

THE WEEK:

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The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE question of Senates and their composition being now under discussion in connection with the demand for a reform of the House of Lords, Senator Alexander was asked, as the only member of the Canadian Senate independent of party, to state once more his opinion as to the effects of the system of nomination. He repeated the conviction which he had already placed on record that the nomination of Senators by the party leader of the day was a total failure. He spoke in the most respectful and kindly terms of his fellow Senators personally; but averred that party services were the invariable ground of appointment, and that no attempt to fulfil the ideal of a Senate, as a body representing the great interests and the high intelligence of the country, independently of mere partisanship, had ever been made. The Senate, he said, had been justly called a pocket borough of the Ministers. It was completely under the Minister's thumb, and no independent voice raised in the interest of the country alone had a chance of being heard. It was the manifest duty of a Senate to check improvident expenditure on the part of the Government; but this duty a nominee Senate had totally failed to perform, the consequence of which was that the finances of the country were drifting into a dangerous condition. He quoted the words of Washington: "However partisan combinations may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time to become engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and use their position for their own selfish ends." Being asked whether appointment for life placed a Senator personally beyond the reach of Government influence, he replied that it did not; there were still hopes of preferment, such as Speakerships, Lieut.-Governorships and departmental offices, which could be held out, in addition to the trammels of party, and the pledge virtually given to the party leader when the appointment was accepted at his hands. Social influences also were plied with assiduity and effect. Senator Alexander wound up by emphatically re-asserting the absolute subservency of the Senate as at present constituted to the Minister, and the hopelessness of any independent action while it remained unreformed.

tions which do not in any way affect the principle of the plan. She would perhaps have assented to a measure which is held to involve the necessity of removal more easily before her beautiful new chapel had been built; and in that respect, as well as in regard to the recent growth of Queen's as a separate institution, there is reason to regret the unfavourable reception with which Confederation met when it was propounded fourteen years ago. The terms asked by Trinity, especially with regard to compensation, are such as it would be difficult for the Government, well-minded as it is, to grant, University Education not being a subject on which the heart of the Local Legislature responds enthusiastically to an appeal. But where there is no fundamental difference of opinion and the object is of the highest importance, diplomacy and patience may find a way. The fortress parleys; the lady listens. An important ratification of the principle at all events has been obtained. The eminent men who are the head of Trinity, being themselves alumni of Oxford or Cambridge, must feel the fatal narrowness of their personal sphere and perceive the hopelessness of creating anything worthy of the name of a university with forty students and the nominal affiliation of a Medical School. They must also be well aware that any church or school of thought condemns itself to weakness by standing aloof from the centre of intellectual power. At Queen's, on the other hand, there is strong and, for the present, probably insuperable opposition to the scheme. Nor is it wonderful that, when so much effort has just been expended in building up a separate institution and personal feelings have been so much identified with the work, an invitation to union should be unwelcome, even though the utmost care may be taken to assure the continuance of individual life. Local feeling is also evidently strong. The local magnates come forward in strong opposition, and their influence, it may without breach of courtesy be said, is likely to be more formidable than their reasoning. It is useless to confute arguments when motives will remain unconfuted. No competent judge can really believe that in these days of exact learning and science, when the field of knowledge is constantly expanding and the lines of study are constantly multiplying, a petty university can be a good one. It does not appear that the Presbyterian body is by any means unanimous in its dislike of Confederation. The Confederationists will find a nucleus in Knox College. Time will unfold to the eyes of the friends of Queen's the necessities of the situation. It will be seen that a railway journey of half a day is not an obstacle sufficient to countervail the attractions of greatly superior teaching, much better apparatus and degrees of far higher value. The outlook, we repeat, though not cloudless, is on the whole still fair.

THE large amount of money which the Government has put into the Canadian Pacific Railway causes a strong public interest to be felt in the progress, position and prospects of the road. In the sense of desiring to understand all about it, every one regards the undertaking in a more or less critical spirit. To canvass the merits of the several moves made by the Government in the progress of the work is not necessarily to act in an unfriendly spirit either towards the Government or the company. But there are critics who are avowedly hostile, and do all they can to embarrass the financial arrangements of the company. Here business rivalry and political opposition come into play, and when they unite they are sure to be formidable. To injure a rival by preventing the sale of stock is a game which has been played without scruple, and circumstances favoured its success. Even the Loan Act of last session, which gave the Government the right to take possession of the road under its mortgage, might easily become, and did in fact become, an obstacle to the sale of the stock on which it is quite plain the company must in its actual situation have relied. The failure of this resource must be a serious matter when it is considered that the company has spent during the past year several millions in connection with the main line and the branches included in the Government lien on elevators, improvements and other objects for which no part of the Government loan could be used. That the company could, under the circumstances, be in a condition of financial ease is impossible. At the same time, the company appears to have unshaken confidence in the future earning power of the road. For the five months from August to the end

It in the quarter of University Confederation the outlook is on the whole still fair. The accession of Victoria appears almost certain. The Halls already clustered round the University buildings have promptly and cordially accepted the scheme. Trinity qualifies her acceptance by condi-

of December last, the net earnings are stated at \$1,250,000; and the gross earnings for the present year are estimated at \$8,000,000; which, after deducting 70 per cent. for working expenses, would leave \$2,400,000 to meet the fixed charges, including interest and rent, which do not altogether amount to so large a sum. For the year after the line is opened, commencing with June 1866, the gross estimated revenue is \$12,000,000, from which, deducting the same proportion as before for working expenses, there would remain \$3,600,000, out of which it would be possible to pay two per cent. per annum on the stock in addition to the guarantee of three per cent. already provided and guaranteed by the Government. It is claimed that these estimates, large as the figures are, are really moderate. The test of comparison may count for something. The short line of the Northern Pacific, which only begins at Lake Superior and has no eastern connection, earned \$5,300,000 the first year it was open. The Canadian Pacific owns extensions to the east which bring it into connection with four millions of additional clients. The charges for interest which the Canadian Pacific has to bear are relatively low: \$1,500,000 against \$4,500,000 payable by the Northern Pacific. But, however good the future prospect of the Canadian Pacific may be, the disappointment which the company has met in not being able to sell its stock must be seriously felt.

THE official statement of the movement of stocks on the Toronto Exchange during the last year shows a decline in the price of every stock on the list. Dividends have in some but not all cases been less than in the previous year; and the general decline indicates that the prices which ruled previously were too high. The price of several stocks had been forced up by speculation beyond what actual dividends and reasonable expectations would warrant. When prices recede and speculation in stocks is shunned by the public, investors refuse to buy at inflated figures, and the decline goes on till a fair investment price is reached. This process has been going on for some time on the Toronto Stock Exchange; and prices are probably still as high as dividends warrant.

IN Canada the wave of Prohibition continues to advance and has swept over Guelph, though the majority was far too small either to warrant the imposition of a sumptuary law or to give assurance of its enforcement. On the south of the Line the wave does not continue to advance; on the contrary it recedes. In Iowa, as we learn through the *New York Tribune*, seventy-five members of the Legislature have pronounced that Prohibition does not work well; and if they are right the fact is important, since Iowa is both a law-abiding and a rural State. But let people be as law-abiding and as rural as they will, they cannot, when the excitement of a crusade is over, be made to regard that as a crime which is none, or to help to send a neighbour to prison for preferring a glass of lager to a cup of tea or a cigar. The attempt of the Prohibitionist leader to grasp the Presidency and its attendant spoils as the reward of his self-sacrificing philanthropy continues to react injuriously on his cause. The earth belongs to the Saints, but they ought not to be in too great a hurry to enter on their inheritance. Mr. St. John is loudly and circumstantially charged with having offered to "sell out"; and in reply to his fervent appeals to the Judgment Seat of Heaven his assailants persistently invite him to prove his innocence before a tribunal on this side of the grave. As he carries on agitation on both sides of the line Canada has some interest in the result.

