefits promised are so uncertain, and the certain results so dubious in their character, that there is, for the moment, a distinct recoil from whatever advance the movement had made; whilst, at the same time, the idea of Imperial Federation must be pronounced to be gaining ground in the country, and the possibility of realizing it becoming more intelligible.

The meaning of these counter-currents is not difficult to discover. They declare to us that the people of this country are not prepared for annexation to the States. We entirely believe that Dr. Goldwin Smith does not think that Commercial Union will bring annexation an inch nearer. When he tells us this, we believe that he is an honourable gentleman and means what he says. But other men who are as good judges of matters of this kind as he is are of a different opinion. Commercial Union with the States means discrimination against England; and it is absurd to imagine that, in such circumstances, England would feel the obligation of protecting our shores. Commercial Union with the States need not, and in the

the first case probably would not, mean annexation. But ultimately, and probably at no distant period, annexation would be the effect of it. It is precisely the same situation as would result from our treaty-making process. The immediate effect would be independence, for which we are not prepared; and the second step would be annexation. This is the answer to the question, *Whither?* are we prepared for such a contingency? If we are not, we must beware of measures which can lead to nothing else.

M. A.

PROBATION.

I MUSED in vain over life's mystery,
The arbitrary workings of that Will
That formed us, all unknowing, to fulfil
A mighty plan. Are we, by His decree,
Mere puppets, unconsidered, unassured?
Life is, at best, a fight 'gainst odds, I said,
Were it not better to lie still in dread
Winding the Good and Evil's twisted cord,
Trusting that th' Almighty in His free,
Unerring justice, could not, vengeful, slay
A creature whose consent He asked not, nay,
Who would have rather chosen not to be?
So thought I, waking. When I slept it seemed
A glorious spirit talked with me: "O, Man,
What if, when first th' Almighty laid His ban
Upon the rebel angels, His heart beamed
With tender pity, and He pondered how
They need not perish,—then he thought of Man;
Devising, in Omnipotent love, a plan
Whereby He might those guilty ones allow
Another chance of life, if righteous men.
If God's great mercy, which is ever new,
Designed it thus in ages past, and you
Perchance are one probationed soul, what then?"

SOPHIE M. ALMON.

CHAPTERS FROM OUR NATIONAL HOUSE-KEEPING.—III.

HAVING indicated in two former chapters the general outline of our deliberative system of Government, we now come to a closer analysis; and as either our mental incapacity, or our personal indifference, to comprehend large masses of figures induces a passive credulity, and that in its turn secures a tacit consent, the non-interest of a tabular statement may be excused on the ground of its utility.

For the interests of the Dominion at large we are represented by—

A Governor-General	1
A Cabinet	15
A Senate	78
A Commons	215
Total	309
For our Provincial interests:—	
Ontario:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Executive Council	7
Legislative Assembly	91
Total	99
Quebec:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Executive Council	7
Legislative Council	24
Legislative Assembly	65
Total	97
Nova-Scotia:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Executive Council	7
Legislative Council	21
House of Assembly	38
Total	67
New Brunswick:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Executive Council	8
Legislative Council	18
House of Assembly	41
Total	68
Manitoba:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Executive Council	5
Legislative Assembly	35
Total	41
British Columbia:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Executive Council	4
Legislative Assembly	27
Total	32
Prince Edward Island:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Executive Council	9
Legislative Council	13
House of Assembly	30
Total	53
North-West Territories:—	
Lieut.-Governor	1
Nominated	6
Council Elected	14
Total	21

The population of Ontario is 1,923,218; about equal to the aggregate of the cities of New York and St. Louis, and for this we possess a representation of 99 members.

Quebec with a population of 1,359,027, equal to New York with our own Hamilton deducted, and for this we have 97. Nova-Scotia numbers 440,572 souls, equal to Cincinnati and Montreal, and for this we have 67. In New Brunswick, there are 321,223 people, equal to Washington, Toronto and Winnipeg, and for this we have 68. Manitoba's share is 65,954, the aggregate of St. John, N.B., and Ottawa, and for this we have 41. British Columbia possesses a population of 49,459, equal to Ottawa and Victoria, B.C. combined, and for this we have 32. Prince Edward Island has 108,891 inhabitants, equal to Detroit and London, Ont. combined, and claims 53 members, while the North-West Territories, with a population of 56,446 have a representation of 21.

Our friends across the boundary have now reached the enormous population of 60,000,000; but their Senate is actually smaller than ours; two for each State, making seventy-six.

Our mother land, upon whose constitution ours is founded, and to which we cling with the most devoted and filial reverence, teaches us a still more wonderful lesson. Her House of Commons, representing the interests of the United Kingdom, with a population of 37,000,000, London alone possessing almost as many inhabitants as our entire Dominion, numbers only 670. Her House of Lords, with the accumulation of centuries of aristocratic right and aristocratic inheritance, is composed only of 560. And her Cabinet, which, in addition to the interests of the United Kingdom, is, through its Colonial Departments, responsible for the direct and indirect Imperial and Inter-Colonial welfare of the entire Empire—the realm on which the sun never sets—England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Adjacent Islands, and enormous possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the West Indies, and Australasia, with a population of 307,000,000, numbers one less than ours.

United Kingdom:—	
Commons	670
Lords	560
Total	1,230
For a population of 37,000,000.	
Cabinet	14
For the Empire of 307,000,000.	
Total	1,244
Dominion:—	
Dominion Cabinet, Senate, and Commons	309
Provincial " " " "	478
Total	787

That is to say, that for a population of 5,000,000 in a new and slowly developing country of scattered and straggling industrial or commercial forces, we complacently sit under the matchless régime of a Governor-General, eight Lieutenant-Governors, and twenty-two governing bodies besides.

At the present day men tread so sharply on the line of demarcation between the Church and the world that it runs much risk of being trodden out; and although our Parliaments virtually acknowledge that they are indirectly responsible to a power higher than they, it is not to the written law of such a power that they go in search of the authority for the recognition and usury of profit and loss. But, strangely enough, we find in that very written law, the law which is defied while it is conciliated, admitted while it is denied, if only in the mockery of the bell for progress which summons them to their daily sessions, the most thorough going financial basis, a basis which, as a rock or as the shifting sand, decides irrevocably the fate of the superstructure. "For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it."

Ottawa. RAMBLER.

MONTREAL LETTER.

INVITATIONS have been issued from the Salvation Army Barracks, and placarded over our waste walls and fences, requesting the pleasure of the company of the citizens of Montreal to a Hallelujah Wedding, the first performance of its kind which Canadians have had an opportunity of witnessing, and the immense crowd to people who responded to the invitation is a testimony to the powerful footing the Army has secured in our midst. Its Barracks is a large and substantial building, severely plain, but sufficiently decorated to be pleasing to the eye, and possessing at least the first element of beauty—fitness for the object it has been constructed to carry out. Though situated in what may be called the English part of the city, it is surrounded by a populace which is largely French, to whom it is the centre of no small amount of curiosity and jealous interest. To them every muster of the Army is an inexplicable mystery, and the wedding succeeded in blockading the sidewalks and stuffing the window panes to the farthest mathematical angle. The interior was bright with a densely-packed crowd of expectant faces, whose mixture of the rough and unruly was quickly subdued as the bridal party entered amid floating banners and sweet-sounding wedding-martial strains. The ceremony was performed with the Army's banners drooping over the interesting young couple, and was read in French, as they, though English, had devoted themselves individually in the past, and were expected to devote themselves collectively in the future, to the special skirmish which has been directed against the Roman citadel in Montreal.

Generally speaking, the ruling idea of marriage is the spirit of love, self-sacrifice, and mutual obedience to which every other sentiment must be kept in subservience. The

Salvationist pledges himself to that with as much of exemplary intention as is secured by most creeds; but adds, what few others can boast, the subservience of his love, self-sacrifice, and obedience to the specific self-assigned work to which he has given his life, and the vows he assumes towards his wife come second to the vows he has assumed towards his Army. But who shall tell the other witchery of a Hallelujah Wedding! The dress of Union Jack! The sash of Red, White, and Blue! The modest outward mien consumed by the bold and daring spirit within! The contemptuous scorn for treasures of earth, and the dare-death, risk-all fire beneath a more than Puritan simplicity of contentment! The condensed essence of peaceful happiness in the wave of the Salvationist's handkerchief! The joy-coaxing clap of the hands! The sympathy-compelling thunder of song! The perfect electricity of unity of purpose and desire in prayer! The reverend bombast of trumpet and tambourine! The shouts at the very gates of Heaven!

What is the secret of this movement, this Army, this wave of sentiment which is going the circuit of the world? Does it lie as much in the cleanliness which leads to godliness, as in the godliness which is conducive to cleanliness? In being "all things to all men" or in being one and the same thing always and to all men? There you see them, the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys of the docks and Recorder's Courts, whom no man would touch with ungloved finger-tips, washed, kempt, "clothed and in their right mind;" shrewd and well-dressed mechanics, quiet and pensive clerks; matrons and grand-matrons; maidens and children; rank and file and file and rank telling their tale of life, in frankness, simplicity, straightforwardness, and pride; glorying in the peace and joy and hope they have found in the new path, compared to the sin and misery and despair of the old. A coarse repartee from the gallery calls forth a "Hallelujah Amen!" The slamming and banging of doors, the kicking and tramping of feet, are but the rhythmic beat to a louder and higher minstrelsy. Nothing, evidently, is excluded but tobacco smoke and perambulators, and nothing prohibited but lukewarmness and despondency. The very fight which blocks the stairway is consecrated into a flank movement. When our churches and pulpits, our cushioned and carpeted luxury, our plush-mantled and sealskin-coated aristocracy of indifference about the evil and the good, who have trod upon the line which marks the church from the world so long and so closely that they have succeeded in treading it out altogether, shall be able to boast of a many-handed fight in their oak-doored vestibules, there may arise a ray of hope that the unsettling question of "The Great Missionary Failure" shall convert itself into a question of every man his own missionary.

The Army has been in existence now for twenty-three years, and although the London Press prophesied for it a dwindling life of twelve months, its approaching silver-wedding may find it carrying on its aggressive war against evil in about forty different languages, with fortresses in every corner of the globe. The life of the Salvationist is not passed in a bed of roses. In addition to regular nightly services, and three on Sundays, he must find homes and situations for his "awakened" recruits, and sell, for three hours every day in all weathers, the *War Cry*, which has reached a weekly circulation of one million. We have all heard of "The Welsh Musical Minstrel," "The Piano-Man's Tour," and "The Cornet-Man's Trip;" but these missionary musicians hide their diminished heads in presence of "The Band of the Household Troops," who performed here recently upon twenty-seven instruments on behalf of the poor, sick, and wounded officers of the Canadian contingent, and who advertised themselves as "men who march, play, and speak for God; a treat of treats; and a good chance to get your soul saved."

The Army is making a new departure in England. The aim of General Booth's mighty organization is well known to have been originally what is suggested by the unique name he has given to his followers. Like every other great movement which has touched the hearts and influenced the lives of men, the Army has appealed to the sentiments and passions of society in its normal condition, in its monotone of routine, its succession of temptations, its constant pressure of thorns and thistles which make up the lives of nine-tenths of the human race. Although the direct object with which it set out has never been allowed to become subordinate, the mode of attack has varied with the ever-changing circumstances and obstacles it had to contend with. In recognizing sin and suffering as cause and effect, as seed and fruit, the Army has sought to lessen the sin, and thereby reduce the suffering by removing the temptation, by stepping between the tempted and the tempter in whatever guise or disguise it should present itself. In our cushioned pews and scented churches we hear of little else than dressed-up images of sin and suffering,—puppets we produce on a Sunday morning and pass round with hospital collections, and which we banish from our minds for the rest of the week with a complaisant idea that we are not as other men are.

In our well filled wardrobes and larders how can we know what is revealed to us when General Booth tells us his first step towards saving a soul is to supply a clean and warm room to the homeless for one penny a night, and a supper to the supperless for—one farthing? He has these homes of shelter in London to check the degrading influence of charity lodging-houses, and to inspire self-respect—self-respect on a farthing supper. He pleads that by this means he saves a thousand souls (not bodies) each year. During last year he supplied 23,500 beds, and 470,000 meals in the West India Dook Shelter Homes. But every

night he has been compelled to turn away hundreds for want of a corner to store them in, back into the rain, the cold, the dark, the sin. He wants to put up the plainest of plain buildings in another part of London, and in other cities, and assures himself that he will make them almost self-supporting. In ten of these shelters he expects to supply a million of beds, and ten million meals.

In the present condition of our economic laws the idea not only commends itself to every heart not petrified in adamant selfishness, but assumes the air of an act of justice as well as of necessity, and there is no doubt that by appealing to the public the General will get what he desires. In a land where it is possible to conceive a state of degradation and want, of shame and misery, of hideous struggle, not for existence but against death and extinction, that a man congratulates himself on his self-respect on partaking of a farthing supper and the luxury of dry straw at a penny a night, we may hope that, after providing town and country residences, equipages, liveries, pictures, plate, china, and the other bare necessities of their existence, the upper ten shall have a crust or two from their tables to throw to the dogs.

But the General is setting about it in a most ruinous fashion. He has memorialized the Home-Secretary for Government aid, asking £15,000 for his buildings. It may be the quickest and perhaps the surest method, but one which would be certain to fetter and destroy his future success. Every charitable association and benevolent institution in the United Kingdom would immediately parade its claims upon the State, and in the struggle for the disestablishment of National Churchisms, we should inaugurate a new era of wholesale re-establishment.

State-aided and State-supported schemes shrivel up into dry bones, and carry in themselves the seed of their own destruction.

VILLE MARIE.

PHYLLIS.

(BALLADE).

WHEN Spring's first whispers, faint and shy,
Prelude to Nature's music new,
In airy murmurs, far and nigh,
Thrill sweetly all the landscape through.
And when her quiet forces hew
Through Winter's chains, and earth is free,
Each foaming freset tells me true
Phyllis will not come back to me!