PROFESSOR FOSTER at the meeting of the Dominion Alliance expressed a truth to which many Prohibitionists give too little weight. "Prohibition," he said, to be successful "must come from within and could not be enforced from without"; it was successful only when "it started in the hearts of the people." This is what any attentive observer of the Prohibition Movement might have learned from its past oscillation. In seven States of the American Union prohibitory laws were, after trial and confessed failure, repealed. Against this experience there is no equal body of countervailing evidence in favour of the efficiency and permanency of prohibitory laws. In Ontario the Scott Act has scored a series of successes; but, when the last wave of Prohibition passed over the country, Canada escaped being added to the Maine Law countries only by the casting vote of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The most ardent advocate of Prohibition could not hope to secure anything like so large a vote in the present House of Commons, and the Alliance distinctly recoiled from a proposal to appeal to a *plébiscite*. From the flood-tide of an equal vote on the floor of the House Prohibition receded so far as to pass out of sight and almost out of recollection. Why it so speedily and completely lost all the ground it had made the words of Professor Foster best explain. A factitious movement had been sustained by an ebullition of enthusiasm in which the simulated element counted for much: politicians had seized on Prohibition as a crutch by means of which they hoped to hobble into power. The spark

which kindled the enthusiasm was genuine, but much of the fuel by which the fire was kept up was contributed from sinister motives. Prohibition had but a feeble hold on public sentiment, even when it seemed strongest and was nearest its goal; it suffered a complete collapse on the withdrawal of artificial support. Under what influences is the Prohibition wave now again rising? As before, it is set in motion by a genuine conviction that a necessity exists for stamping out the vice of intemperance, and the strong belief that one particular form of evil can be banished out of the world by the fiat of legislation is weakly indulged. Politicians, on the outlook for votes, favour the delusion or quail before its progress; emotional natures are borne down by the passing wave of enthusiasm; ministers of the Gospel array themselves on the side of what many of them regard as the good cause, and the rest generally have their scruples quieted by the tyrannic influence of what passes for public opinion in alliance with virtue; the masses are stunned by what they see passing around them, and are indifferent: a state of mind which persuasion has no difficulty in moulding so as to induce large numbers to give the legislative specific for the extirpation of intemperance a trial. We have here the measure of the "inwardness" of the movement on which its permanent success is admitted to depend; and, in spite of external appearances, it cannot be said to be hopeful.

SENATOR VIDAL wanted to know why, in the matter of strong drink, he and his children should not, as well as the Indians, be protected against themselves. The law may do something to protect the savage from his own vicious instincts and feeble will; protection is given to him for the same reason that it is given to a child or an irresponsible person; but the civilized man is assumed to be able to take care of himself, and when he is not his case is generally hopeless; any law which interposes to protect him against himself he will disregard. If you drive the liquor trade into forbidden places, the inebriate who is wanting in self-control will follow it. Professor Foster is not afraid to meet the issue which arises out of the retreat of the liquor traffic into concealed places. He thinks it a good thing to take away the respectability of the traffic. But it cannot be a good thing to dissociate respectable men from the traffic, for only desperate men will engage in a disreputable trade, and to indemnify themselves for the risks they run they will sell only the worst of liquor at the highest prices; out of this no good can come to their wretched patrons, or any one else, and it is difficult to see what is to be gained by the degradation of a trade which Professor Foster is willing to welcome. Latitude of statement in the orators of the Dominion Alliance would not create surprise; but one would hardly expect to hear a clergyman solemnly aver, in so many words, that "the use of wine is not countenanced in the Scriptures," or a medical man protest that alcohol is not useful even as medicine. One speaker, who is President of the West End Gospel Society, wished to "start a war against tobacco," and in doing so his intention was to invoke legislative aid. This is at least logical; but why stop at tobacco? The turn of tea and coffee has yet to come. The reaction against the contention of the elder Mill that the world was over governed has surely gone too far, when Prohibitionists and Socialists propose to substitute law for discretion in the common acts of the life of every member of society, prohibiting the doing of things which are hurtful only in the abuse and indifferent, or helpful, in the innocent and moderate use.

A CONTRABAND trade in saintly relics has been discovered at Rome, and denounced both there and in Canada by the authorities of the Church. A letter published on the authority of the Bishop of Montreal tells how the imposture was detected. Doubts had for some time existed at Rome about the genuineness of certain *corps saints* which have been shipped to different parts of the world during the last ten years. The Cardinal Vicar sent to Bishops in different countries requiring them to produce the letters authenticating these relics. The Bishop of Montreal sent to Rome all the letters purporting to authenticate the relics received in Canada since 1874. A reply was received that these letters were forgeries. Thereupon the Bishop of Montreal gave orders to have the false relics removed from the churches and chapels in which they had been placed. What are we to think of the miraculous cures which these relics had meanwhile been the means of producing?

THE treatment of the insane in different countries is at present attracting special attention. The *Union Médicale* condemns the present mode of dealing with the insane in the Province of Quebec, and calls upon the Government to establish Public Asylums. It finds in the Report of Dr. Tuke and the judicial proceedings in the Lyman case the condemnation of the farming of the insane. But the chief of the Local Government shows a disposition to defend the present method of dealing with those

unfortunates. The Governor of Pennsylvania, on the strength of a report of a commission which enquired into the treatment of the insane in that State, makes a similar recommendation. The commission brought to light many instances of cruel treatment and unjust detention in private asylums. Private asylums are still numerous in England, where, though no serious abuses in them appear to exist, the tide is setting against them. The Senation novel has painted them in sombre hues, and it is not impossible that the pictures may have affected the public imagination. Exaggeration of the abuses which exist in asylums for the insane is liable to do serious mischief. It creates an intense horror in the minds of persons subject to mental affliction of what they conceive they would be called upon to suffer if confined in one of these houses; and brooding over evils which have their seat chiefly in the imagination may prove extremely injurious. It often happens that the only chance of cure is in the patient being put, in the insipient stage, under regular treatment; and any exaggeration which prevents his being sent to an asylum where such treatment is best applied, cuts off the hope of restoration to health. In Canada the asylums under Government control are perhaps as free as possible from abuse. In England there are dual boards charged with the administration of the Lunacy Acts. Here instead of local boards, which formerly existed, we rely on individual inspection. The local boards always kept the medical superintendents in hot water, and sometimes intrigued from unworthy motives to displace them. Since they were abolished and inspection by a public officer has been relied on, the trouble which formerly disturbed the management has disappeared, and these establishments are so conducted as to avoid censure and give general satisfaction. It is a question whether insane persons should be allowed to be sent away to a foreign country; for though no known abuse has arisen from it, the practice is one under which it is conceivable serious wrongs might be committed.

THE Sanitary Association of Toronto has recommended the appointment of an Inspector of Plumbing. That much bad work is done by plumbers, and that it causes serious and sometimes fatal sickness, by allowing sewage gas to escape into dwelling-houses no one thinks of denying. For this defective work the plumber is not always primarily to blame. Builders of "Jerry" houses frequently refuse to pay for better work. When repairs have to be made individual owners of houses, as a means of guarding against excessive charges when it is not possible to enter into any formal contract, sometimes impress upon the plumber the necessity of getting the job out of his hands at the lowest cost. Some who pass themselves off for plumbers do not understand their trade; and against such competent workmen desire the protection which would arise from some measures being taken that would prevent the two classes being confounded. Some time ago a number of the better class of master plumbers asked the City Council to pass a regulation under which only competent workmen could be employed after they had obtained a license which would operate as a certificate of efficiency. The attention of the Ontario Legislature was called to the subject last session, but no remedial measure was proposed. Precautions against defective plumbing need to be taken; whether in the form of inspection, or by obtaining the certificate of a respectable plumber that the work, as on a new house, was properly done, matters little so that the desired end be attained.