When Summer breezes faintly sigh,
And skies are all unclouded blue,
When rides the sun triumphant, high,
And sends his beams that fiercely woo
Each trembling, clinging gem of dew
On grassy slope or daisied lea,
Each fragrant flower whispers too
Phyllis will not come back to me!

In Autumn days, when slumb'ring lie
Fair fields that slowly golden grew,
And Nature, with her richest dye,
Has stained the leaves that softly strew
The woodland ways, a brilliant crew
In gold and red, they dance in glee,
Their words I hear are sad and few
Phyllis will not come back to me!

L'ENVOI.

Winter, thy white and frosty view
Is reaching out to meet the sea—
Its far-off voice resounds—*Adieu!*
Phyllis will not come back to me!

Montreal.

HELEN FAIRBAIRN.

PARIS LETTER.

SINCE I last wrote to you a sad loss has occurred in the Parisian world of letters by the death at Cannes of Emile Guiard, in his thirty-fifth year. This favourite nephew of Emile Augier had written more than one drama which had been produced with success, *Mon Fils* being the one which most readily recurs to the memory of the playgoer; but he was really best known as the author of a dramatic monologue, which is a real *chef-d'œuvre* in its way. Wherever French people congregate in drawing-rooms *La Mouche* is recited by somebody to an admiring audience. It is perfect in form and in expression, it is very witty and yet fit for the ears of *la jeune fille*, and it bids fair to take a permanent place in French literature, just as some one ode or essay by a prolific writer is found to be gifted with immortality, being conceived in a happy moment and struck off at a white heat, and polished with delicate care. Not that Guiard had written very much; he was yet young in the path of letters, being only three-and-thirty when a fall from a high carriage caused violent bleeding from the lungs and set up the symptoms which led to his death two years later. He was a singularly handsome man, and a large portrait in the possession of his mother reminds one of a gentleman in the household of one of the Valois Kings of France. There are faces which seem to descend from an historic ancestry. I have seen here one man who was the living image of Francis the First, with his long straight nose and unforgettable profile. He seems to have walked straight off an enamelled plate of the museum of the Hotel Cluay, and wanted nothing but the low-necked vest and flat cap to tempt one to ask respect-

fully when last he had heard from King Harry. Poor Emile Guiard, seen among the palms and roses of Cannes, with his keen, delicate face might have escaped from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, so entirely did features and expression recall the days when Henri Quatre and Sully were youths in the walled and gable-ended Paris of Catherine de Medici. The coffin which enclosed so much of talent and hopeful promise was brought back to Paris, and at the funeral ceremony in the Church of St. Roch last week assembled nearly everybody of literary note in the capital. M. Emile Augier has no son, and his nephew was to him as his own child.

Augier is now the last of the great writers who, springing up under the Restoration or the Monarchy of July, illustrated the Second Empire by their genius. Younger by twenty years than Victor Hugo and George Sand and the elder and greater Dumas, he is not yet quite seventy, and as he walks by the river brink where he has built his charming villa, at Croissy, he and the white-haired lady with the lovely smile who is never absent from his side form a *tableau* of a French Darby and Joan which can never be forgotten by those who have seen it. When a Frenchman is tender and respectful to the partner of his life, he throws into his manner a poetic gallantry by which husbands of other countries would do well to take example. Augier has firmly retired from the field of letters, and writes no more, and his dramas, perpetually acted at the Theatre Français, have earned for him the title of "The modern Molière." M. Paul Déroulède, the well-known poet and patriot, is another of his nephews, but he who has passed away was the old man's dear adopted son.

While I am speaking of literature, I would remark that Victorien Sardou's new piece, *Marquise*, sumptuously put on the stage of the Vaudeville Theatre, provokes the most adverse comments in the newspapers. The *Figaro* says the best it can, but remarks that a few drops of "audacity" go a long way in flavouring dialogue, while M. Hector Pessard, in the *Gaulois*, says that though he has been a dramatic critic of the freest kind for years, he is quite "disconcerted" at M. Sardou's astounding drama. As I have neither seen nor read it I only mention it as the most recent example of the deplorable *peute* down which literature is slipping in this country, and against which every one who holds a self-respecting pen ought to make their word of protest.

Since his triumph in the Paris election General Boulanger has kept quiet, and though there is a vacancy in one of the central departments it is supposed that he will not again tempt fortune, but remain faithful to the metropolis. A rumour having spread that he was about to visit Nice, a great crowd assembled for two days at the station at the hour when the *rapide* reaches that town. But the General was comfortably at home in the Rue Dumont-d'Urville. In the kiosks on the Boulevard may be seen the London *Punch* with a remarkably good caricature of Boulanger "in the character" of Napoleon Bonaparte. Underneath the prancing charger is seen the Tour Eiffel! It is a better hit than usual.

Chenonceaux has been adjudged to the Credit Foncier for four hundred thousand francs (sixteen thousand pounds sterling), double that sum having been previously lent on the property to Madame Pelouse. She bought the famous old royal residence in 1864 for three millions of francs. This is an example of the general depreciation of properties which are *de luxe* since the fall of the Empire. It is difficult to say where we shall stop, the general confusion being great, and the Government with but slight hold on the country. Meantime the Conservative element is looking up; last Thursday was held a *grande chasse* at Vierzon, in honour of the Prince de Joinville and his nephew, the Duc de Chartres, and during the great banquet *furent sonnées les fanfares royales*. The Vicomtesse de Tridern (one of the enormously wealthy Sais), a famous lady in the annals of fashion and sister to the Princesse de Broglie, was on one side of the royal hosts, and Mrs. Jay, wife of the American minister, on the other. This looks odd under our republican institutions.

Meanwhile, the long-delayed snow has come at last, and the streets have been almost impassable from the bad management of the authorities. But on the 9th inst. the President gave a *soirée dansante* at the Elysée, and the Comtesse Fernand de la Ferronnays (whose husband died while driving by the side of the Comte de Chambord) has begun her receptions in the fine hotel she inhabits in the Cours la Reine, frequented by all the chief members of the Conservative party. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, is coming down heavy on breaches of discipline, and even cutting off the holidays of the Ecole Polytechnique. Every little sign of the times indicates great uneasiness on the part of the moderate Republicans, who have held the reins of power for fifteen years. They are between the two extreme parties, Socialist and Royalist, and I am convinced that their real following in France is daily diminishing. They are not clever men; a glance at their photographs in the shop windows suffices to show their intellectual mediocrity, and though I believe them to be in the main honest, they always act with a total disregard of every motive but moderate reason. Patriotism, ambition and religion do not enter into their calculations as affecting the mass of mankind. They bully the priests, and exile the princes, and sneer at the socialists. They try for the middle path, which pleases nobody. They are the Girondists of the modern day, and though their heads will not fall beneath the axe it is hard to see how they will avoid being jostled off their seats in the rush of contending influences, any one of which is more deeply rooted in human nature than the theories by which they rose to power.

M. A. B.

LOUIS LLOYD'S LETTER.

WE smile at the results of foreign influence upon Japanese dress. We deplore the effect of foreign intercourse upon Japanese manners. We grow serious when we contemplate the introduction of foreign ideas into Japanese art. Though, taking all things into consideration, the achievements of the Japanese in foreign music, for instance, are really remarkable, they are purely mechanical; while many of the objects they make for exportation, the enormities they permit themselves when decorating in so-called European style, the monstrously hideous arrangements they present you as likely at once to win the foreigner's favour, prove not only an utter misapprehension of our modern ideas of art, but, I fear, betray a certain unwarrantable weakness in their own creed.

I visited, the other day, the Girls' Industrial School of Tokyo. Like the musical academy and other institutions, entirely under Japanese supervision, it was not imposing. It consisted of rooms half native, half European, connected by outside verandas. But I found that modest wooden building with its two hundred clever, hard-working pupils far more promising than a structure of stone and mortar with little beside a name. And this disregard for the merely superficial, this indifference to environment you find everywhere among Japanese artists and students, from the potter, who lives in a house which the smallest bit of his work would buy many times, to the most advanced scholar, who attends a school which might easily be rivalled in appearance by one in our country towns.

The Industrial School is a private institution. Its pupils are from the working class. Though they are taught reading and writing, and how to embroider *à la Japonaise*, one of the school's chief objects is to teach them how to sew in the foreign style, to design for the foreign market, or to make objects for natives who have decided to live as we do.

The first room we visited was the one where the pupils' work is sold, and where orders are taken. There were there piles of painted China plaques and embroidered handkerchiefs, and there was brought in, for my especial benefit, the latest production of the artificial flower department. They carried it with reverence; it was monumental. They exposed it with ill-concealed pride; it was a feat. The Director and the ladies in charge contemplated it with as much wonder and admiration, and as little comprehension as a Japanese parent, who only knows his own language, might listen to an English essay of his offspring. The essay was a huge ball of beautifully made flowers, but the flowers, of every kind, of every hue, were bunched together utterly regardless of colour into one of those preposterous bouquets our great aunts send us from the country. And to crown all, from one part dropped a long tassel of scarlet silk, and from the other, a long string of vivid green. This was European. This was to be hung up in an Europeanized house. This was the work of young girls who had been taught only a few years before to arrange flowers in the exquisitely artistic Japanese way—a spray of red berries, or a branch of plum blossoms, or a chrysanthemum stands alone in a vase. Were the little artists satisfied with their work? Had they no qualms of conscience? Did they realize what they had done? Or was every personal preference swallowed in the one desire, to march onwards (?) When asked my opinion of the flower-ball, I was coward enough to pronounce it beautiful. I longed to tell them how hideous I really found the affair, how their own charming ideas about the arrangement of flowers were far superior to ours, and how they should have pluck and independence enough to stand out against any and every European fashion till they found following it absolutely necessary, or till they were persuaded it was better than their own. But, like others, I flattered and passed on.

We climbed a flight of steps as steep as a ladder. We went into a small room where young girls of sixteen were embroidering most wonderfully. I don't know whether I like Japanese embroidery. The oft-recurring cock with the ruddy tail on dark blue satin, we should call vulgar, if it were possible to associate vulgarity with anything Japanese, and the storks and flowers are executed so precisely that they resemble machine work far too closely. But whatever our opinion of the result of their labours might have been, the skill of these dainty creatures was simply astounding, their pretty absorption in their work worthy of the most consummate European artist.

All those young girls, the Director told us, worked from their own designs. The next class we inspected was one of peculiar interest. The long tables were crowded. Upon the tables stood perhaps a dozen *hibachis*—those boxes holding burning charcoal. Over the charcoal had been placed light iron frames, and upon the frames were stretched white silk handkerchiefs. Each of the pupils had a handkerchief to herself, and with a sharply pointed brush painted in its corners, its centre, and along its edges the fancies of her clever little head. But those skilful little designers were not confining their energies to handkerchiefs for foreigners, they were making also exquisite patterns for Japanese materials.

After seeing the drawing class, we glanced into a room where some ten or twelve girls were all squatted upon the floor knitting; into another, where they were making battle-dores, very artistic battle-dores, with paper ladies' faces upon them in *haut relief*. About these faces was stuck real hair, and over these paper ladies' necks was folded a bit of real *kimono*. Then we looked in upon the busy little dress-makers and finally upon the maidens who had executed the flower-ball. There were no more flower-balls in process of construction when we entered, but some of the girls were making plum-blossoms and sticking them

deftly upon real plum-tree branches. If one could countenance artificial flower-making at all, one would have approved very enthusiastically of this exquisite work, so perfect an imitation, so simple, so thoroughly Japanese.

"And where will these young girls go after they have finished their course of study here?" I asked the Director. "Into factories?"

"Oh no," he replied, "each will work in her own home."

And so I pictured them, not in some hideous building wearing their poor little lives away amidst the din and clatter, working like galley-slaves, but each living her own free life, evolving her pretty fancies at will, each a true artist.

The Industrial School has been in existence only two years, but the progress it has already made promises fairly that it will be in no respect behind similar Japanese educational institutions. Higher praise than this I cannot give.

Among other recent results of the European influence in Japan is the introduction of that pious fraud, the Charity Bazaar, until quite recently it was unknown. Though the first which they held in Tokyo created a perfect furore, the zeal of the Japanese ladies in duping, and the willingness of the Japanese gentlemen to be duped, seem to have abated but little. But then you see the duping as it is carried on by Japanese ladies is so utterly different from duping as it is carried on by any other ladies, that you rather wish they would dupe you than otherwise.

The Charity Bazaar we went to see was a very swell Bazaar indeed. It was held in the Roku-mei-kan Club-house, a club-house in which, on ordinary occasions, the Japanese gentlemen enjoy the privilege of their European brothers, and in which, on extraordinary ones, are given concerts, and all the balls by people whose houses are too small for them to entertain at home. The Roku-mei-kan bazaar was organized after the most approved Western fashion, but the sellers were not Western, and the wares, a Japanese medley, such as we had never seen before, comprised the daintiest Japanese articles, Europeanized Japanese work, and purely European things.

The keen-eyed lady usually stationed near the entrance of our own fairs, and who is always ready for the unwary with a screen painted by her daughter, or some pin-cushions of her own manufacture, was replaced at the Roku-mei-kan by a bewitching creature in pale gray *kimono*, who slipped her arm through yours with charming *naïveté*, had you at her table before you knew where you were, and said, with a gentle, perfectly irresistible accent, "Don't you buy?" And what this lady had to sell were lacquered boxes, fans, bamboo vases, native brocade for *obis* or sashes, one or two hats that you might have seen in a Western milliner's shop last year, a white shirt front, and one of the preposterous flower-balls. The Japanese ladies don't do fancy-work as a rule, and hence their wares, I suppose.

The temptations of the lady in the pale gray *kimono* were as difficult to withstand as temptations from a lady in a pale gray *kimono* usually are. She tried to entice us with the flower-ball. We murmured, "Very pretty," and attempted to pass on, but, in an instant, she presented a bamboo vase. Finding us smilingly impervious to the vase, she suggested a hat, or perhaps—"Don't you buy?" and she brought down the shirt front which was swinging beside the flower-ball. "Very pretty," we repeated, but the lady gave us a playful little tap and echoed, "Very pretty, but all is very pretty; don't you buy?" We bought. We bought a five-sen fan for fifty, a three-sen straw box for sixty, and then the lady renewed her efforts; but Garth thought that she had enough to answer for, and we escaped.

At the Roku-mei-kan bazaar there were dames and maidens in foreign clothes, and dames and maidens in Japanese dresses. It is the fashion in Japan, among foreigners, to deplore the abandonment of the native costume, and a French gentleman informed me that this abandonment was one of the proofs that the Japanese *n'avaient pas la fierté de leur race*. An Englishman, whom I met, grew quite sentimental over little Miss Chrysanthemum's having put on French boots, a gown with a *tournure*, and all the constraints necessary to a modern European toilette. He even went so far as to say that the Japanese style ought to be adopted by foreign ladies. The Frenchman's ideas were superficial, the Britisher's, born of a tea house. If the Japanese are to stand on an equal footing with European nations, the changing of their clothes is very nearly, if not quite, as necessary as the changing of their customs. They see this. They have gone far, and they have gone quickly; but they have not gone far enough as yet to save themselves from ridicule, nor quickly enough to be able to substitute a wasp-wasted damsel for the bewitching creatures whose Venus figures the *kimono* and *obi* or sash dissembled so skilfully. And this is the cause of all the vain regrets you hear. But, though we have no more right to expect the Japanese to hold to their native costume, because it is becoming and picturesque, than that modern Romans should wear the toga, we may reasonably hope that the Japanese will realize in dress what we would have them realize in everything else—that adoption of our civilization should not mean complete abandonment of all phases of theirs; that little Miss Chrysanthemum, despite her Parisian toilette and high heels and hat, need not think it a necessary part of her metamorphosis to forget the simple grace and gentleness and kindness that make the Japanese maiden the most fascinating in the world.

LOUIS LLOYD.

THE THINGS OF THE PAST.

DAYS of the past, how feathery-footed and feathery-hearted were you!

Floating between earth's tender green, and heaven's unclouded blue.

(But now the days bring work in their hands, and their tread is orderly.

They tell me naught of the ways of the birds, and the wood's deep reverie.)

Dreams of the past, oh, dreams of the dawn, of rose-coloured sky and dew!

When the angels of God possessed the earth, and the earth itself was new.

(But now it is plain, prosaic forenoon, and ah, how the cynical sun,

Brings out the evils and ills of life, and the work that was badly done.)

Hopes of the past, how far you flew, so far you never came back;

Early at morning and late at night I looked on your shining track.

(But now the bright-winged creatures are caged, and the cage is pretty and neat;

The water is good—the outlook is fine—they have food enough to eat!)

Joys of the past, you grew as thick as grass on a soft June day,

You covered me over, and hid me from sight, as down in your breast I lay.

(But now—oh, shallow grass-depth of bliss, could you but reach up to my heart,

'Twere worth while growing, were it just for the knowing that life and joy cannot part.)

Loves of the past—they were poets then—I gathered them great and small,

Gathered and crowded them close in my heart, and loved and worshipped them all.

(But now some poets are carpenters, and their work alas, I can see

Is finely turned, and clever, and very good—for carpentry.)

Heart of the past, how you leaped for joy alone 'neath the lonely sky.

When the world was dark, and the blood ran quick, and the galloping winds went by.

(But now the winds—my playfellows—they whistle and shout in vain—

Would I might steal back for one last rout and revel with them again!)

Pain of the past, your mourning robe was wondrous black and deep;

On a tide of tears you closed your eyes, and then—you smiled in your sleep.

(But now you wear a white, white robe, yet I know that your heart is deep;

And though the tears have fled with the years, you sometimes smile in your sleep.)

Friends of the past, you have utterly gone, as though you never had birth;

For children are lost in older frames more oft than they are in earth.

Ghost of the past, my heart is sore, but you will haunt me yet;

Leave me I pray you, but not for long—not till I learn to forget.

ETHELWYN WETHERALD.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—II.

IF we take a general survey of England and her colonies, we cannot help noting the following condition of things: In England, there is a small and confined area, teeming with a vast and busy population; a country too small to produce food enough for the millions that occupy it, and therefore annually spending great sums to import the necessaries of life; a population so crowded and so growing that swarms are annually thrown off, like bees from the parent hive, to seek the means of livelihood in other lands; a population so industrious and active that the place may almost be called the workshop of the world, into which, from many lands, great quantities of raw material are annually poured, to pass through the factory and be sent out again as manufactured goods. In the colonies, on the other hand, there are vast tracts of rich and unoccupied land, crying out, as it were, for people to come and cultivate them; lands capable of producing all the food that Great Britain could consume, and yet lying fallow and unused; a population so sparse and scattered that in a radius of one hundred miles one could not gather enough to make a respectable town. Should not these conditions, like the two sides of an algebraic equation, be made to satisfy each other? England has a large surplus population annually seeking homes elsewhere: Canada has great unoccupied lands that only need people to cultivate them; England has annually to import great quantities of food to maintain her population: Canada can produce the food England needs if only the people come here to labour; England constantly needs enlarged mar-

kets for her manufactures: Canada could maintain customers who would take England's goods in exchange for the food that she requires. We have here conditions existing in one and the same Empire that would appear to need only a little directive energy in order to be mutually beneficial. It would seem most natural and proper that England's surplus population should be directed to England's colonies, there to build up and enrich the outlying parts of the Empire: that emigration should be a great national work under national supervision and control: a stream used to fructify her own land and not permitted to flow to foreign countries. That it has been so permitted to flow in times past is abundantly evident from statistics. In the twenty-one years from 1866 to 1886 (inclusive), emigrants have gone from the British Isles in the following numbers to the countries designated:*

To North American Colonies.....	444,811
" Australia and New Zealand.....	642,348
" Other places.....	221,800
Total.....	1,308,959
To the United States.....	2,749,213
Grand Total.....	4,058,172

So that, even assuming that the "other places" are British possessions, England has in that time sent to the United States more than twice as many emigrants as she has to her own colonies, and taking the capital value of an emigrant at \$1,000, the above figures represent the enormous sum of \$2,749,213,000, or \$130,915,000 per annum for the last twenty-one years, presented by England to the United States. Such a system of international generosity is little short of amazing.

During the same period, the population of the British Isles has increased from 30,147,755 to 36,707,418—an increase of 6,559,663—while the amount paid for imported food has grown from £67,897,571 sterling in 1866, to £112,919,287—about 560 millions of dollars—in 1886. Such figures as these show in the most convincing manner the extent to which England has to rely on foreign countries for food; and large though they are the sum for the year 1886 shows a considerable decrease as compared with previous years. In 1883, when England's bill for imported food was the highest ever known, it reached a total of £157,520,797, or about 785 millions of dollars! This is nearly as great as the total import and export trade of Canada for the five years 1876 to 1880:—\$49½ millions of dollars. And yet these figures do not give a true notion of the amounts imported: for owing to the fall in prices, of late years, a larger quantity of wheat is imported into England than would be inferred from a comparison of values. Thus: had the price of wheat been as high in 1886 as in 1866, England's food bill would have been seven millions sterling larger than the figures above given for the year '86.

These figures are sufficiently startling to lead us to enquire why England has not in times past paid more attention, and devoted more energy, to the development of her colonies, and why in times present she should still be so lax and indifferent. If, for example, large tracts of rich land, capable of producing grain, lay unused and unoccupied in the northern part of England, while the southern part was overcrowded with a busy population that had annually to import food for its support, would not some scheme very soon be devised for the removal of part of the population from the south to the north, where their labour might be productive and remunerative? And if this were desirable on a small scale with regard to one country, why not also on a large scale with regard to the whole Empire? The answer to this question shews the aimless nature of the Colonial Policy.

When an emigrant leaves the shores of Great Britain, his destination is, practically speaking, a matter of considerable indifference to the Home Government that he has left; that he has in so much relieved the pressure of the home population is the main fact of concern. Whether he goes to the United States or goes to the colonies is really not of much consequence to England; in the one case he goes to build up and enrich a foreign power, in the other to build up and enrich what may at any early date become a foreign power; in either case he is lost to England; he is no longer liable to taxation or amenable for enlistment in the army or navy; nor does his labour, by enriching the country whither he has gone, immediately benefit England. His case is quite different from what it would be in the case supposed of his transference from the southern to the northern part of his own country. If England were to expend money in some large scheme of National Emigration, how would she be recouped for the outlay? The growth and development of the colonies do not mean the strengthening and enriching of the Empire as a unity. As each colony progresses, its ultimate goal is—what? Certainly not incorporation with the Empire, for under the present colonial system the political conditions are wanting under which this could be accomplished. It becomes a rich and powerful appendage, with the possibility of becoming every year richer and more powerful, held to the Mother Land by a tie that is mainly sentimental. There is no unification of interests, hopes and aims—nor any prospect held out of such a unification—between the colony and the Mother Country. All is aimless, vague and undefined. At one time the colonies are told they had better go and shift for themselves, if they so desire; at another, a spasmodic endeavour is made to strengthen the tie by the appointment of Agents General for the Colonies, and a lavish distribution of Imperial titles. There is no such definiteness and unity as we see

existing under our Canadian Federation, where the North-west, as a matter of course and of right, is represented in the Federal Parliament whenever it has attained to sufficient population and importance. And there never will be any such unity until the colonies are accorded the right of representation in the Imperial Parliament; there never will be any such unity except under Imperial Federation. Then it will be to England's advantage to see to the developing of her colonies; then she will use every endeavour to direct the stream of emigration to her own land; not leaving it, as at present, unheeded. Would Canada have expended the energy and money she has in the development of the North-west if the ultimate destination of that great country were vague and uncertain? Would she strain her resources to bring provinces there into being if, their growth being attained, their incorporation with the Dominion were a matter of doubt or impossibility? But Canada's political system being what it is, she has done wisely to lay out money in the development and populating of those new lands; their enrichment means her enrichment; their goal is complete incorporation with the Dominion. Just so would it be with the colonies of the Empire under Imperial Federation. At present their growth and expansion is towards separation from England; there appears no other way of attaining to complete national life. The discussion of such propositions as Commercial Union, Annexation, Independence, etc., shews the restless feeling that stirs the people in this country; shews how real and active is this desire for national life. And the fact that this discussion is coincident with a strong love for the Mother Land; a strong desire to remain attached to the Mother Land; shews that it is the outcome, not of a dislike to England, but of that capacity for complete self-government that is inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race, and that demands its satisfaction. But under Imperial Federation these feelings would have perfect scope for their adequate expression. Colonial life would be fulfilled in the higher Imperial life. The enriching of the colonies would imply the general enriching of the Empire. The emigrant would not be lost, but would remain amenable for service in the Imperial Army and Navy, while by his increased wealth he becomes, in his taxable capacity, a source of revenue to the Empire.

In the foregoing argument questions of revenue, taxation, and trade have inevitably suggested themselves; and though too large to be fully discussed in this series of articles, whose size is necessarily limited, must at least be touched upon.

Under a Federation of the Empire the trade position ultimately to be assumed, whatever intermediate position it may be necessary or expedient to assume, is that of freedom of exchange of commodities. Recently there has arisen in this country, mainly induced by the restriction of Canadian trade brought about by the high Canadian tariff, a clamour for Commercial Union with the United States. Would not Commercial Union with England be much more for our benefit? a union that might be obtained at any time simply by the removal of barriers that we ourselves have raised. Canada is mainly an agricultural country and every year becomes more so, as her forests are cut and the land cleared up. Out of a total export trade of \$78,000,000 (excluding coin and bullion and foreign products) in the year 1887,* the products of the farm showed a total of \$43,000,000, or more than one half. If we had Commercial Union to-morrow with the United States it would not help us to get rid of this surplus produce, for the States themselves raise a surplus of, and export, similar farm produce: we would still be dependent on the English market in this respect: the States could not take from us that which they already have in over-abundance. But the English trade is capable of being almost indefinitely extended, and Canada has at present only a small, and that a decreasing share of it. The total wheat imports into England in 1887 amounted to 149,272,776 bushels†, and out of this Canada contributed only 6,776,929 bushels,‡ while in 1880 the amount is almost the same. Indeed, going back to 1871 we see that in that year Canada's share of the total wheat imports into England was 8.52 per cent. of the whole, but in 1886 it had fallen to 6.20 per cent.; in the same time British India's share of the wheat imports had risen from 0.50 per cent. to 17.75 per cent. of the total amount.§ How much of this difference is due to the fiscal policies of the two countries? Canada has the land and the capacity to produce a very much larger part of the wheat consumed in England than she at present sends there; but in order to do this she must be willing to trade with England and to exchange commodities; Canada injures herself and checks her own trade when she tries by high duties to prevent English goods from coming into her country; England finds that she can trade more advantageously with other countries and therefore obtains all the food she can from them. Canada's natural market is with England; England needs and can take all the produce that Canada can raise, and England can in exchange send Canada the manufactured goods she requires. What a wrenching and turning of things from their natural courses it seems, then, to force Canada to deal with a country that has no need of, and would not take, her surplus produce! If tariffs were removed to-morrow, how would the great stream of trade flow? Undoubtedly between England and Canada; not between the United States and Canada.