"THE Canadian Pacific Railway" may be individualized as a drop in the shower of pamphlets which the construction of a great public work was sure to bring down. It shows in even a more marked degree than General Hewson's pamphlet on the same subject the jealousy of the engineer and the bias of the politician. The Canadian Pacific Company could have no other motive in the selection of engineers than to get the best men for its purpose; and the salaries which the pamphleteer assures us it pays, though capable of exciting envy, show that this was its aim. The final selection of Kicking Horse Pass instead of the Yellow Head, in favour of which an Order in Council had been passed in 1872, is condemned and the blame is unreservedly thrown upon the chief engineer. The motive for the change, we are asked to believe, arose out of the fantastical determination to blot out the line previously laid down by a political leader who had gone out of office. Men every day do extravagant and irrational things from party motives; but it is inconceivable that a company without party bias could have done what is here attributed to it. Whether the choice of a pass through the mountains was the best that could have been made is a question which the author of the pamphlet might fairly raise; but it is one which cannot be settled in the absence of authentic information sufficiently full to found an intelligent opinion upon. That the work of construction has been well and substantially done, is the general testi-

mony of those who have seen the more accessible parts of the road over which travellers are in the habit of passing. The pamphleteer insinuates that work of a different character is to be found between Sudbury Junction and Neepigon. After disclaiming all special and personal knowledge, protesting that he has "never seen a table of curves and grades," the writer gives details to prove that he knows all about the curves; and a few pages further on he repeats the disclaimer: "I have no means of obtaining special information." The bridges on this part of the road he condemns. A writer who has no means of obtaining special information can scarcely be an infallible guide however desirous he may be to state nothing but the truth.

BUT even with his confessedly imperfect knowledge, the writer of the pamphlet may have done the public a service by directing attention to various points connected with the construction of our transcontinental railway. What is wanted is that the Government should lay before Parliament a plain statement of the condition and prospects of this great public work. The writer of the pamphlet defends the construction of the road to British Columbia on political grounds; and it will be difficult to show that he is wrong when he contends that there is no other ground of justification, though on points of detail he has probably fallen into error. In assuming that Mr. VanHorne ever intended to convey the idea that lumber could be carried from British Columbia overland to Montreal, he must have misconceived the meaning of the engineer. The trade with China, which it will be possible to draw over the line, he does not believe worth a struggle. However this may be, the writer cannot be wrong in reminding us that it is not safe to put our faith in after-dinner oratory which complacently assumes that all that is necessary for the support of the road and a connecting line of steamers to Asia is the cheering reflection that we shall soon be able to travel from Louisburg to Hong Kong without ever being out of the sound of the British drum. Something more substantial to base any rational expectation upon is needed. In a short time the road will be finished; and when that happens, the public wants to know what is the prospect before it—whether the road is likely to be run at a profit or a loss; whether it can be reasonably expected that there will be traffic enough to enable the company to keep it open, or whether it is likely to come back into the hands of the Government. Even in the latter event, the country would almost certainly have gained by placing the construction in the hands of a company. The author of the pamphlet rejects the opinion of both political parties, which coincides with that of non-partisans, that public works can be better conducted by a company than by the Government. This opinion is deeply rooted, and so far no sensible reaction against it has come.

It is too late to argue against the route on which the road is being built across the Selkirk range. To protest against the use of this route is one of the objects of the pamphlet, which, to have been of any use in this particular, should have made its appearance a year ago. The appeal to the public on this point is an anachronism. The construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Lachine comes under censure as an act of "wickedness." It would have been more to the purpose to give some strong reasons why it should not be built. The proposed eastern extension to Louisburg, or a port in the State of Maine, being in the future, is a fair subject of discussion. To this extension the writer objects, contending that it would bring no gain of distance and time in the voyage to Europe that would compensate for the cost. Everything regarding this line has for some time past been subject to dispute, and until the surveys are completed the several points raised by the combatants cannot be settled. But if a road by the shortest line from Montreal to the ocean is to be built, the argument against its ending in the State of Maine is not conclusive. If political objects required a line north of the lakes, it does not follow that there is any political necessity for the building a second line within Canadian territory to the Atlantic Ocean.

MR. PARNELL'S announcement that dynamite was henceforth to give place to constitutional effort has been followed by constitutional effort on a considerable scale. He and his coadjutors have been too discreet themselves to preach murder; but not one of them has ever by word or deed sincerely attempted to repress it, while they have throughout consorted with its avowed advocates and drawn their funds from its American treasury. It has done their work and has by them been virtually countenanced. By their speeches and through the press of their party they have assiduously cultivated the diabolical hatred of the English race from which their knowledge of the Irish character must have told them that these crimes would infallibly result. Plots which aim not at the assassination of an unpop-

ular ruler, but at the wholesale massacre of an unoffending crowd of holiday sight-seers, men, women and children, merely because they are English, are satisfactory proofs of the success with which the missionaries of malignity have done their work. The same spirit was shown in the attempts upon London Bridge, the Nelson monument and the Underground Railway. A perusal of a file of the newspapers which alone find their way into the house of the Irish peasant is enough to explain and almost excuse atrocities which outvie those of any ordinary savage. Fed as the people are with vitriolic falsehood, how can it be expected that their temper or their deeds should be other than they are? The tidings of a dynamite butchery at Westminster or in the Tower would have been received with the same exultation which, under a hollow show of grief, hailed the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish even among the Irish in England who were drawing English wages and receiving English charity. The hand of the public assassin is for the most part fortunately irresolute, and in providing for his own escape he generally fails to secure the destruction of his victim. This has been the case in the late outrages. British statesmen have received a lesson which, if they can profit by it, will have been cheaply purchased with such damage as has been done. They have been warned in time what an Irish Republic would be, and what would be its relations to Great Britain and its influence as a neighbour on her strength and prosperity, if they allowed it to be carved out of her side. They have also been taught what would be the fate of all men of English blood, and of all who have been loyal to the Union in Ireland, if they were left to the mercies of a Fenian Parliament and its constituents. The Parliament of the United Kingdom has the power, if it will for a moment lay faction aside, to put an end to this revolt, and make the Irishry once for all understand that, if they have any grievances calling for redress, redress shall be freely given; but that rebellion can only have one end.

NOTHING has been heard, up to the time of our going to press, of General Stewart, and the anxiety in England is evidently extreme. But before we give way to alarm we must recollect that there are a good many croakers. The Senior United Service Club always croaks. It is the habit and the privilege of age. Lord Wolseley has a good many enemies; so has the Government; all these are sure to criticize even if they are not really despondent. Lord Wolseley has not yet established, for he has never had the opportunity of establishing, his reputation as a great general; but in the expeditions hitherto entrusted to him, and which have happened to be much of the same character as the present, he has at least so acquitted himself that we may give him credit on the present occasion for knowing what he is about. The savages fought in the last as they did in former actions with a valour which is the attribute of their race, and which in their case is exalted by fanaticism. But the first onset of a barbarian, like that of a wild beast, is usually the fiercest, and inexperience of danger is often a part of his courage. In the absence of extraordinary accidents discipline has never failed to assert its ascendancy in war. The influence of the Mehdi is that of an impostor; it is a bubble which defeat will at once burst; and he can hardly have any permanent resources, either in the way of commissariat or in that of arms and ammunition. If Gordon has been able to hold out, Stewart may be able to make way. The hopeful view, then, is reasonable. In the meantime the interest excited, though painful, is not unwholesome, since it turns the minds of Englishmen for a time from their factions to their country.

FROM representations which have reached us it appears that some of our subscribers overlooked the notice appended to the paper by "A Bystander" in our last number. We therefore repeat the assurance that the writer of those papers is still, and purposes to remain, a regular contributor to THE WEEK. Whatever he writes for the Canadian Press will appear in these columns.

SOME people have such a pleasant way of putting things. "Now, do let me propose you as a member." "But suppose they blackball me?" "Pooh! Absurd! Why, my dear fellow, there's not a man in the club that knows you even!"

SHERIDAN, when charged with inconsistency, retorted that the accusation reminded him of the reasoning of an entertainer of a convivial party, who, hearing his friends observe that it was time to take leave, as the watchman was crying "Past three," said, "Why, you don't mind that fellow, do you? He's the most inconsistent fellow out. Why, he changes his story every half-hour."

THE LIQUOR LICENSE QUESTION.