And while Canada is indifferent, or even averse to the great English trade—a trade that only requires to be taken up to increase almost without limit—she yet endeavours

to make trade with other countries—Bermuda, the West Indies, the Argentine, etc.—where no traffic naturally exists. The fatal and certain result of such an obstinate policy as this, is that Canada's foreign trade is at a stand still, and exhibits no such growth and expansion as it ought in a young and developing country, rich in latent resources. The value of imports and exports for 1887, (\$202,408,047) is less than it was for 1873 (\$217,801,203) or 1874 (\$217,565,510) and the value in 1885 and 1886 was less still. The value per head of the population is 17.85 less in 1887 than it was in 1873. The total value of Canadian imports and exports with the value per head of the population, in five year periods, is as follows:*

	Total value	Average annual value per head.
1868 to 1872.....	\$774,642,086	\$44.47
1873 to 1877.....	985,704,111	51.14
1878 to 1882.....	925,440,707	43.50
1883 to 1887.....	1,028,407,134	43.87

In regard to Canadian manufacturers, for whose benefit trade with England has been restricted by high tariffs, the showing is even more unsatisfactory. The value of Canadian manufactures exported has never been so high as it was in 1876, when it reached \$5,953,367; in 1887 it was only \$3,079,972. In the three years 1876-8, the total value exported was \$13,586,544, while in the three years 1885-7 the total value was \$9,085,610.†

Such figures as these, taken from trustworthy official sources, are surely sufficient to convince the most sceptical that Canada's fiscal policy has been in past years a strong obstacle to her progress. The results they proclaim are just such as those acquainted with the theories of trade prophesied would follow on the adoption of high tariffs. If trade is restricted it cannot grow. "Trade follows the Flag," is a saying often quoted of late; "Trade follows the lines of least resistance," is a saying much more in consonance with fact. If Canada wishes to develop she must be prepared to trade with those countries that are able and willing to trade with her; and of all countries in the world, that most willing and most able is England.

Canada had in recent years an opportunity for commercial advancement such as falls to the lot of few nations. With the great country to the South of her walled off from other nations by high restrictive tariffs, had Canada maintained low rates of duty, and done all in her power to develop trade with England she would have progressed with leaps and bounds. Unfortunately other counsels prevailed. Trade with England has been prevented by high duties, and the country has stagnated.

GRANVILLE C. CUNNINGHAM.

Toronto, February, 1889.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.—II

WITH the birth of Confederation commenced a new era for Canada and we see presented to our view a picture of prosperity. A united Dominion, spreading from ocean to ocean, with five millions of the freest, most loyal and prosperous people that can anywhere be found; with an iron road stretching across the continent from Halifax to Vancouver carrying the trade of the East and the West; with a national policy of protection to native industries which has done much to develop our industrial capabilities; with a militia which has proved its metal and won its spurs on well fought fields; with an educational system second to none; and with a gradually developed unity of sentiment, of feeling and of purpose, which, I believe, only requires aggressive pressure from without to concentrate into that genuine patriotism which should be the possession of every true British subject.

Well may the words of the poet be applied to Canada and Canadians:

Love thou thy land, with love far brought
From out the storied past, and used
Within the present, but transfused
Thro' future time, by power of thought.

The position of the Dominion compares very favourably with that of other countries. While the average taxation of the United Kingdom is ten dollars per head, and that of our Australian fellow-subjects is fifteen dollars per head, ours only averages six dollars. Mulhall, the distinguished statistician, calculates that the national debt of the United Kingdom is eight per cent. of the Australian Colonies twenty per cent. and of Canada only six and one-half per cent. of its national wealth. Our total trade has increased from 131,000,000, in 1868, to 202,000,000, in 1887. Here we contrast most favourably with the United States. That country's foreign trade amounted in the latter year to twenty-three dollars and forty-seven cents per capita while ours amounted to forty-one dollars and fifty-two cents.

No words can better describe the comparative progress of Canada than the language used by Mr. Erastus Wiman, a couple of years since. He spoke as follows: "This development within the Canadian lines has gone forward with a rapidity quite equal to that of the United States. The growth in all material respects of Canada, in her splendid cities, in the extension of her railways, the improvement of her public works and in the steady progress of all that goes to make up a great nation, make her to-day a very attractive field for the extension of business."

While our population has only doubled since 1868, our export of the produce of the mine has increased nearly three-fold, and that of our fisheries has doubled. Of animals and their products we sent abroad in the first year of Confederation \$6,890,000, in 1887 we exported \$24,240,000. Of Agricultural products we sent away in the

* Whittaker's Almanac, 1888. P. 615.

*Canada: Statistical Record, 1887, p. 208-9. †Canada: Statistical Record 1887, p. 226. ‡Ibid p. 221. §Ibid p. 223.

*Canada: Statistical Record, 1887: p. 199. †Ibid p. 209.

former year \$12,000,000 worth, and at the latter date to the value of \$18,000,000, while our export of manufactured articles has doubled.

Some idea of the great increase in certain branches of trade may be gathered from the fact that in 1874 we sent to Great Britain sixty-three head of live cattle and thirteen years after exported 63,600 head of similar stock.

But not only has the Dominion increased in production and export; it has developed resources and a potential power unequalled in the history of the world. Since Confederation the vast wheat fields of Manitoba and the North-West have been added to the national patrimony and it is but a few months since the Mackenzie Basin Commission revealed to an astonished people their possession of a million square miles of fertile territory. This Great Reserve, as it has been aptly styled, possesses a multiplicity of resources. It has forests suited for all purposes of house and ship-building, railways and bridges, which must prove of immense value in view of the adjacent districts to the South being without trees. "The immense lakes are stored with fish while the coasts and bays supply seals, whales and walrus. This net-work of inland waters is of inestimable worth for transport, there being altogether 6,500 miles of continuous lake coast and river navigation, with two short breaks only." Thus reads a brief extract from the report. The Commission also speak of the soil producing silver, copper, gold and salt, and are of the opinion that the Athabasca and Mackenzie valleys may be found to contain the most extensive Petroleum fields of the American continent.

Any reference to the vast resources of the northern part of Canada brings with it an instant perception of the important influence which the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway has had upon the past and present, and must also have upon the future, of our country. If Confederation had achieved no other success than this noble victory over the obstacles of nature in the interests of internal unity, provincial trade and national commerce, it would still have been considered as the corner-stone of the future edifice of Canadian greatness. It is hardly necessary to refer to the difficulties of construction, and danger of ultimate failure which stared its promoters in the face, or of the manifold detraction which they were compelled to endure. Sufficient for us is the fact that it is completed, that it is the greatest railway in the world, running for thousands of miles through a shifting vision of mountain and valley, lake and river, forest and rolling prairie, golden wheat-fields and busy, prosperous towns; through a dazzling panorama of unequalled agricultural, manufacturing and pastoral territory.

The natural obstacles to its construction were very great. The building of a railway along the stern and rock-bound coast of Lake Superior, in many cases hundreds of feet above the lake and carved out of the precipitous cliffs; the construction of the road through the mountains and gorges; over the precipices and rushing rivers of British Columbia, was truly one of the most daring enterprises ever attempted.

Well may the London *Times* say, with an appreciation echoed throughout the world: "A population of five millions of people, inhabiting a vast territory, has manifested so profound a faith in its own future, that it has conceived and executed, within a few years, a work which might well have appalled the wealthiest and most powerful of nations." But not only has this railway a national interest, it also subserves the welfare of our fellow-subjects throughout the world. It acts as an indispensable link in the chain of connection which binds the various parts of our noble Empire together and concentrates its industrial and military resources in a way that could not otherwise have been attained. As Sir John Macdonald has truly said, "the termini of the Canada Pacific Railway are at Liverpool and Hong Kong. With our natural highway tapping the trade of the neighbouring republic at all points; drawing into itself the commerce of Britain with the East; stretching out by means of lines of steamers even to the island-continent of Australia, the possibilities of the future are so great as to defy comparison."

Thus we see as some of the branches of our national progress since Confederation the opening up of the North-West—first by union with Canada and secondly by railway construction; the growth of Winnipeg from a hamlet to a flourishing city; the substitution of the railway as a means of locomotion and transport in British Columbia for the pack-horse and the canoe; the rising of Vancouver to a position which commands the commerce of the Pacific coast and which seems likely to rival San Francisco in the not far distant future, having behind it the gold and coal and silver, the stores of timber, the cattle-ranges and fisheries of British Columbia, and spread before it a panorama of possible trade with Australia, India and the East.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

Toronto, March 9th, 1889.

WESTERN Australia is going in heavily for railroad construction. The Government of that potential empire has made a contract for the building of a line from Eucla to Perth, something more than 800 miles. The line traverses the whole length of Nuyt's Land, on the Australian Bight, which is still an unexplored region, and it is reckoned that ten years will be required for its completion. The Government agrees to pay the promoters of this stupendous enterprise in land—20,000 acres per mile. At that rate the contractors, when their job is done, will have an estate of more than 16,000,000 acres, considerably more than half as big as the State of New York.

SHELLEY.

A BIRD of song, far soaring to its home,
Over the sea-waves cleaves with tireless wing
The cloudless blue; but, swiftly gathering,
A storm breaks up the crystal into foam,
That dashes mountain-high 'gainst Heaven's dome
Now darkened. Down the aerial harpies fling
The sweet-voiced minstrel and sad surges sing
The dirge of death with sorrow burdensome.

O Heart of Hearts! high beating o'er the world,
From whom fell sweetest song that unto man
Told love and life since life and love began,
Like some lone bird thou wert by nature hurl'd
Into the restless jaws of death's devouring sea,
With still a song of songs to bear thee company.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

SEVERAL circumstances have combined of late to call particular attention to the trade in slaves carried on in Equatorial Africa. The venerable Cardinal Lavigerie has been preaching a crusade against it. The questioning eyes of the civilized world have been peering into the recesses of the Dark Continent to catch some reassuring glimpses of Stanley and Emin Pasha. The recent outbreaks in Zanzibar have been more or less closely connected with the accursed trade. And in spite of all that has been said and written and done about the matter, the "open sore of the world," as Livingstone called it, has not been healed. The trade is, indeed, said to threaten the very extinction in oppressed races, for the havoc the traders make is frightful.

So far from the slave trade being on the decline, it is, by the unanimous testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, vastly on the increase. It has, indeed, entirely ceased on the West Coast, by the general agreement of the Powers originally interested in it; and this fact has led many into the error of thinking that the African slave trade, as such, was virtually abolished; but in Central and Eastern Africa it not only exists in full activity, but has attained a development which was never before known in history. In 1875 the annual drain caused by the slave trade was estimated at 1,000,000, it is now put down at 2,000,000 souls. This number of course includes far more than the slaves actually sold; these bear but a small proportion to the numbers who are killed in the slave raids, and who die on the march to the coast.

The tribes principally concerned in the trade are Arabs, or mixed races of Arabs and the original inhabitants of the country. Of these the worst are the Métis, men without conscience or pity, so infamous for their bestial corruption and cruelty that they justify the African proverb, "God made the whites; God made the blacks; the devil alone made the Métis." These Arabs pour into Africa with the deliberate purpose, as Professor Drummond puts it, of making Paradise a hell, and their "encampments for carrying on a wholesale trade in this terrible commodity are now established all over the heart of Africa." Their mode of procedure is generally very much the same. The leader of the gang first musters his desperadoes, consisting of the wildest and most savage natives to be found in the country. These being well armed and provisioned with an ample supply of rice and rum for several days or weeks, will set out on a lengthened tour into the interior. Having fixed upon a peaceful village to be attacked during the night, they skulk in the adjacent woods until the appointed hour, and then, on a signal being given by the captain of the expedition, they pounce upon the place, set fire to the huts, and capture the helpless natives when attempting to escape. Helpless infants, old people unfit for slaves, and those who offer violent resistance are put to death at once; whilst young men and women, and boys and girls, who fall into their hands, are closely pinioned, and with their heads made fast in forked sticks, or tied to the slave chain, are driven to the coast as cattle to the market.

Such is the account given by an old resident in Africa; but frightful as it is, it affords but a faint picture of the horrors and cruelties of a slave raid. Professor Drummond tells us that sometimes these Arab traders will actually settle for a year or two in the heart of some quiet community. They pretend perfect friendship; they molest no one; they barter honestly; they plant the seeds of their favourite vegetables and fruits; and meantime they buy ivory, tusk after tusk, until great piles of it are buried underneath their huts, and all their barter goods are gone. Then one day, suddenly, the inevitable quarrel is picked, and a wholesale massacre follows. Enough only are spared from the slaughter to carry the ivory to the coast; the grass huts of the village are set on fire; the Arabs strike camp, and the slave march, worse than death, begins.

The desolation of these districts, terrible as it is, is not confined to the village where the first raid is perpetrated. Mr. James Stephenson speaks of an Arab horde which had been raiding for eleven months between the Congo and the Lubiranzi, and were then about to perform the same cruel work between the Biyerré and Wane-Kirandu. The traders admitted that they had only 2,300 captives, yet they had raided through the length and breadth of a country larger than Ireland, inhabited by about a million people; and 118 villages and 43 districts had been devastated for the scanty profit of 2,300 females and children. To obtain these they must have shot a round number of 2,500 people, while 1,300 men died by the wayside through scarcity of provisions and the intensity of their hopeless wretchedness. Five such expeditions had swept the district, obtaining, it was computed, 5,000 slaves, at the cruel expense of 33,000

lives! Cardinal Lavigerie bears similar testimony. The number of slaves sold annually he declared to be not less than 400,000, and to capture these at least 2,000,000 were massacred.

During the year 1881-82, Lieut. Wissman and Dr. Pogge made a remarkable journey across the heart of Africa to the south of the Congo. They traversed a region but little known, where the natives were of a superior type, skilled in the working of copper and iron and in all industrial arts. Their villages were models of cleanliness; the houses well built and surrounded by gardens and palm trees; some of the settlements were more like cities than villages, containing a population of some hundreds of thousands, and requiring some three or four hours to march from one side to the other. The inhabitants were yet unacquainted with Arab traders.

Now this pleasant scene is all changed. From a letter written from East Africa at the commencement of this year by a noted traveller, we learn that the populous country through which Wissman passed has now become depopulated by slave traders and has become a desolate wilderness.

When the French missionaries arrived, ten years ago, at the frontiers of Manyema, the most populous province near them, it was completely covered with villages and farms; while now the slave-traders of Tippe Tib have converted the greater portion of this region—as large as one-third of France—into a sterile desert, where the only trace of its former inhabitants is to be found in the bones of the dead.

This devastating work, it must be remembered, is not an occasional thing; it is continually going on, and if no means of checking it can be devised it is only a question of time before every native settlement, however prosperous and strong, will be overrun and rendered desolate by the ever-advancing hordes of slave-drivers. Not a single day passes without a caravan of slaves crossing Lake Tanganyika; on every road the traveller meets long troops of slaves; and on the seas and round the coast he comes in contact with Arab dhows crammed full of the same miserable creatures. In this way it will require only a short time to complete the depopulation of Africa.