WHEN the Canada Temperance Act (better known as the Scott Act) was declared by the Privy Council to be constitutional, it was generally supposed that the question of jurisdiction raised between the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures was set at rest. Hodge's case, in which the Ontario Liquor License Act was declared valid, opened up the question again; and following that decision comes the opinion of the Supreme Court that the Dominion Liquor License Act is invalid. The judges of the Supreme Court did not give their reasons, but it appears to be an open secret that they considered it their duty to follow the decision of the Privy Council in Hodge's case, as being the latest expression of judicial opinion upon the license question. The matter, therefore, lies between Russell's case and Hodge's case. In the former, the Canada Temperance Act was held to be constitutional; in the latter, the Ontario Liquor License Act was declared to be valid.

The judgment in Russell's case contains what appear to be unequivocal expressions of denial, in so far as the plenary jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature to regulate the liquor traffic was asserted. Indeed, in answer to the argument that the power of the Provinces to pass laws respecting "Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue" prevented the Parliament of Canada from legislating upon the liquor traffic, their Lordships said: "It is to be observed that the power of granting licenses is not assigned to the Provincial Legislatures for the purpose of regulating trade, but in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes." And again, they say, "If the argument of the appellant that the power given to the Provincial Legislatures to raise a revenue by licenses prevents the Dominion from legislating with regard to any article or commodity which was or might be covered by such licenses were to prevail, the consequence would be that laws which might be necessary for the public good or the public safety could not be enacted at all." And so their Lordships thought that the promotion of temperance by means of a uniform law throughout the Dominion related to the "peace, order and good government of Canada," and was within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada. And the mere fact that the Provinces had power to raise a revenue from the liquor trade did not oust the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

Then came Hodge's case, in which the Ontario Liquor License Act was held to be valid. This act is, as its name implies, a license law; that is, it licenses, permits, or makes lawful the sale of intoxicating liquor under certain restrictions. And by one section of the act the sale of liquor is totally prohibited during the period between seven o'clock on Saturday evening and six o'clock on the following Monday morning. Their Lordships declared that such an enactment was in the nature of a local police regulation, and "calculated to preserve, in the municipality, peace and public decency, and repress drunkenness, and disorderly and riotous conduct." This is coming dangerously near declaring it to be a measure relating to the "peace, order and good government" of the locality, which the Canada Temperance Act was designed for. And so their Lordships felt; and they took occasion to say that they affirmed Russell's case, and thought it reconcilable with the Hodge case. Place the two conclusions in juxtaposition. The Dominion has power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor, because such a measure is for the *peace, order and good government* of Canada; while the *preservation of peace and public decency, and the repression of drunkenness and disorderly and riotous conduct* are matters of local police regulation, and may be effected by Provincial regulation of the liquor traffic. Casuists may see the distinction between the two italicized phrases, and august judicial tribunals may assert that they form separate subjects of legislation, and ought to be controlled by distinct legislative bodies; but ordinary intelligence will not appreciate the distinction. A comparison of the two enactments, the Canada Temperance Act and the Ontario Liquor License Act, based upon the decisions in Russell and Hodge's cases, will show that neither the enactments nor the cases are logically consistent.

The Ontario Act prohibits altogether the sale of intoxicating liquor on Saturday night and Sunday. The Legislature must therefore have power to prohibit its sale on the whole of Saturday and Sunday; and, if on these two days, then on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. And if it can prohibit the sale on three days of the week, it must be able to prohibit it during the whole week, or altogether. Or, it might prohibit the sale for all except certain specified purposes. And if these purposes were sacramental and medicinal purposes, the enactment would be identical with the Canada Temperance Act, which has already been declared to be within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. Thus we see that, without altering in any degree the principle upon which the Ontario Act proceeds, but by

extending its operation, that principle and the principle of the Dominion laws are easily seen to be identical. Prohibition is in fact but the extreme limit of restriction. To license is to partially restrain; to prohibit is to restrain totally. If the principle brings the law within Provincial control, it must be exclusively a matter of Provincial regulation. But under these two decisions it is a matter of concurrent jurisdiction, and thus the Dominion and Provinces are brought into direct conflict upon a question of principle. This was not the intention of the British North America Act, the object of which was to prevent such a conflict, and to make the Constitution harmonize with itself by assigning to the Provinces certain matters which should thereby be totally withdrawn from the operation of Dominion laws.

Again, the Ontario Act being in force and valid, suppose the Canada Temperance Act to be brought into force in any particular county. The law then stands thus: The Ontario Act declares that intoxicating liquor may be sold under certain regulations and restrictions, *i.e.*, with the license or permission of the Provincial authorities. The Dominion Act declares that it shall not be sold at all. Both Acts being valid ought to be enforceable. If the Ontario law is valid, the holder of a Provincial license should be protected thereby on making a sale in accordance with it. But says the Dominion Act, no description of license whatever "shall in any wise avail to render legal any act done in violation of" the Dominion Act, *i.e.*, shall render legal the sale of liquor contrary to its provisions; and their Lordships have held that this clause is unobjectionable. The consequence is that while the Province can issue a license to sell liquor, the Dominion can revoke it; while the Province says that it shall be lawful to sell liquor, the Dominion says that it shall not, and both declarations are valid and have the force of law. Now the subjects of Provincial legislation are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Provinces. The right to legislate on the license question was claimed as an exclusive right. If the Canada Temperance Act is valid it sweeps out of existence a subject of exclusively Provincial control wherever it is in force, and the Privy Council, in the same case in which they determined the right of the Provinces to license, affirmed the constitutionality of the Dominion Act.

If the key to the problem were that the Provinces have the power to regulate but the Dominion to prohibit, the matter might rest upon such an arbitrary and illogical basis. But a closer examination will show that prohibition includes regulation, and that the Canada Temperance Act is only an extreme license law, and differs not at all in principle from the Ontario Act.

Recurring now to the principle of the Canada Temperance Act—it declares that intoxicating liquor shall not be sold at all, except by such persons as may be specially licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor in each Province, and except for sacramental and medicinal purposes. Now the exception is the equivalent of a license law. Prohibition with exceptions differs only in expression from licensing with restrictions, and prohibition with exceptions is within the power of the Dominion; therefore licensing with restrictions is within the same power. The Dominion has power to prohibit the sale of liquor except by certain persons and for certain purposes. Any one selling without the license of the Dominion under this Act may be punished. Any one selling without the license of the Province under the Ontario Act may be punished. Therefore the principle of the two enactments is identical. If the Dominion can prohibit ninety-nine persons from selling intoxicating liquors, and permit or license one man to do so, it can license ninety-nine and prohibit the one. So if it be granted that it has the power to prohibit the sale for all except sacramental and medicinal purposes, that is equivalent to granting it full licensing power; for the difference between licensing for sacramental and medicinal purposes and licensing for general consumption is not a matter of principle but of degree only. If the Parliament of Canada has the right to declare the sale of liquor to be a wrongful act, it must also have the power to declare it to be a harmless act by removing the total restriction; or to declare it harmless under certain conditions by partially removing the restriction; or, changing the expression, it must have power to prohibit the sale by some, and permit or license the sale by others. In other words it may pass a license law.

In that part of the Canada Temperance Act just referred to, where the Lieutenant-Governor is spoken of as a licensing officer, he must, for the purposes of the enactment, be considered either as a Dominion officer or as a Provincial officer. If he is to be considered a Dominion officer, the establishment of the validity of the Dominion Act is in reality a declaration that the licensing power resides with the Dominion. Regarding him, on the other hand, as the representative of the Province in issuing licenses, and as deriving his licensing power from the Provincial law, and assuming the Dominion Act to refer to this power, then we have it

affirmed by the Privy Council that the exclusive power of the Provinces to issue licenses and regulate the liquor traffic is controlled by the Dominion, whose legislation in that respect is valid and constitutional.

The conclusion that the two enactments are valid is as illogical and inconsistent as it is inconvenient, and the situation is not improved by declaring that the Ontario License Law is a mere local police regulation; for, granted that the Dominion has the power to pass a uniform temperance law for the peace, order, and good government of Canada, it stands to reason that it must possess plenary power to make police regulations for its enforcement. If there is anything for which the power to make police regulations could be required it is for the enforcement of laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada. But if the Provinces have power to make police regulations which are essentially different in operation and practice from the enactments of the Dominion on the same principle of legislation, the working of the Constitution will be reduced to chaos, and that by a body bound to follow its own decisions, which decisions are unalterable except by Act of the Imperial Parliament.

The Privy Council laid it down as a principle of decision that they should not decide any matter except the point actually before them. Each decision is *pro hac vice*. This answers admirably in matters of local law. But when great expense is gone to in order to have their Lordships' opinion upon a mooted constitutional question, it would be conducive to peace, order, and the good government of Canada if broad principles of constitutional law were laid down after careful consideration of the whole relationship between the Federal and Provincial powers. As it is, news of the decision sometimes arrives in Canada before counsel have returned from the argument; and so little light has been thrown upon the constitution by the decisions of the Privy Council, that it would be impossible to formulate a series of propositions based upon their judgments with any hope that they would form a safe guide for the future.

EDWARD DOUGLAS ARMOUR.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

How can a genuine Canadian nationality be developed while the people of the different Provinces take no more interest in each other than at present? Ontario knows nothing of Nova Scotia, and apparently cares as little. There is a general impression abroad in the former Province that the latter is a very poor, insignificant little spot, notable chiefly for fish, Sir Charles Tupper, and emigrants who have a not altogether commendable way of pushing themselves ahead in other parts of the Dominion. The latter Province returns the indifferent ignorance of the former with interest, and affects to regard its big sister as an upstart, as an altogether modern and uninteresting land of cheese and wheat, although at heart no doubt a bit jealous of its superior wealth and influence. Quebec, proud of her interesting past, and wrapped up in her own language and institutions, looks with contempt on her eastern neighbour, and with suspicious coldness if not with positive dislike on her western. New Brunswick and Ontario are not a whit more cordial in their feelings towards Quebec. Prince Edward Island, in the east, is as much beneath notice as a constituent of the Dominion as is Manitoba in the west. The Island Province has the advantage of its prairie sister, however, in not being treated with proprietary airs by the other members of the Confederation. British Columbia is *terra incognita* to the rest of Canada. Vague ideas of mountains, Chinese, salmon, Indians and mild winters, are suggested by its name.

Such are the members of the Confederation, individually, so far as interprovincial feeling is concerned. In the aggregate they are supposed to be permeated by enthusiastic love and admiration for the Dominion. The geometrical axiom, that the whole is only equal to the sum of its parts, apparently is not believed to hold good in matters of sentiment. Either that or patriotic Canadians must be pouring out their affection on the British North America Act of 1867. But those who know best will admit that there is not a vast amount of patriotism current in the Dominion. Sometimes the people are roundly taken to task because of this. It would be as reasonable to abuse them for not being ardent lovers of the Atomic Theory. It, at least, has not wounded their susceptibilities, nor conflicted with their interests. As much cannot be affirmed of Confederation. Like all small and compact communities the people, before the Union, were devoutly attached to their respective Provinces. A Scotsman was hardly more patriotic than an Ontarian or a Nova Scotian. This provincial, or, as it is called with a view to discrediting it, sectional feeling, has been constantly irritated within the Union. Jealousies and heart-burnings have been kindled by the real or fancied wrongs. The preponderance of the more powerful Provinces has been very perceptible, and has been marked with bitterness by the weaker. That preponderance has by

no means been a merely sentimental grievance. It has taken the substantial shape of sectional legislation. Whatever may be thought of the working of "Protection" in Ontario or Quebec, there can be no two opinions as to how it is operating in the outlying portions of the Dominion.

In the Maritime Provinces and in the west it is veritable "non-reciprocal spoliation." The sea-side members of the Confederation are compelled to purchase their flour and manufactured goods from Ontario, while that Province requires and takes few or none of their products in exchange. The North-West, on the other hand, is kept almost entirely dependent on the same Province for the necessaries of life; and, by way of compensation, is accorded the privilege of selling its wheat in the east, if it can, at English market prices. While, therefore, the provincial—and strongest—sentiments of the people have been outraged under Confederation, equal violence has been done to their material interests. Is it surprising, then, that the "national" feeling, of which there is so much prating at times, exists only in the imaginations of a class of journalists and interested politicians? Can we wonder that ill-concealed dislike of the Dominion, which has long filled the heart of the people, is now bursting forth in various quarters to the no small dismay of those who have been trying to persuade themselves and others of its non-existence?

If the existing is a regrettable state of affairs, and it will probably be generally admitted that it is, the first aim of patriotism should be to find a remedy. The practical man will readily see that the initial step must be the removal of material stumbling-blocks from the pathway of Confederation. Humanity must be well-fed, well-clothed and prosperous before it becomes sentimental. Above all things, it must be secure, both in purse and person. It will be in vain to preach patriotism to Provinces which have had neither time nor cause since the consummation of the Union for the cultivation of the feeling, while their commercial interests are being sacrificed and their future endangered. Antagonism to the Dominion must increase rather than diminish until the Confederation can be made to benefit or, at all events, can be prevented from injuring the Provinces. In one of two ways only can this be effected: by the adoption of absolute Free Trade, or, since the American markets are of infinitely greater importance to us than any others, by the bringing about unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States. The first is perhaps, in the present state of feeling on this continent, out of the question. The second is practicable. It might be secured either by a Customs Union or by concurrent legislation. Having been secured, the causes now endangering the stability of the Union would have disappeared. Each Province would then have access to its natural markets. The stand-and-deliver attitude of the larger, which the smaller have now so much cause to resent, would no longer be a source of irritation. In so far as its natural conditions would permit each and every Province would then be given an opportunity of becoming prosperous. Under such circumstances there would be some chance for growth of feelings of loyalty and affection for the Federation. Our interests would be closely concerned in its preservation; and it is as true in national as in personal matters that where men's business is there also will their hearts be.

Canadian patriotism having been made possible, it would next be our duty to cultivate that sentiment. To this end we should first have to become better acquainted with each other. In no other way could long-standing prejudices be dispelled; fortunately there would be no lack of opportunity. In a few months more a highway will have been opened up from ocean to ocean, making even the most distant Provinces near neighbours. Then we shall have within ourselves easily accessible varieties of climate and scenery, suitable to the most widely diverse tastes. The people of every section will find something new and attractive in every other, the denizens of hot and dusty inland cities will have charming summer resorts provided for them on the Pacific, in addition to those they now enjoy on the quiet bays and inlets of the Atlantic. The lofty peaks of the Rockies will invite with their majestic beauty the children of the plains and the dwellers amid tamer eastern scenes. The great inland seas, island-dotted lakes and mighty rivers, will excite the wondering admiration of even the ocean-side people. To have travelled over Canada will be to have acquired a fair idea of all that is naturally grandest and most beautiful in the world. With such inducements to become acquainted with their own country, Canadians might well cease spending all their vacations abroad. Those who devoted one summer to a trip down the St. Lawrence—which once made can never be forgotten—and a season's rambling amid the striking beauties of the historically and poetically interesting Atlantic Provinces, would be able to find "infinite variety" the next in the luscious climate and dreamy loveliness of the shores of Vancouver. Yet another season might be spent amid mountain grandeur, before which even Alpine magnificence pales. Other scenes of scarcely

secondary interest invite on every hand. In spying out our country—who could help loving such a country?—we should get to know, to understand, and, with adventitious causes of ill-feeling removed, let us hope to appreciate each other aright. When that time comes, further discussion of Canada's future will be unnecessary.

W. E. M.

ENGLISH LETTER.

CHESTER, January 12th, 1885.

I HEAR friends who have lived in Canada and other colonies talking of the unique interest of getting one's weekly paper out there as a sensation which we at home can't the least understand, whelmed as we are under the cataract of periodical literature (mostly rubbish). I believe there is a good deal of truth in the assertion so far as the ordinary Londoner goes, at any rate if he frequents a club. But for the Englishman out of London—unless he be a man with a diseased appetite for the sort of loathsome gossip and scandal of the passing hour which the society papers purvey—the arrival of his weekly paper is about as well appreciated as though he were on an Ontario farm. At any rate I can speak for myself. I take only one English weekly paper, the *Spectator*, and one Canadian, THE WEEK, and as a rule I should be puzzled to say which I should miss most. I have only spent some three weeks in the Dominion, but the memory of my two visits is full of very deep interest; which grows stronger as the hand on the dial of our national history moves on, even more quickly, in these strange eventful times in which we are living. For to my mind by far the most vital question which this generation of English-speaking folk have to face is, What are to be their relations in the future? Will they hold together in some form of Union or Confederation which will give the man born in England, or Canada, or South Africa, or Australia, the full rights of citizenship the moment he sets foot on land in either continent where the red cross flag floats; or, are we to break up into a number of independent republics, with no tie to bind us together except our mother-tongue, strong as that tie must always be?