A word must be said about that terrible slave march, which Professor Drummond characterizes as "worse than death," and whose horrors have been so often described by Livingstone and other travellers that our readers cannot by unfamiliar with them.

The slaves, having been captured, are taken to the headquarters of the East Coast traders, where the yoke is made secure, and this is allowed to remain upon a slave night and day without being once taken off. The constant rubbing upon the neck chafes the skin, and gradually ugly wounds begin to fester under the burning sunshine. The men who appear the strongest, and whose escape is feared, have their hands tied and sometimes their feet, in such fashion that walking becomes a torture to them, and on their necks are placed the terrible gorie or taming stick. The yoke is a young tree, with forked branches. It is generally about five or six feet long, and from three to four feet in diameter. One examined by a traveller was about twenty-eight pounds in weight, but he was told that refractory slaves are often placed in yokes weighing fifty pounds or more. Through each prong of the fork a hole is bored for the reception of an iron pin, which, after the neck of the slave has been placed in the fork, is made secure by a blacksmith. The opposite end is lashed to the corresponding end of another yoke, in the fork of which another slave is held, and thus the poor creatures have to march, carrying besides this intolerable weight, a load of provisions or ivory slung across the centre of the pole. Other slaves are in gangs of about a dozen each, with an iron collar let into a long iron chain.

And the women!—says Mr. Moir, of the African Lakes Company, who describes the start of one of these caravans which he witnessed: "I can hardly trust myself to think or speak of them—they were fastened to chains or thick bark ropes. Very many, in addition to their heavy weight of grain or ivory, carried little brown babies, dear to their hearts as the white man's child to his. The double weight was almost too much, and still they struggled wearily on, knowing full well that when they showed signs of fatigue, not the slaver's ivory, but the living child would be torn from them and thrown aside to die. One poor old woman I could not help noticing. She was carrying a bigish boy who should have been walking, but whose thin, weak legs had evidently given way; she was tottering already; it was the supreme effort of a mother's love—and all in vain; for the child, easily recognizable, was brought into camp a couple of hours later by one of my hunters who found him on the path. We had him cared for, but his poor mother would never know. Already, during the three days' journey from Lindwe, death had been freeing the captives. It was well for them; still we could not help shuddering as in the darkness was heard the howl of the hyenas along the track, and realized only too fully the reason why."

"The little children are rarely tied," says Mr. Johnson, "except with their heart-strings. Their attachment to their mothers, and the mothers' determination not to be parted from their children, combine to carry them along with the slave caravan—as long, that is to say, as their poor little legs can bear them."

Thus they march all day; at night, when they stop to rest, a few handfuls of raw "sorgho" are distributed among them, and this is all their food. As soon as any begin to fail, their conductors approach those who appear to be most exhausted and deal them a terrible blow on the nape of the neck. A single cry and the victims fall to the

ground in the convulsions of death. Terror for a time inspires the weakest with strength, but each time one breaks down the horrible scene is repeated. Dr. Nachtigal tells that once when travelling in Central Africa he was obliged to attach himself to an Arab slave gang, and that the drivers deliberately cut the throats of those who could not march; and Cardinal Lavigerie informs us that his missionaries "have seen these monsters, boiling with rage, draw their swords, with which they can cut off a head with a single blow, and lop off first an arm and then a foot of their victims, and, seizing these limbs throw them on the verge of some neighbouring forest, calling out to the terrified troop, "There goes to attract the leopard which will come and teach you to march."

Captain Elton, in his "Eastern and Central Africa," says: "When hurrying through an inhospitable and impoverished district, the leaders of the slave caravan could not stop to disengage the fainting from the chain-gang, but lopping the head above the ring confining the neck, allowed it to roll out of the path, while the disengaged body was kicked on one side with a curse on its feebleness; or, if food failed, babes were snatched from their mothers' arms and flung into the adjacent jungle lest they should deprive even one still healthy slave of the strength to proceed." In Livingstone's journals we constantly come across such entries as these: "Wherever we took a walk, human skeletons were to be seen in every direction." "Passed a slave woman shot or stabbed through the body." "Found a number of slaves with slave sticks, abandoned by their master for want of food." "It was wearisome to see the skulls and bones scattered about everywhere."

"The number of skulls," says General Gordon, "along the road is appalling. I have ordered the skulls which lay about here in great number, to be piled in a heap as a memento to the natives of what the slave-dealers have done to their people." "The great roads of the Sahara," Cardinal Lavigerie has told his hearers, "are to be traced by the bones of slaves who have dropped out of the ranks, or been brutally slaughtered as feeble and useless by the slave-drivers on their long marches down to the coast. It is, moreover, affirmed as a simple fact, that if a traveller were to lose his way by any of the three great routes from the east or north of Africa into the interior, he might find it by tracing the bones and skeletons of these miserable creatures."

To end the horrible traffic will be hard. As has recently been said: "Slavery is a grounded and hereditary tradition in many parts of Africa, and is almost inseparable from the ignorance and ferocity of the tribes. To crush it out time and large expense are necessary. It is not the work of a year; rather is it the slow task of a generation. The main thing now is to stop the hideous traffic that has been the horror of the Dark Continent and the infamy of its European protectorate. This is too big a job for one nation. It requires the co-operation of all the Powers holding African possessions, and the action of Germany and England in forming a blockade practically forces that co-operation upon other nations, however reluctantly France or Italy may enter into the humane alliance."—*Illustrated Christian Weekly*.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

CHRIST AND HYPOCRISY.

THE sternness of Christ was elicited in its highest degree by spiritual double-dealing, what we ordinarily call hypocrisy; next, though not in such uncompromising terms, by that open covetousness which is the obvious antagonist of all spiritual life, and especially by that deadness to His own personal influence which indicated the supremacy of unspiritual desires over the hearts of the people; and last, and with the most passionate emphasis, wherever Christ saw the spirit of the world creeping into a heart that had ardently owned His own spiritual authority, and that was in reality at His own disposal. In other words, Christ was most stern with those who made a pretence of being religious; stern, but not so stern, with those who did not even make a pretence of it, who simply passed Him by as if He had touched no spring in their hearts; but He was most disposed to chastise, most disposed to wound deeply,—because He saw in this case that a wound would be most spiritually effectual,—where a noble nature was in danger of admitting into its most spiritual motives worldly alloys. Where Christ could win by tenderness, He showed it, even amidst the agonies of the Cross. When tenderness was a revelation, He was tender no matter how great the force of conflicting motives might be. It was only when it became necessary to characterise justly the monopoly claimed by the world over the heart of man, that His words became instinct with the fire of divine denunciation.—*Spectator*.

THE DOMESTICITY OF SHAKESPEARE.

DOMESTIC in all his habits and inclinations Shakespeare undoubtedly was; the word "home" had a witchery which was irresistible to him, and anchored him to the "haven where he would be," in spite of the contamination of "the Bohemianism" that surrounded him in London during his enforced absence from the "home" of his youth and age. The loves of husband and wife are always sacred to him; even the wanton Cleopatra realises that at length:—

Husband, I come;
Now to that name my courage prove my title!

Whatever may have been his errors, his failings, his flirtations with Mistress Fitton or anyone else, they are not

inconsistent with that true basis of domestic affection which he ever reiterates and illustrated nobly himself by his calm retirement at the last amid his family. He must have been a domestic man in the best sense of the word who penned that exquisite description of the careful housewife in Sonnet cxliii:—

Lo as a careful housewife runs to catch
One of her feather'd creatures broke away,
Sets down her babe, and makes all swift despatch
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay,
Whiles her neglected child holds her in chase, etc

This is not an inappropriate digression from the drama whose one redeeming touch is domestic love, where Shakespeare seems to have tried how far he could plunge a devoted couple into the basest of crimes without withdrawing, if not our secret sympathies, at least our pity for them; and the more we look into the slight basis on which he built that most powerfully finished of all his feminine characters, the more are we struck with his earnest reverence and belief in the nobility inherent in a true wife. Lady Macbeth has the grandest entrance, the most appalling exit, and creates the most forcible impression in the fewest lines of any of his first-class characters.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

OPERATION ON A LION.

THE fine lion Jupiter, at the Clifton Zoological Gardens Bristol, which is nearly eleven years old, having been cubbed in the Gardens in the year 1878, was noticed last week to have a claw on the left fore-paw growing into the flesh of its foot, which was gradually laming the animal. The lion was evidently in pain, and it was deemed advisable to remove the claw. The novel operation was performed on Saturday morning, when a close travelling cage was introduced into the den, and placed against one of the sliding traps in the partition. The animal having been induced to enter the cage, it was removed to the floor of the building, and another cage, but of different construction, composed solely of iron bars, placed endways to the door of the first cage, and the two firmly lashed together. After some little trouble the animal was got into the second cage, which was so narrow as not to admit of his turning round. Heavy inch and a half planks were then inserted between the bars and the lion tightly wedged in. Up to this point he had submitted quietly; but on the introduction of the planks he splintered them up as easily as though they had been matchwood. At last he was firmly wedged in, and a little time was given him to cool down. A favourable opportunity for the operation occurred in a few minutes, his paw being partly through the bars. The head keeper, Blunsden, who was waiting with a powerful pair of nippers, seized the opportunity, and the offending claw was promptly removed. The operation, which was conducted by Dr. Harrison, treasurer of the Gardens, was absolutely necessary, as the claw had already grown more than half an inch into the foot, and would probably have killed the animal.

STARVING A JURY.

JURYMEN are better off in these times than in the good old days when it was the law to endeavour to starve them into a verdict. It is bad enough now to be put to a loss of time and money, with little or no adequate recompense, without being starved or fined into the bargain. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., Lord Chief-Justice Reid tried an action when on circuit in which the jury were locked up, but before giving their verdict had eaten and drank, which they all confessed. This being reported to the Judge he fined them each heavily and took their verdict. In Hilary Term, Sixth Henry VIII., the case came up before the full Court of Queen's Bench on a joint motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of informality of trial, the jury having eaten when they should have fasted, and next remit the fines under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The jury averred that they had made up their minds in the case before they ate, and had returned into court with a verdict, but, finding the Lord Chief-Justice had "run out to see a fray," and not knowing when he might come back, they had refreshment. The court confirmed both the verdict and the fines. In "Dyer's Reports" a case is reported of a jury who retired to consider their verdict, and when they came back the bailiff informed the Judge that some of them (which he could not depose) had been feeding while locked up. Both bailiff and jury were sworn, and the pockets of the latter were examined, when it appeared that they all had about them "pippins," of which "some of them confessed they had eaten, and others said they had not." All were severely reprimanded and those who had eaten were fined 12s. each, and those who had not were fined 6s. each, "for that they had them in their pockets."

CARLYLE'S WIFE.

"My father was very anxious for a boy. He was disappointed that I was born a girl. However, he brought me up as much as possible as a boy. I was taught as a boy. When my mother remonstrated he would say, 'At eighteen I will hand her over to you, and you can teach her all a girl ought to know. But Carlyle came, and it was forgotten. I did not know how to tack on a button when I got married, but I could write Latin. When we got married he took me to a farm-house, far from the busy haunts of men. A strapping, red-armed wench waited on us. 'It is market-day to-day,' said she to me one day, bobbing in an uncouth courtesy. 'I am going to market; what meat shall I get?' I was reading at the time. 'O, anything you like,' was my reply. 'No, ma'am, not as I like, as you like.' Well

we decided on something. But the cooking was execrable. Day after day our dinner was uneatable. 'My dear,' said Carlyle gravely to me at length, 'I am a philosopher, but I must have butcher's meat properly cooked for dinner.' I had a good cry after that. Then getting a cookery book I shut myself up with my pots and pans, and soon mastered the details of practical cookery. In the same way with sewing, Carlyle was away from home, and I made him a waistcoat. It fitted him perfectly. I was very proud of it. 'You want praise for it,' said he, 'but this is only what every woman ought to be able to do. You do not want praise for doing your duty.' But I did, though. Now I am happy to say I can bake bread, cook a dinner, or make a shirt with any one."

THE REASON FOR NON-CHURCH-GOING.

THE Bishop of Peterborough, England, in reply to the claim that unattractive services and too long sermons are what prevent the Church from taking a greater hold on the people, says:—

"Unattractive services! Long sermons! Those are the things, it is said, that keep people away from church. We are told:—'If you have only an attractive service, if you only please the people in the manner of your service, and only give them instructive and attractive sermons, you will always have your churches full.' One suggested short, another striking, and another amusing sermons full of anecdotes; another bright music, another short services, another great services, as if we kept a show, and were trying to attract customers. Attracted by great services! Were they the attractions of great services that gathered together those disciples on the first day of the week, in upper chamber, in fear of their lives from their enemies? Were they attractive and bright services that gathered together the slaves and outcasts of the great Roman capital, as they gathered, in fear and darkness, in the Catacombs to break bread? Were they bright and attractive services that caused the Scotch Covenanters of old to go out and worship God on the wild hillsides? Were they bright and attractive services that caused the old Huguenots to gather together in secret chambers, dreading lest the sound of their hymns should reach the ears of the cruel and licentious soldiery of a tyrant king? No. What gathered those men together was this: They felt that the life they needed for their souls they could find nowhere else, and they felt that they must perish if they could not obtain it, and this it was that drew them together for communion."

WEDDING RINGS.