Now I have never had a moment's doubt as to the side I should take. I have always sympathized with the efforts of Germans, Italians, Slavs, to assert their respective nationalities, and rejoiced over the splendid success which has crowned those efforts within my own memory in the case of Germany and Italy. I was warmly on the side of the Northern States in the war for the preservation of the Union, and I have never been able to see why this instinct, principle (call it what you will), which is working so mightily in other races at this end of the nineteenth century should not affect us also. And so I hailed with joy, and am a loyal member of the Association which, under the presidency of Mr. Forster, has at last been founded in the hope of bringing this question to the front, and finding some practical solution, if possible, for the problem; or, at any rate, of making it impossible that we should all find the crisis upon us before we have given it a serious thought. The publications of that association, and the tone of the speakers at its first conference, seem to me to be just of the right kind. No cut-and-dried system has been put forward, everything is tentative and modest; an admission on all hands of the great difficulty of the task and willingness to listen to counsel from whatever latitude or longitude it might come. The list of members of the Association already includes the names of many of the most able and thoughtful men in the Empire. At the Imperial Confederation Conference Canada was represented by her Premier, who, without compromising himself or his country, undoubtedly left the impression that he and they were in sympathy with the aims of the Association.

So now I think you will see why, in these latter days, the arrival of my WEEK does not fill me with the same unalloyed satisfaction that it used to do. I glance nervously down the columns to see whether there is any notice of Imperial Federation, that I may swallow the almost certainly bitter dose at once, and, like a child with its Christmas pudding, keep the best till last. Not that I should so much mind—or I think not—if you came out fairly and squarely against the principle which we Federalists advocate. Then one would at least hear the strongest arguments against our policy, and be helped thereby either to hold our own more strongly or to abandon it as a dream too good to come true, and too vague to work for. But, as it is, no such help comes to us from THE WEEK! That you do not hold with us is, I think, plain enough; but why I am unable to satisfy myself. Besides "hinted doubts and hesitating dislikes," when I have searched for your own view I only gather that "the strong hand of destiny is shaping the future, and things tend to the natural course into which they will fall almost automatically." One is inclined to reply to them with the emphatic Scotch nobleman, "By God, Donald, we must help her!" The strong hand of destiny is guided by human will to a great

extent, and if the various groups of Englishmen all round the globe mean to hold together destiny will just have to shape her future their way. I can quite understand the attraction from a material point of view of your next door neighbours. Free Trade with the whole North American continent and Protection against the rest of the world means, of course, a very big thing in *£ s. d.* But that is not what would influence THE WEEK more than it has a fair right to do. You would put other considerations higher; and what one wants to know is, how the higher considerations bear on this "manifest destiny;" which, if it should come, is still, I quite allow, a noble one, though it would be a sad thought that the eldest child of England, the gem in her crown for which Howe and Wolfe, and many another good and gallant fellow died, should sever the last and easy bonds which bind her to the old homestead.

This question of Imperial Federation naturally brings India into one's mind just now—What are to be her future relations with England? In that mighty dependency as well as in all the colonies this question is in the air. Lord Ripon has just ended his four years' stand for the faithful performance of the promises made to the natives when the Crown took over that country from the East India Company. It has been a bitter struggle, which was bound to come, and it is well that it came while the helm was in the hands of a Viceroy of his stamp. The first public act of his life was to face the fierce prejudice of the England of that day against Trades Unions in the *Times*, and to save the Amalgamated Society of Engineers—the first of the great unions which English workmen succeeded in founding, to maintain their rights in the carnival of competition which followed the Free Trade triumph—from utter defeat and bankruptcy by the unsecured loan of £1,000. And now, thirty-four years later, his last journey in India from Simla to Bombay has been one long triumphant progress. A quarter of a million of natives gathered on the streets and on the quays to wish him God speed; and the whole native press, Hindu, Mahometan, Parsee, join in proclaiming that after another five years of such rule the English army might be safely withdrawn from India.

Will his successor hold the reins as firmly and as fairly? You are perhaps better qualified to answer that question than we. Here, however, there is a strong feeling that Lord Dufferin may be trusted to resist the pressure of the covenanted services and the Jingo Press. The great majority of the Lieutenant-Governors and the Indian Council seem to have stood staunchly by the late Viceroy, at any rate during the last year, and to be loyally carrying out the principle of the Local Government Acts. He will have the cordial support of Mr. Grant Duff, at Madras, and of Lord Rea, the new Governor of Bombay, and will not have to face the bitter malignity of the English lawyers, and merchants, and planters. At home, too, the old apathy as to India seems to be passing away. Thanks to the party agitation against the Ilbert Bill, fomented here to damage the Government during the crisis of the Opposition to the Reform Bill, a strong association has been formed of the friends of India, and an able Indian gentleman, Mr. Ghose, has already been accepted as the Liberal candidate for Greenwich. In a few weeks Lord Ripon will be at home to take the leadership of the movement, and I trust and believe that we shall not see the hands go back on the Eastern dial. Should that prove true, and India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin become a self-governed and loyal member of the British Federation, with Australasia and South Africa, the share in such an inheritance is not one to be lightly thrown away.

THOMAS HUGHES.

[Our distinguished and esteemed correspondent will probably by this time have seen that we renounce the discussion of Imperial Federation, which excites little interest here, till the Committee of the Association in London shall have made its report.—Ed.]

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

THIS winter the inaugural addresses and anniversary meetings of scientific societies seem to have been exceptionally interesting. In London the Society of Arts meeting was closely followed by that of the Royal Society. Dr. Evans filled the chair, in consequence of Prof. Huxley's continued illness, and spoke of the results attained by the International Commission on Weights and Measures held in Paris in May last, and by the International Conference on the Subject of a Prime Meridian held in Washington in October. He noticed the appointment of a committee of the Society to examine into the phenomena of the eruption at Krakatoa, and the possibility of the remarkable atmospheric appearances which so constantly attended the rising and setting of the sun for some months after the eruption being caused by the suspension of volcanic dust in the air. He dwelt at length on the International Polar observations, which were on the whole very successful, only one party out of the fourteen projected, that from Holland to the mouth of the Obi River, having failed to reach its destination. The hardships encountered by one of the two American expeditions, that under Lieut. Greeley, were recounted, and will be fresh in all minds. At the thirteen stations, including one at Fort Rae on the Great Slave Lake partly subsidized by the Dominion Government, observations were carried on for a year, and some even for a longer period. The results of the observations might be expected to be published this year.

MR. T. MELLARD READE, in his presidential address to the Liverpool Geological Society this season, dealt with "The denudation of the two Americas." He showed that 150,000,000 tons of solid matter in suspension are annually poured into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi, which, it was estimated, would reduce the time for the denudation of the land over the whole basin from one foot in 6,000 years, as hitherto calculated, to one foot in 4,500. Similar calculations were applied to the La Plata, the Amazon and the St. Lawrence, Mr. Reade arriving at the result that one hundred tons per square mile per annum are removed from the whole American continent. This agreed with results he had previously arrived at for Europe, whence it was inferred that the whole of the land draining into the Atlantic Ocean contributes matter which, if reduced to rock, would equal one cubic mile every six years.

THE results arrived at by the Meridian Conference, just mentioned, have received very little notice from the Press, although scientifically they are important. Embodied in seven formal resolutions, they embrace briefly a declaration of the desirability of adopting a single common prime meridian for all nations, namely, that of Greenwich, from which longitude should be reckoned in two directions up to 180°, east longitude being + and west longitude —. They also advised the adoption of a universal day, and expressed a hope that the astronomical and nautical days would conform thereto; and finally the Conference hoped that "the technical studies intended to regulate and extend the application of the decimal system to angular measure and to that of time should be resumed, so as to permit the extension of the application to all cases where it presented real advantages." This last provision was added in deference to the wishes of the representatives from France; but the subject is surrounded by so many difficulties that it is safe to assert that it will lead to no practical results in the immediate future.