IN connection with wedding rings may be mentioned the following curious notice in one of the marriage registers of an English church: "1892, Nov. 5, Christopher Newsam, Charity Morrell: Charity Morrell being entirely without arms, the ring was placed upon the fourth toe of the left foot, and she wrote her name in this register with her right foot." The marriage of Duke John (brother of Erik XIV., King of Sweden), to the Princess Catherine (sister of King Sigismund II. of Poland) in 1562 gave great offence to Erik, who subjected the royal pair to terrible sufferings. When the duke was cast into prison, his wife had the choice of living in one of the king's palaces, or, if she wished to accompany her husband, she was only allowed two maids with her in prison. When Catherine heard this she exclaimed that "She would rather die than be separated from the duke, and fainted away. When she was restored, Goran, the messenger of King Erik, asked her what she had determined. The duchess drew her betrothal ring from her finger, and said, 'Read what stands there.' Goran saw the words engraved within it, *Nemo, nisi mors* (None but death). 'I will remain by it,' said Catherine, and she did so. At the marriage of Napoleon I. with the Austrian Archduchess, upon receiving the benediction ring, he asked, 'Why did not the Empress Josephine give me a ring?' The reply was, 'Because, sire, it is the custom in France that only the bridegroom gives the ring.' 'Ah!' said Napoleon, 'that is good,' and whispered in M. Pradt's ear, 'But do you know why the women receive the ring? It is a custom founded on the Roman law, which ordained that all slaves should wear rings; and, as women are our slaves, they ought to wear this badge of servitude.'

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Vienna Journal of Railroads* calls attention to the fact that the railroad system of Europe is practically complete, with the exception of Turkey. It is no longer possible to build trunk lines that will not be parallel to existing lines or which will repay the investment of capital. Money has of late years been generally placed in the building of branches and feeders to the main lines. As this outlet for capital seeking investment is comparatively limited, the writer indicates that Asia and Africa will be the next field for railroad building. The Trans-Caspian railroad and the projected Siberian trans-continental line sufficiently support this observation as regards Asia. In Africa considerable progress in the building of railways has already been made. Algiers already has 1,200 miles of railroad; the chain of English Colonies on the Cape of Good Hope are connected by rail; and the Belgians will soon construct a road on the southern side of the Congo which will open up the interior. Surveys have also been made on a railroad from Suakin to Berber, about 280 miles, intended to reach the Soudan and the navigable waters of the Upper Nile. The French are now building a road from the upper part of the Senegal river to the head waters of the Niger, and several other lines are projected.

THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY.*

THIS valuable work is strongly marked alike by the excellencies and the defects with which all readers of Prof. Rogers' writings are familiar. It deals with a field of investigation which he has made almost entirely his own, and of which he over and over again tells his hearers—for the treatise is in the form of lectures—that he has still a monopoly. Slipshod in his English to an almost incredible extent, and far more dogmatic in his assertions of economic theories than many of the great writers whose dogmatism he denounces, he yet succeeds in making his treatment of his great subject at once instructive and entertaining to a degree that only those who have given the matter some previous attention can fully appreciate, though all who take any interest in English history will find that he throws a great deal of light on episodes previously obscure if not inexplicable. It is the fashion of the day to speak of the "historical method" in relation to economic science, as in relation to many other sciences. In this connection the expression is ambiguous, meaning sometimes research into past economic conditions of society, at others research into past economic opinions or theories. In the former of these senses Mr. Rogers' work may be characterized as one of the most important contributions ever made to the literature of the subject. It embodies the results of many years of minute investigation carried on over a field far wider than that covered by his well known "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." One cannot help feeling a strong conviction that he is right in giving a quite new version of some occurrences which have been conventionally treated for generations by superficial historians, and that still greater results will before long be produced by the new band of investigators for whom he has so conspicuously and successfully set the example. In short, what Freeman, Gardiner and Stubbs, following in the path marked out by Hallam, have accomplished by researches into the English constitution and institutions, he has equalled by his researches into the industrial, commercial and fiscal condition of England during the early centuries of her national existence.

No reader of Mr. Rogers' previous works needs to be told that on some prominent economic doctrines he is at variance with the older economists, from Adam Smith to John Stuart Mill. On some of the same doctrines he is equally at variance with more recent writers, like Henry C. Carey and Henry George. Take, for instance, the theory of "rent." Mr. George accepts implicitly the Ricardian definition of rent with its immediate cause the lowering of the margin of cultivation. Mr. Rogers describes Ricardo's theory as "partly a truism, partly a fallacy," and declares that "its acceptance as a sufficient analysis of rent is one of the peculiar hindrances which obstruct the way when we have to solve a present difficulty of no common magnitude." He goes on to claim that he is "the only person who has examined rents historically," and, speaking of Mr. George's proposed confiscation of "rent," he adds: "It is not a little remarkable that a theory which assigns a providential origin of rent should be pressed into the service of the theorist who wishes to annul it; while the inference which I draw from the facts of the case is that it would be not only a blunder and an injustice, but an amazing folly, to accept Mr. George's conclusion." Readers of Mr. Rogers' writings will not be surprised to learn that the kind of "rent" Mr. George proposes to confiscate is not at all the kind of "rent" the confiscation of which Mr. Rogers denounces as a blunder, an injustice and an amazing folly. It is not necessary to express here any opinion as to the merits of Mr. George's remedy for unfair distribution of the products of the industrial community, but at all events Mr. Rogers' historical account of "rent" furnishes no refutation of the arguments by which he supports it.

One of the most interesting and useful parts of this work is the lecture devoted to "Legislation on Labour." All readers of English history know something about the attempts made by the English Parliament to regulate by statute the wages that should be paid to labourers, but few have any adequate conception of the extent to which this tyrannical interference with the operation of the ordinary law of supply and demand was carried. The number of Labour Acts passed was in all thirty-seven, and the last of them was not swept from the statute book till 1825. Mr. Rogers makes it perfectly clear that the early statutes were almost entirely inoperative on account of the scarcity of labourers which resulted from the "Black Death," but, strange to say, he does not see that the fact of this failure shows that his refutation of the wage fund theory is far from satisfactory. The same failure militates equally against Mr. George's conclusions on the same subject, though he is just as blind to the fact as Mr. Rogers is. It would do those who denounce the workingmen for their efforts to better their position by means of unions, and even strikes, a world of good to learn how completely the labouring class of England were able to hold their own during the fifteenth century until the Tudor laws, and especially the great Labour Act passed by Elizabeth's Parliament in 1563, crushed them into virtual servitude. From that condition they are still trying to free themselves, and if the means they resort to are annoying to employers, they are certainly not unnatural in view of the means resorted to by generations of employers to reduce them to subjection and helplessness.

* *The Economic Interpretation of History* (Lectures delivered in Worcester College Hall, Oxford, 1887-8), by James E. Thorold Rogers. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; London: T. Fisher Unwin; Toronto: Williamson & Co.; 1888.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the British House of Commons, and an advanced Radical in politics. He was excluded from Oxford for many years on account of his political opinions, and in this volume he makes no attempt to conceal them. He is thoroughly and robustly independent, fearless in his pursuit of truth, and frank in his statement of what he finds. The spirit in which he carries on his investigations leaves little to be desired, and the defects of forms are trifles compared with the value of what he has done.

HISTORY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.*

THE Bank of England is unique among the financial institutions of the world. No two nations have precisely the same banking system, but the system adopted in England differs much more from the systems of most other countries than they differ from each other, and the Bank of England is its most prominent feature. A complete history of the Bank of England means a complete financial history of England from 1694 to the present time, and as this could not possibly be compressed into one moderately sized volume, the sub-title of the present work is rather misleading. The history is a very good one for all that, and any one who desires to get a succinct statement of the origin, development, and present condition of the Bank of England will get it here. The latter part of the volume is of course much more instructive than the earlier part of it, inasmuch as the history of the Bank since 1842 has been much more important than all its previous history taken together. Peel's Bank Act of 1844, which was more the work of Lord Overstone than of Peel, was the great turning point in its development, and the most important feature of the Act was the separation effected between the Banking and the Issue Departments. The nature of this famous piece of legislation is well described by Mr. Francis, who is, to all appearance, in sympathy with its tendencies, and he is equally effective in dealing with the effect of the Act of 1844 on the Management of the Bank of England and its internal working. The book contains much curious and interesting information about minor matters that historians are too apt to overlook, such as the personal character and achievements of Patterson, the founder of the Bank; the appearance and material of the notes; the kind of business done in the Banking Department, and the nature of the precautions taken; the number, occupation, and treatment of the employees; the location, appearance, and extent of the buildings, etc. All these things, and many others, go to make the work more useful, as well as more entertaining, than it would otherwise be.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE FORESTERS' CONCERT.

ONE of the largest audiences of the season was gathered at the Pavilion on Thursday evening last, on the occasion of the annual concert of the combined city Courts of the Canadian Order of Foresters. The programme, which had been prepared, was largely presented by local talent, with the addition of Miss Maud Morgan, the harpist, from New York, and Mr. S. E. Walt, a tenor from Boston. In speaking of Mrs. Frank Mackelcan and Master George Fox, both of Hamilton, as being local, I have no disposition to forecast the possible annexation of that ambitious little city. Mrs. Mackelcan's frequent appearance in Toronto, and her evident popularity here, as well as the great success achieved by young Fox, certainly incline me to feel a pride of ownership in these talented people. The local contingent taking part were Mdle. Adèle Strauss, Mr. E. W. Schuch, Mr. James Fax, Mr. H. L. Clark. Mdle. Strauss' singing surpassed all her previous efforts, and her rendering of the *Aria*, from *La Clemenza di Tito* was a rare instance of good vocalisation, correct style, and a strong dramatic tendency. Mr. Schuch's fine sea song, "The Skipper," was sung with that bluff jollity which is his characteristic, and won a warm recall. Mr. Herbert Clark's cornet solos were universally admired, and musicians had a treat in his playing of Sullivan's "Lost Chord." Mr. James Fax, always popular in Toronto, found in the audience a house full of sympathetic spirits who cheered his efforts to the echo. Mrs. Mackelcan, no doubt inspired by the large assemblage, sang with that spirit and feeling which is so frequently found in this gifted lady, and in her duet with Mdle. Strauss the two ladies gave us indeed a "concourse of sweet sounds." Young Fox is a distinct success; he has a fine, broad, clear tone, almost inexhaustible technical resources, and above all, an unsophisticated taste. What faults he shows are those only of youth and inexperience, and not those of temperament and bad training, nor of viciously directed taste. The words, while correctly descriptive, are cold, for I have rarely been so moved to admiration by honest effort entirely free from all meretricious adjuncts as I have been by the playing of this lad. Study, honest continuous practice, and the hearing of what is great and good in music, would open up for him a future brilliant beyond the most sanguine hopes of himself and his friends, nearly all of which he owes to his faithful teacher, Mr. Baumann. The tenors that come to Toronto from Boston do not seem to have been very fortunate lately, in their own excellence, or in that of the impression they created on arriving here, and Mr. Walt was no exception to this rule; Miss Maud Morgan, on the other hand, gave us a

* *History of the Bank of England*. By Joseph Hume Francis. Chicago: Euclid Printing and Publishing Company, 1888. Toronto: George Virtue.

most delightful performance on that rare instrument, the harp. Her classic appearance and her flowing draperies completed with her instrument, an æsthetic picture rarely seen, to which must be added the influence exerted by her wonderful playing, and the strength and continuity of tone she draws from her harp, both as a novelty and for the excellence of her performance. She made herself a favourite with the audience, and will, no doubt, soon be called upon to re-visit us. A notice of this concert would be incomplete without mentioning the excellent and most judicious accompaniments played by Mr. D. J. O'Brien, of Hamilton.

SHE.

THOSE who went to the Grand Opera House on Monday evening expecting to see a dramatic performance in which they should feel the nervous hand of fascination and expectant terror holding them as fast as did that of Mr. Rider Haggard, in his celebrated book, will have been disappointed, for whatever the spectacular and scenic excellencies of *She* are, its dramatic value, as produced in Mr. Gillette's version, is small; its dramatic strength lies rather in its many thrilling situations, than in the cunning value of its plot. The gesture and lurid flash of lightning with which *She* quietly wipes out of existence all who oppose her, makes, in itself, an incident that, despite its horror, the spectator longs for and blames the author if it does not come often enough. Everybody expected to see five or six savages hot-potted, and could this amusement of the "Ama Haggard" have been introduced into the drama, it would draw far beyond the capacity of the house. Being spared this exciting incident, we have to content ourselves with feeding on the horrors and magnificence of the underground palace of *She*, and with the realism of the well of fire. *She* herself, as represented by Miss Telula Evans, when viewed closely, appeared as if the effort of living two thousand years had tired her somewhat and made her just a trifle scraggy, though her first appearance impresses you with a recognition of a certain degree of beauty. Miss Evans is a fair actress and a passable singer. The music by Fuerst is commonplace, and the chorus has frequent difficulty in reaching its highest points, sometimes to the utter discomfiture of all sense of correct intonation. In other respects the chorus looks passably well, and dances passably well. A hero could never be made of "Leo Vincey," whose vacillating disposition prevents his characteristics from being admired, and while Mr. W. S. Harkins looked quite a hero, his playing was in places sufficiently weak to agree with the character represented. The best piece of work in the play was that of the character which did not belong to it, the typical American drummer being used for this purpose. The scenery and general mounting, and many of the costumes, make *She* one of the most gorgeous spectacles ever presented in Toronto.

THE authorities of the Metropolitan Opera House have been showing a most laudable example, by paying royalties to Mme. Wagner on all the performances of Wagner's operas taking place in that building, although not bound by law to do so.

M. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS, the great organist of the Church of the Madeline, Paris, will next season make a tour of America, giving organ recitals in the principal cities.

I THINK Rider Haggard must have had Maggie Mitchell in his mind when he wrote *She*. This lady has been on the stage for fifty years, twenty-eight of which she has played *Fauchon, the Cricket*.

THE *American Musician*, in speaking of the recent quarterly Conservatory Concert, pays a deserved compliment to Sig. D'Auria and his vocal pupils.

THEODORE WACHTEL, the Nestor of German tenors, on the 12th inst. celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his début on the operatic stage.

MR. BARRINGTON FOOTE, the popular baritone, again sang for Mr. Charles Harriss at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on Sunday, Feb. 24, before an overwhelming congregation. His selections were taken from the oratorio "Elijah," all of which were given in a truly magnificent manner.

MR. FREDERICK ARCHER, the well-known organist, who is going to settle in Milwaukee, declares that he finds a more general musical intelligence in the West than in the East, and that "the ripe musical knowledge of the people in Manitoba is simply amazing."