THE recommendation with reference to the adoption of a universal day has already been acted upon at the Greenwich Observatory, which began on the first day of this year to reckon time by this system. The universal day begins throughout the world at midnight of the Greenwich meridian, and the hours are counted consecutively from one to twenty-four, so that time-honoured abbreviations of a.m. and p.m. are rendered superfluous. This change will spread gradually to local times as well; in fact the same system has been in use on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railway since December, 1883, the absence of confusion between the morning and afternoon hours being particularly noticeable in their time-table. Objection is made to the new system of reckoning time in consequence of all existing time-pieces being arranged to suit the twelve hour system; but it surely would not be difficult to have a second ring of numerals placed on the dials inside the old ones, if the mental exertion of adding twelve to the indicated number, for the afternoon hours, were found to be too great. The prospect of clocks striking to twenty-four has been productive of much ponderous pleasantry; but it appears scarcely necessary to change existing arrangements in this respect. It is very unlikely that the change in the hours will be adopted as rapidly as was standard time; but it must come eventually, and the most probable issue will be that the two methods of notation will be carried on for a generation or so side by side.

No great change in popular usage has been accomplished as quietly, as rapidly, and as thoroughly as the adoption of standard time on the continent of North America. The reason for this is that the innovation, instead of creating confusion removed a most fruitful source of it in the numberless local times of our wide country. Now that Greenwich has been adopted as the universal starting point, standard time has the further recommendation, though primarily adopted for purely commercial reasons, of differing by whole hours from, and of being readily reduced to, universal time. Only a few large towns in the United States still retain local time, and these lie principally like Detroit, nearly midway between two hour meridians, where the difference between local and standard time is in the neighbourhood of half-an-hour. St. John is the only Canadian city which now uses local time.

THE Health Exhibition, amongst much that it failed to achieve, at least accomplished much for electric lighting. With 5,000 incandescent lamps a space of over 144,000 square feet was illuminated, and 334 arc lights lit an area of more than 250,000 square feet, with the power of 285,000 candles. Other large buildings, such as hotels and theatres, are being more and more fitted with electric lights, though for outdoor purposes the system is not gaining ground rapidly. As to domestic use something has been done, chiefly in the way of experiment, by such active electricians as Mr. Preece, who has shown in his own home that "a moderate householder, within reach of gas supply, availing himself of such simple, safe, and pretty movable fittings as have been devised by Mr. Talyer Smith, could fit every portion of his house with glow or incandescent lights, and could safely entrust the entire management of the lighting to domestic servants of average capacity." The cost he estimates as double that of gas. The incandescent lamps are more healthful, cooler, more easily handled, and more artistic than other systems of lighting; there is no smell and no product of combustion to tarnish giltwork; the danger from fire is less in the lamps themselves and in the absence of matches and a large supply of highly inflammable oil; and the labour of attendance is reduced to a minimum. The dynamo is usually placed near the engine room, where the engineer on duty can attend to it, and is run by a separate engine, so as to ensure uniformity of action. A storage battery is also included in the outfit, where electricity can be accumulated for use when the engine is not running.

It is proposed to continue these "Scientific Jottings" at intervals, and their aim will be to notice briefly some of the recent inventions, discoveries

and developments in the scientific world, with special reference occasionally to such points as may affect Canadian industries. A new means of adding to its interest is afforded in the opportunity offered for correspondence. I shall be glad to consider communications from any readers who may possess information on subjects suitable for this column and likely to prove of general interest, or add to facts already given, and which they are willing to place at my disposal. Letters addressed to "Gradgrind" at THE WEEK office will duly reach me.

GRADGRIND.

HERE AND THERE.

THE *Mail* objects to the WEEK's statement that Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie "did their duty" in refusing decorations. That contention our contemporary is clearly within its rights in discussing. But what shall be said of the assertion that "Canada is obviously in favour of titles?" Has the writer of that sentence already forgotten the almost universal scorn and derision with which the announcements of later decorations have been received throughout the Dominion? It is no compliment to a Democratic people to say that it is tickled with tin-plate knighthoods which have even lost their value in the countries whose feudal systems gave birth to them.

THERE appears to be every probability that the Third Winter Carnival will eclipse in attractions and success either of its predecessors. An abundance of ice and snow has enabled the enterprising management to carry out the programme intact; visitors have crowded into Montreal from every point of the compass; and the favourable weather which was necessary to crown all is here. Next week we hope to be able to give a chatty paper on the festival.

THE stand taken by the *Globe* in the dispute between the *Hamilton Spectator* and the *Montreal Star*—whether the Carnival is productive of more good or harm to Canada—is extraordinary. Virtually the *Toronto* journal would conceal the nature of our climate from intending emigrants in other countries. But surely no good can come from such a policy. It is far the best that the exact truth should be told—that whilst claiming a fruitful soil and genial summers we should acknowledge an almost arctic winter. Only in this manner can we expect to get the right class of immigrants.

FRENCH Canada has found its best historian in a native and resident of Boston. Mr. Francis Parkman, whose works are becoming more popular every year, is the son of a Unitarian clergyman of distinguished talent, who ministered at the old North Church in Boston for many years. His uncle was murdered by Prof. Webster, whose crime, detection and execution attracted world-wide attention a generation ago. Mr. Parkman's first interest in Canada arose from his love as a boy of Indians and Indian life. This brought him northward on repeated visits, with the result of giving his pen a direction it has never forsaken. Like other authors of his native Massachusetts, Mr. Parkman has suffered severely from affections of the eye; for some years he could scarcely read, and was obliged to dictate every line of his manuscripts. This misfortune has prevented his entering the lecture-field, for which he is otherwise excellently qualified. Mr. Parkman's health, his readers will be glad to learn, is good, and he enjoys in a marked degree social distinction in the New England capital. Five years ago, on the formation of the St. Botolph Club, he was chosen president, which position he still retains. The St. Botolph is a literary and artistic club, numbering among its members the leading authors, painters and sculptors of Boston. Mr. Parkman has recently presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society a collection of valuable original documents acquired by him in his Canadian historical researches.

CONSCIENTIOUS advocates of Protection, "Fair Trade," or any other nostrum for the development of commerce should read Mr. Giffen's letter in the *London Times* of December 26th. That communication no doubt fell under the notice of the industrious but deluded gentlemen of the press who more persistently than honestly burke all such evidence whilst reproducing highly-coloured tales of distress which it is thought may tell against Free Trade. But the commercial policy of Canada is not to be discussed on its merits; it has been made a party issue, and facts are to have no bearing on the discussion. Mr. Giffen proves by statistics that England has steadily advanced in prosperity, and that at the present moment she is far ahead of any country that enjoys the privileges of Protection. The "Fair Traders" of England mean well; they have some capital examples of the effect of foreign competition in their stables ready to trot out at a moment's notice, but the five-barred statistical gates of Mr. Giffen will bring a good many of their hobbies to grief.

A STRIKING illustration is given in a report by the British agent at Chicago of the extent to which the western producers in the United States are taxed for the benefit of eastern manufacturers. Vice-consul Dunn gives a list of fifty-seven articles, or rather classes of articles, of merchandise imported for consumption, and the duties collected thereon at Chicago in 1883. The result may be thus stated: The total value of merchandise imported into Chicago for consumption in 1883 was \$10,453,000. This includes goods exempt from duty to the value of \$1,536,000. There remained, therefore, goods to the value of \$8,919,000 which were liable to duty, and the amount of duty collected upon them was \$4,075,000. The most considerable item in Mr. Dunn's tabular statement is "dry goods," which were imported to the value of \$4,796,000, and paid duty to the tune

of \$2,361,000, or as nearly as possible 50 per cent. The plain meaning of this is that a meat packer in Chicago who purchases a suit of clothes, which in net value might be worth \$20 has to pay \$30 in order to protect the industry of the cloth manufacturers in Massachusetts.