A DRUM CORPS tournament will shortly be held in Boston. That is a good idea. Why should not a band and drum corps tournament be held in Toronto this summer? These entertainments pay in small places, and with the impetus given to the popularity of band music by the enterprise of Mr. Bayley, they should be able to produce satisfactory results in Toronto.

HARRIET AVERY, the popular mezzo-soprano of the late Kellogg Opera Company, who recently married Edgar Strakosch, will join McCaull's Opera Company this season to take the place of Laura Moore, who will be the prima donna of the Francis Wilson Opera Company.

AFTER her recent fiasco at Vienna, Mme. Pauline Lucca has been persuaded to favour America with a tour of forty concerts, which is to be her last farewell to the public. It is now exactly thirty years since Lucca made her début, at the age of eighteen, as "Elvira," in *I Puritani* at Olmutz.

B. NATURAL.

NOTES.

ACCORDING to the New York *World*, Mme. Jane Had- ing and her mother sailed for Europe on Saturday last.

MRS. LANGTRY will probably play in Drury Lane Theatre next autumn, presenting *Henry VIII.*, in which she will take the part of "Queen Catharine, of Arragon."

J. S. SARGENT, the American artist, is painting a full length picture of Ellen Terry as "Lady Macbeth" for the Spring Academy. Miss Terry is represented in the act of crowning herself, with her arms raised gracefully over her head.

The Cavalier, a new play, has made a success at Palmer's Theatre in New York. It is taken from D'Ennery's *Chevalier de la Morlière*.

NELLY FARREN and her English girls composing the London Gaiety Burlesque Company, now playing at the Standard in New York, with Fred Leslie and the rest of the clever people in the cast, have been packing the theatre for the past week with *Miss Esmeralda*. The company only remains a couple of weeks longer and then it is off again for other American fields previous to its departure for its home in England. It has been so successful here that a second edition of the London Gaiety merry-makers will come here in the fall.

NAT GOODWIN has won, with Silas K. Woolcott in *A Gold Mine*, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a complete triumph. Since the opening night the receipts have steadily increased. Several changes have been made which tend to draw the comedy more closely together and make it go with the audience with greater spirit. The scenery, too, has been somewhat altered, and for the better.

OF Gaels and Gaelic songs a recent writer says:—Of musical rules and musical terms they know nothing. Song is with them, as with the wild birds of their native woods and wilds, an instinct, an inspiration; and it is simply the fact, strange as it may seem, that the native singer who knows not a note of music from the scientific standpoint will render a Gaelic air more musically and better in every way than the most accomplished musician you can persuade to attempt it. The philosophy and *motif* of a Gaelic song, grave or gay, are so closely intertwined, so intimately blended with the melody, that only a native singer can give them full musical utterance; and better, paradoxical as it may seem, when he is totally ignorant of music as written and taught than when he has had any amount you please of "scientific" training.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD, the great English tenor, is a cricket enthusiast. His grandfather was bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards; his father and mother were musicians of high rank, and his son is being trained in the same artistic calling, with every prospect of success.

LADY LINDSAY, the song-writer, is forty-five, tall, statuesque and fond of wearing classical costumes. She paints in water colours charmingly and writes for the magazines.

A STREET of Stockholm has just been named after Jenny Lind.

AT the Paris Exposition two prizes for musical composition will be awarded—one for a *Cantata* for soli, chorus and orchestra, the other for a Solemn March for military band. At the Trocadero five grand concerts will be given by the five great orchestras of Paris—Colonne's, Lamoureux, of the Conservatory, of the Opera, and of the Opera Comique. Besides these there will be international competitions for brass bands and choral societies, for municipal and military bands and auditions of foreign orchestras, and finally organ recitals at the Trocadero, the most celebrated virtuosi of all countries being invited to participate. The jury which is to award the prize for the *Cantata* is already sitting, but will not reach a verdict before the end of March.

LIBRARY TABLE.

SKETCHES FROM A TOUR THROUGH HOLLAND AND GERMANY. By J. P. Mahaffy and J. E. Rogers. London: Macmillan and Co.; Toronto: Williamson and Co.

A particularly readable and entertaining description of a tour made through Holland and Germany, with more than the usual attention paid to the towns barely mentioned in guide books, and out of the way of the ordinary tourist, may be found in this well-printed and illustrated volume. The authors start from Dordrecht, through Holland, then through Central Germany, back by the Baltic to Hamburg and Middelburg home. The sketches are in a great measure architectural, and the authors deprecate the "Protestant vandalism" which has whitewashed the fine interior decorations of the great churches, almost without exception, out of existence. The vulgarity of the Prussian capital comes in for vigorous denunciation. "Thus, at Berlin, in the great picture gallery, intended to shed glory on modern German Art, there is an average of pictures—remember, we say an average—which would disgrace any respectable gallery in France, England or Holland"—which is all probably true, but rather a discreditable condition for the capital of Europe. The authors defend, strongly, the Jews—that brilliant race whom civilized European nations have at last learned to embody among their people, and who have certainly become in England the most orderly, the most charitable, as well as the most enterprising, of citizens, and denounce the indignities to which they have been subjected throughout Germany. They criticize the want of tact displayed by the Prussians with regard to

their relations with the subject provinces, and touch upon the controversy between the German doctors and Sir Morell Mackenzie, and discuss various matters to which we have not space to refer. Illustrations from excellent drawings, we presume by Mr. Rogers, are furnished in profusion, and add greatly to the charm of this interesting book, which is dedicated to "Prince Edward, of Saxe-Weimar, in acknowledgment of his many kindnesses."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MR. COSMO MONKHOUSE will write the life of Charles Kingsley for the "Great Writers" series.

MARION CRAWFORD's new book, to be issued soon by the Macmillans, is entitled *The Greifenstein*.

THE *American Magazine* is in the hands of Samuel Goldberg, receiver, in proceedings for the dissolution of the company.

JAMES WHITCOMBE RILEY is reported as saying: "I am sick and tired of writing dialect, and I can write better verse than I ever wrote in jargon, and I mean to do it."

MRS. BURNETT's *Little Lord Fauntleroy* and *Sara Crewe* have reached a combined sale of over 125,000 copies. *Sara Crewe* has just been printed in raised letters in a special edition for reading by the blind.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, have in press Samuel Adams Drake's *Decisive Events in American History, Burgoyne's Invasion of 1777, with an outline-sketch of the American Invasion of Canada, 1775-6.*

THE third edition of Mr. Cockin's *Gentleman Dick o' the Greys and other Poems* is in press and will be issued at once. The demand for the book has so far exceeded all expectations that the author is compelled to ask for the good natured forbearance of those who have ordered some time ago, but have not yet received their copies.

A VISITOR to Mr. William Black at his home in Brighton thus describes his meeting with the great novelist. "Upon being admitted I found myself in a large hall, wherein hung a fine engraving representing McCleod of Dare gazing over the dawn-lit Thames. As the drawing-room door was opened a short, well-knit man, clad in a Norfolk shooting jacket, wearing spectacles, with a mustache that, like his hair, is already turning gray, came forward to meet me with a kind and homely Scottish greeting."

THE latest of Mr. Theo. Robinson's authorized Canadian editions of American novels are *The Truth about Treshem Varik*, by Edgar Saltus, and *Mr. and Mrs. Morton*, by the author of *Silken Threads*. The former is a novel of very considerable merit; but marred by the author's eccentricities of language and still more by the taint of Zolaism in it. *Mr. and Mrs. Morton* is ingeniously conceived and carefully written, but the nature of the unexpected *denouement* gives the reader a shock which effectually mars his satisfaction. Montreal: J. Theo. Robinson; paper, 25 cts.

NEIL MACDONALD, a Canadian Scot of eminent literary ability, a graduate of Kingston College, Ontario, has been associated with Gen. Wilson in the preparation of *Appleton's Biographical Cyclopaedia*. Mr. Macdonald had charge of the Canadian department, and his work could not have been entrusted to better hands. He has also long been attached to the staff of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News* and also wrote letters to several of the leading Canadian journals. His style is clear and scholarly.—*Scottish World*. Mr. Macdonald is an occasional contributor to THE WEEK.

ENGLAND is distracted over the succession to the poet laureateship, despite the fact, as Mr. John Morley says, that "there is no vacancy." Apropos of the discussion, the following story is told of the appointment of Tennyson: "On Wordsworth's death, Peel asked Monckton Milnes who ought to be the new Laureate. 'There can be no doubt,' said Milnes, 'Tennyson is the man.' 'I am ashamed to say,' replied Peel, 'that, buried as I have been in public life, I have never read a line of Tennyson's. Send me two or three of his poems.' Milnes selected 'Locksley Hall' and 'Ulysses.' Peel was delighted with both, but especially with 'Ulysses,' and promptly made the appointment.

THE Leonard Scott Publication Company has reprinted the Bismarck Dynasty article from the *Contemporary Review* for February (price, 15 cents), a large special edition of that number having been exhausted on the day of publication. The authorship of the article continues to be the theme of much speculation in England. The Empress Frederick has thought necessary to disclaim it, and so has Sir Morell Mackenzie. Many of those who claim to know attribute it to Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Labouchere says he almost knows it was Mr. Stead, and sundry characteristics can be pointed out which lend colour to this view. In the meantime eight editions of the *Review* have been called for in England.

AT a meeting called for the purpose by Principal Dickson, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Wedd, First Classical Master, and seconded by Mr. Sparling, First Mathematical Master, was unanimously adopted:—"The Principal and Masters, having heard with deep regret of the death of the Rev. Canon Stennett, M.A., for many years a Classical Master and for some years Principal of Upper Canada College, desire to record on their minutes their esteem for the deceased. Mr. Stennett was himself an old Upper Canada College boy; and his distinguished career within these walls was followed by one still more distinguished at the University. Both as Master and as Principal Mr. Stennett's régime was characterized by a strict but judicious

discipline, combined with kindness of heart and gentleness of manner; and old pupils who were under him will constantly tell how much they appreciated these high qualities, and the accuracy and elegance of his varied and extensive scholarship. Those who knew him best can testify how loyal and how grateful he was to the institution which had so well instructed his earlier years. And, indeed, the Rev. Walter Stennett was in himself a proof of the wisdom of the founders of this college in providing, from the very first, for a duly proportioned admixture of literary and scientific studies; for while his logical and closely reasoned arguments showed the mathematical bent of his mind, the melodious flow of his pure and refined English never failed to excite the admiration of all who had the privilege of listening to him as a lecturer. But he now rests from his labours, and it only remains for the Principal and Masters to conclude by offering to his widow and family heartfelt condolence under their sad bereavement."

EX-POSTMASTER General Thomas L. James' article, "The Railway Mail Service," published in the March number of *Scribner's Magazine*, has naturally brought out a number of interesting reminiscences; among them is a letter from Inspector Griffin of the Canadian Postal Service, who writes as follows to General James: "In the spring of 1853, I was sent by my Department to England to learn their Money Order business and the railway Post Office work. I returned in summer of 1854, and our Money Order system was started soon after, and in October, 1854, I was sent to the western part of Canada to put railway Post Office work in operation on the Great Western Railway—then just finished. In the course of my duty I was necessarily brought into intimate relations with the Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo Post Offices. I was requested to stay for some time at Chicago and to put that office into a better shape, which I did with G. B. Armstrong, the Assistant-Postmaster, to whom you refer in your Magazine article. In the spring of 1864—April, I think—the P. O. Department at Washington requested my Postmaster-General to allow me to assist in the introduction of our Money Order and railway Post Office distribution systems in the United States Post Office. I went to New York, where I was met by Mr. Zevery, the 1st Assistant Postmaster-General, and with him I visited Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia Post Offices, examining the work of each, and suggesting such alterations as practice had shown to be improvements. I then remained for some time at Washington. Judge Blair was Postmaster-General, and I strongly recommended the immediate employment of Mr. G. B. Armstrong, who I looked upon as one of the best P. O. men in the service. W. Blackfan was Foreign Service Clerk. Both of these officers unfortunately died soon afterwards. With Mr. Zevery I went to Wilmington, Del., and I drew a rough plan of a P. O. car and fitted up an old baggage car. I waited at Washington until the first distributing P. O. car left there for New York with clerks in it from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Post Offices, and I was gratified to learn that letters had been delivered in New York by carriers four hours earlier than before—this was my reward. I cannot forget the kindness with which I was treated by the P. O. Department at Washington, and my visit was, I hope, of some use—but I sometimes feel a little mortification at my assistance being entirely overlooked when publication is made of such interesting subjects as the introduction of such improvements as you have so well described in *Scribner's.*"

ENORMOUS FORTUNES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the enormous fortunes accumulated through the use of printer's ink, large sums of money are annually wasted in ineffectual and unremunerative advertising.

The merits of a really valuable commodity properly portrayed in the columns of an influential and widely read newspaper, like THE WEEK, will speedily become generally known and appreciated, while the returns reaped by the advertiser will more than justify the amount expended.

Clearness, attractiveness, brevity and sincerity must characterize any announcement intended to catch the public eye and appeal to public confidence. An advertisement inserted in a London journal a few days ago brought instant and multitudinous replies accompanied by an almost unlimited supply of bank notes, simply because it touched the chord of nature which makes all mankind akin. Its simple pathos and self-evident truthfulness appealed to every heart.

The advertiser sought for a lost relative, and, giving his name, said: "I am ill and friendless. My last half crown is expended in paying for this advertisement. Write me at"—(giving the address). As already stated, nearly every one who read the announcement hastened to relieve the necessities of the sufferer.

Thus it is with a really meritorious commodity or preparation; if its virtues be properly and truthfully set forth in the public press, its success is prompt and certain.

On the other hand, the public is quick and unerring to detect deception and charlatanism; and, accordingly, no amount of "puffery" will force a vile nostrum into public esteem and patronage.

Valuable medicines, like Warner's Safe Remedies carry their own best commendation in their power to cure the particular diseases for which they are a specific.

They require no laboured panegyric to convince the people of their power and efficacy, for they have been tried and found perfect.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

A SATISFACTORY STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

THE Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company was held at the offices of the company, 157 St. James' Street, March 1st, the Vice-President, J. R. Thibaudeau, in the chair, and among those present were Messrs. F. B. McNamee, John Hodgson, William Smith, James Williams, M. McKenzie, William Reed, D. McCartney, George Robertson, R. MacDougall, B. J. Coghlin and others. The minutes of the last meeting having been approved, the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1888, was presented :

REVENUE.		
Fire and marine premiums	\$599,212 50	
Interest account	26,025 98	\$625,238 48
EXPENDITURE.		
Losses, fire and marine, including an appropriation for all claims to 31st December.	\$352,665 50	
Reassurances and return premiums	106,721 48	
Expense of conducting the business, including commissions, etc.	118,929 27	
Balance at credit of profit and loss account ..	46,922 23	\$625,238 48
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank to current account.	\$84,053 02	
Loans on collaterals	8,096 85	
Canada Central Railroad bonds	113,374 24	
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds ..	170,040 00	
Consolidated Fund of the city of Montreal ..	137,844 60	
Dominion scrip	104,633 33	
Dominion stock	8,280 00	
Canada Cotton Company's bonds	6,500 00	
Montreal Cotton Company's bonds	5,250 00	
Mortgages	24,000 00	
Bills receivable—marine premiums	34,767 20	
Due from other companies for re-insurance ..	29,568 34	
Premiums in course of collection	5,549 16	
Agents' balances and sundry debtors	13,757 15	\$745,713 89
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid up	\$400,000 00	
Losses under adjustment	44,952 17	
Re-insurance reserve	195,102 88	
Dividend No. 12, payable 15th of February, 1889	28,000 00	
Unclaimed Dividends	124 40	
Surplus	77,534 44	\$745,713 89

The directors have the pleasure of reporting the continued prosperity of the company under its present management. The assets, investments and net surplus all show a gratifying increase over those of the preceding year, and the directors, considering the sound financial position of the company, felt themselves warranted in raising the dividend from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. All the directors retire this year, but are eligible for re-election. Respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President.
Montreal, February 28th, 1889.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29th, 1889.

Andrew Robertson, Esq., President Royal Canadian Insurance Company, Montreal :

DEAR SIR,—I have examined and audited your company's books, vouchers, and final statement for the year ended 31st December, 1888, and found the whole correct, complete and in proper order. I have likewise verified the various securities specially described among the assets, and proved all the assets as well as the liabilities, the whole being as described on the final statement this day signed by me.

Yours truly,
JOHN McDONALD,
Auditor.

The annual report being in the hands of the shareholders, and having been taken as read, the Vice-President moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. McKenzie, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Williamson and McDougall having been appointed scrutineers, the election of directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the result of which was as follows: Messrs. R. B. Angus, Duncan McIntyre, Jonathan Hodgson, John Ostell, Andrew Robertson, William Smith and Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau.

The chairman expressed the hope that the action taken by the meeting would gain the approval of the shareholders not in attendance. He felt sure that the newly elected directors would do all in their power to advance the interests of the company and increase the confidence which the public had shown in its efficiency, especially in the past few years. He said that he himself was willing to do all in his power to assist the manager of the company, and called the attention of the meeting to the great satisfaction and pleasure that the directors had experienced in working with such a gentleman as Mr. McHenry, the general manager, Mr. Nicoll, the marine underwriter, and Mr. Cutt, the secretary.

Mr. James Williamson moved, and Mr. McKenzie seconded a vote of thanks to the President and directors, which was carried.

Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau stated his conviction that the Royal Canadian was in good hands, and that, from the directors down to the members of the staff, all were heartily interested in the welfare of the company. He had great pleasure in asking that some one present move a vote of thanks to the staff.

This was done by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. McCartney. Mr. B. J. Coghlin congratulated the company on the satisfactory state of its affairs. At the same time he suggested that something should be done to keep insurance in Canada. He had been for some years endeavouring to do so, but had this year been compelled to send a portion to the United States. He did not think such a state of affairs was creditable to Canada, more especially to Montreal. He had suffered a great loss in his endeavour, but had made a saving on the portion insured in the United States.

The chairman said that Mr. Coghlin's remarks were not out of place at such a meeting, but that the question had been under consideration of the directors, and that it would not be lost sight of. He thought they would be able to make some definite statement at the next meeting.

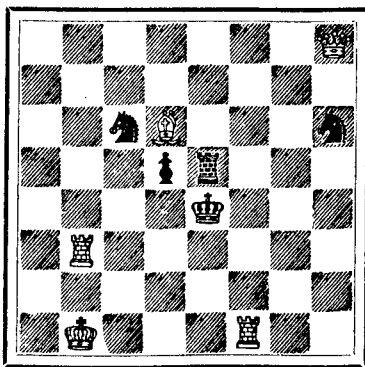
The meeting then adjourned.

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 339.

By W. GLEAVE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

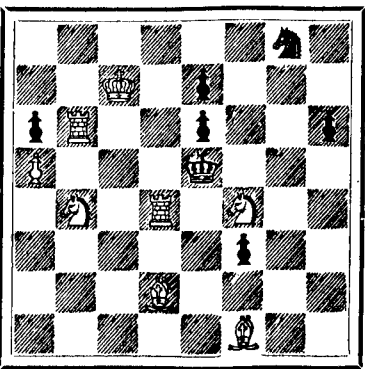
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 340.

By W. B. LA MOTTE.

From Columbia Chess Chronicle.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 332.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q-K 2 | 1. K x R |
| 2. B-Kt 8 + | 2. K-R 6 |
| 3. Kt-Kt 5 mate | |
| | If 1. P x Q |
| 2. Kt-B 3 + | 2. K-B 8 |
| 3. B x P mate | |

With other variations.

NOTE.—In this problem there should be a Black Kt on Black's Q R 5, instead of a White Kt.

No. 333.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. B-K R 6 | 1. B-B 4 |
| 2. Kt-B 6 + | 2. K-Q 3 |
| 3. B-B 4 mate | |
| | If 1. B-Kt 5 |
| 2. Kt x B | 2. K moves |
| 3. B-Kt 7 mate | |

With other variations.

No. 334.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q-Kt 7 | 1. B-K B 2 |
| 2. Q x Q B | 2. moves |
| 3. Q mates | |
| | If 1. P-Q 6 |
| 2. R-Kt 8 + | 2. move |
| 3. Kt or Q mates | |

With other variations.

Correct solutions to Problems 331, 333 and 334 from W. L. S.

EIGHTH GAME OF THE MATCH PLAYED AT HAVANA, BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND TCHIGORIN.

From the Columbia Chess Chronicle.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

STEINITZ.	TCHIGORIN.	STEINITZ.	TCHIGORIN.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. Kt-K B 3	K-K B 3	20. P-Q R 3	P-K 4
2. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	21. Kt-R 4	Kt P x P
3. P-B 4	P-K 3	22. P x B P	B-R 2
4. Kt-B 3	P-B 3 (a)	23. Q-R Q 1	B x P
5. P-K 3	P-B 3 (b)	24. Q-B 4 +	Kt-K 3
6. B-Q 3	Q-Kt 3 (2)	25. Q-K 4	Kt-B 1
7. Castles	Castles	26. Q-B 4 +	Kt-K 3
8. P-K 4	P x K P	27. B-Kt 6	Q-Kt 3
9. Kt x P	Kt x Kt	28. R-K 2	K R-Kt 1 (d)
10. B x Kt	P-Q 2	29. R-Kt 2	Q-R 2
11. B-B 2	R-K 1	30. B-B 5	K-B 2
12. R-K 1	Q-B 3	31. R-K 2	Q-R 3
13. B-Q 2	Kt-B 1	32. Q-K Kt 4	Kt-B 5
14. B-B 3	B-Q 2	33. R x K P!	P x R
15. P-B 5	B-Kt 1	34. B x K P	P-K Kt 4
16. P-Q 5	Q-Q 1 (c)	35. B-Kt 6 +	K-B 1
17. P-Q 6	P-Q Kt 3	36. Q x B	Q-Q R 2
18. P-Q Kt 4	P-B 3	37. Q-B 5 +	K-Kt 1
19. Q-Q 3	P-Q R 4	38. P-Q 7	and Black resigns.

NOTES.

- This defence was adopted repeatedly by S. Rosenthal in his match against Zukertort.
- The Bishop would have been better posted at K 2.
- P-K 4 was decidedly better.
- Intending Q-Kt 6

PESSIMISM is scientifically defined as the gospel of despair, which teaches that the pains of life outweigh its pleasures; that the fate of man is to struggle laboriously by paths that are distressing to ends that are unsatisfying, and that it is the unhappy constitution of humanity to be unconscious of its happiness, but keenly alive to its misery. It points to no land of promise, the prospect of whose milk and honey may inspire the weary travellers through the wilderness; it sings no peans over a coming era of freedom, plenty, enlightenment, and peace: it bluntly informs humanity that its lot is evil; that its best efforts will never achieve aught but some trifling mitigation of its sufferings, and that there is hope neither in the future of the race nor beyond the grave.—*Universalist*.

HONESTY AND INTELLIGENCE.

It pays to be honest, you say.

Granted.

Yet how many are dishonest through ignorance, expediency, or intentionally! One can be dishonest and yet say nothing.

A clerk who lets a customer buy a damaged piece of goods, a witness who holds back the truth which would clear a prisoner, a medical practitioner who takes his patient's money when he knows he is doing him no good,—all are culpably dishonest.

It is generally known that doctors bind themselves by codes, regulations and oaths not to use any advertised medicines. Now, there is a medicine on the market which, for the past ten years, has accomplished a marvellous amount of good in the cure of Kidney and Liver diseases, and diseases arising from the derangement of these great organs,—we refer to Warner's Safe Cure. So wide-spread are the merits of this medicine that the majority of the doctors of this country know from actual evidence that it will cure Advanced Kidney Disease, which is but another name for Bright's Disease.

The medical profession admit that there is no cure for this terrible malady, yet there are physicians dishonest enough to procure Warner's Safe Cure, put the same into plain, four-ounce vials, and charge their patients \$2.00 per vial, when a sixteen-ounce bottle of the remedy, in its original package, can be bought at any drug store in the world for \$1.25.

Perhaps the doctor argues that the cure of the patient justifies his dishonesty, yet he will boldly stand up at the next local medical meeting and denounce Warner's Safe Cure as a patent medicine, and one which he cannot and will not use.

The people are waking up to the truth that the medical profession is far from honest, and that it does not possess a monopoly of wisdom in the curing of disease, doctoring the many symptoms of kidney disease, instead of striking at the seat of disease—the kidneys themselves,—allowing patients to die rather than use a remedy known to be a specific, simply because it has been advertised, and when patients are dead from Advanced Kidney Disease, still practising deception by giving the cause of death in their certificate as pneumonia, dropsy, heart disease, or some other accompanying effect of Bright's Disease.

HINDU SERVANTS.

INDIAN servants are in many respects like children, in their helplessness, their *naïveté*, their timidity, their readiness to be pleased, their foolishness, their proneness to falsehood, their strong personal attachment says a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*. Even in their total lack of any sense of humour they resemble children. No Englishman could hear English spoken in the comically barbarous way in which the Hindustani is commonly spoken by the British soldier without betraying amusement. But the Indian face remains darkly impassive. Not the faintest twitch betokens any lurking laughter. Their love, too, of giving high-sounding titles is childish in its prodigality. Humble-minded as they are, and with deep-rooted respect for all differences of rank, it arises from no vulgar wish to appear other than what they are, and in its exaggerated indulgence savours even of sarcasm. A tailor and a cook both enjoy the privilege of being addressed by the exalted title of "kalipha," or emperor. The water-carrier is always "jemadar," or captain, and the bearer is "sirdar," signifying chief among men, while, as a crowning irony, the sweeper, who ranks but little higher than the dogs he looks after, is invariably called "mehter," or prince. The necessity of keeping a great number of servants, often wondered at by dwellers at home, is caused chiefly by the waste of time involved by caste prejudice. Instead of having one dinner hour for all, and one man to cook for all, there are few who are not obliged to cook for themselves. The table servants cannot eat with the grooms, nor they with the coachman, nor him with the sweeper. So each man has twice a day to light his own little fire, draw water from the well, and cook his own bowl of rice—a proceeding which wastes no small amount of time. One servant we had was of the caste of oil-sellers, and he told us there was not one of our twenty-four other servants with whom he could eat bread, *i.e.*, if the other cooked the food, and only one who could eat with him if he cooked. We asked him if this distinction had not its drawbacks. He merely replied that it was the custom—what could he do? He himself was the humble recipient of four thin rupees a month, shared doubtless by a wife and many dusky youngsters, and yet he would have cheerfully submitted to be whipped to death rather than eat anything that had been placed on our table. It is strange how uncomplainingly men wear the iron fetters forged by the great goddess custom. They may ridicule her with their lips, but they obey her in their lives, in curious contrast to the many zealots who worship with their lips a god whose precepts they persistently ignore. The table servants are men of infinite resources. Nothing daunts them. If you do not like the way a vegetable marrow is cooked your man will say, "Your majesty has but to give the order and to-morrow it shall be made into French beans!" If they tell you there is beefsteak for dinner, you will ask, quite as a matter of course, "What is it made of?" when the answer will frequently be, "Of mutton, as no beef could be procured." The want of beef was a misfortune, but it could not be allowed to affect the menu.

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I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine compounded.—W. F. Flower, M. D., D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

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Cured

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I was always afflicted with a Scrofulous Humor, and have been a great sufferer. Lately my lungs have been affected, causing much pain and difficulty in breathing. Three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have relieved my lungs, and improved my health generally.—Lucia Cass, 300 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

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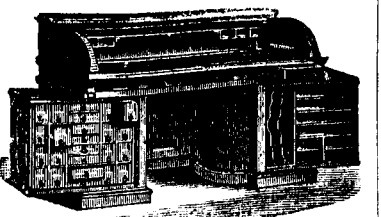
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