OTHER consular reports from the United States show that the workmen even in the Eastern States are at least doubtful of the advantages to them of the protective system. Consul Clipperton, writing from Philadelphia in the middle of last July, spoke of the depressed condition of the labour market by way of sounding a note of warning to intending emigrants from England. No families, he said, should think of leaving England for America unless their labour is engaged before they embark, or unless they have a little capital to spend while they are on the outlook for employment. The Consul quotes from the letter of a miner in the coal regions of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in which he says:

We have men here who worked as miners (and I feel confident they can do as much as any others if the chance is given them), and who earned for the month of June, 1884, only \$13. Compare this with the English coal-miner and see who is the better paid. The time has come when every intelligent working-man around the coal mine will see that the cry of Protection is a humbug. How are we being protected? Is it by working half-time, signing cut-throat bills, and earning from \$13 to \$20 per month? If so, we are being protected with a vengeance.

IN an exhaustive paper upon "Agricultural and Commercial Depression" (in Britain) in the current *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Williamson discusses the question—"Ought we to look at the present depression as an economic fact to be deplored, but temporary in its duration? or, Are we bound to look at it as chronic, and as involving political grievances which an intelligent legislature should seek by acts of a protective character to remedy?" Mr. Williamson himself an extensive shipowner, who has suffered severely, has no hesitation in expressing a strong opinion that the stagnation of trade is only temporary in character, and that to revert to anything in the nature of Protection would be suicidal. That portion of his paper which demonstrates the short-sightedness of farmers staking their all upon a wheat-crop instead of adopting mixed farming should be reproduced and scattered broadcast amongst the agriculturists of the Dominion.

WHATEVER may prove to be the fact, Free Traders in the United States look for a measurable adoption of their views during the next presidential term. Hon. David A. Wells, the ablest of their number, was recently invited to address the Montreal Free Trade Club. In his reply he stated that ill-health forbade his acceptance, but that his heart was cheered by similar invitations from every quarter of the Union, often coming from towns and cities heretofore of strong protectionist proclivities. Should Mr. Wells' health improve sufficiently this winter, he may deliver addresses not only at Montreal, but also at Ottawa and Toronto.

THE social life of Philadelphia, says *Progress* of that city, has always been celebrated for its tone and cultivation. Many historic mansions of America famous for their hospitality have been, or are, in this city; but with the extension of society practical difficulties arise, among which the greatest is that of providing accommodations for the guests. Fortunately, this difficulty can be overcome, and the enterprise of those who conduct the public balls, and notably the charity ball, provide occasions on which the extensive society of Philadelphia may meet in the enjoyment of a beautiful house, tasteful decorations and delightful music. It is important, therefore, that the interest aroused in the charity balls should be maintained, so that their success in the future may surpass even what it has hitherto been.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is described by an acquaintance as looking twenty years younger than he is. Although seventy-five, he is as lithe and bright as if he were fifty-five, with as keen wit and kindly smile as ever. With him literature has never been a profession, but a recreation, and his works abundantly prove the value in spontaneity and freshness of a pen unblunted by staidness and overwork. Although his *Breakfast Table Series* is so full of apothegm and simile as to suggest portly note-books such as Samuel Butler and Swift compiled, Dr. Holmes has never drawn from such reservoirs of thought. When writing the "Autocrat" he made simple memoranda on the margin of his blotting-paper and wove them in as he went along.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE contributes another letter to the *Boston Transcript* in which he sneers again at Margaret Fuller and Emerson, and crushes C. P. Cranch, who has defended those gifted writers, as "an amiable and inoffensive gentleman"—not one particular of which characterization is likely ever to be applied to himself. The present Mr. Hawthorne describes Margaret Fuller as "a certain voluble and self-righteous New England female," and speaks of Col Higginson, another champion, as expressing himself through "his female organ," meaning thereby the *Woman's Journal*, and is amazed that any doubt is cast upon the perspicacity of his father's insight into character. One is now curious to see how he will enjoy the *Atlantic's* keen review of his biography of his parents, and how he will meet Frederick T. Fuller's elaborate championship of Margaret.

THE self-possessed and manly tone of the English press in its comments upon the Irish dynamite outrages is incomprehensible not only to Irishmen and Europeans, but even to our American neighbours. It is very questionable, however, whether the latter would treat similar attacks upon their Capitol with a like nonchalance. But Parnell, Rossa, and other

accomplices of the dynamite fiends should remember that there is a limit even to English endurance, and that there is a large army of unemployed and ignorant workmen in England whom it would be difficult to hold in check if the cry of reprisals were to be raised.

WE are indebted to a private letter for the information that Mr. George Atkinson, whose name has figured somewhat prominently in connection with Mrs. Fenwick Miller's book on Harriet Martineau, is just dead at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. The deceased gentleman was of eccentric habits, and though he has not lived in England for many years he kept up a large house in the vicinity of Regent's Park, the address of which he would never give except to his most intimate friends. Of late years he floated about from one Boulogne hotel to another, living *en pension* in the most Bohemian—not to say untidy—manner. His mornings he usually devoted to reading and writing, but the later part of each day was too often spent amongst quasi characters, who found it inconvenient to reside in England, and there is too much reason to fear that an over indulgence in stimulants hastened his death. Mr. Atkinson was an omnivorous reader, and an occasional contributor to the press, showing a strange preference for English journals published in India. He also wrote several tracts on Spiritualism, mesmerism, and agnosticism—all of which "isms" he enthusiastically advocated. He was supposed to be a man of considerable wealth, and though absurdly careful in some respects (he always cut his own hair and beard) he on occasion would give handsomely in aid of some charitable cause. In the course of a chequered life Mr. Atkinson came into contract with many men and women of note, and to the last was in correspondence with Professor Tyndall. Should his biography ever be printed—he often used to speak of his copious diary—it will prove exceedingly strange reading. Mr. Atkinson was never married: it was said that his affections lay buried in the grave of Miss Martineau—of whom he was always a devoted admirer.

IN Mr. Froude's latest volumes on Carlyle's life in London, notice has been taken of the absence, with a few exceptions, of any letters from Carlyle's immediate relations. The cause of this is not far to seek: they were held back for separate publication, and are to be edited by a trusty literary friend of the family. "They were treasured," said his sister, Mrs. Aitken, by us, "like bits of gold, and are all there." He was "gye ill to live wi'," according to his mother; but his family understood him, and loved him fervently. "A tenderer heart than my uncle's," said his niece, Mrs. Aitken's youngest daughter, "never beat on earth." "I felt," said a lady the other day, "when I laid down the last volume of the 'Life,' as if I had been listening at doors and heard what I was never meant to hear." Happy had it been for Carlyle's domestic and social reputation had he exercised the discretion of the author of "Marriage," "Destiny," and "The Inheritance," and committed his dyspeptic scribbings to the flames before he joined the great majority.

IT appears to be quite true that Prince George and Prince Edward kept diaries during their voyages, and that those diaries, carefully edited, are presently to appear. It is said that Prince George's writings display a sense of humour which the country will enjoy. Prince Edward is more contemplative, and his friends prophesy for him a late, though, they believe, powerful maturity. He certainly showed nothing like precocity in the speeches he recently delivered, but it is said he says less while thinking the more.

THE Duke of Cumberland is said to have given in. Following the example of his blind father, he protested that he was King of Hanover, against all the persuasions of his friends, especially against the winning earnestness of the Queen of England. His was the throne that would never be his; his the moneys known as the "Reptile Fund," with which Bismarck corrupted the Journalism of Germany. But he has—so the story goes—been conquered at last. He has given up the kingdom of Hanover that he may enjoy the honours and revenues of the dukedom of Brunswick. Prince Bismarck told him plainly that if he pleased to call himself by an empty title which nobody beyond his suite acknowledged, he might enjoy the future pleasure of pretending to be Duke of Brunswick without any of the power of such a prince. If he would pretend to be King, he might pretend to be Duke. He might enjoy all the luxury of a make-believe, and dub his obstinacy of temper nobility of character. But if he would cease to claim the crown of Hanover—well, the "Reptile Fund" is still in the personal keeping of the Emperor William, and not under the control of the German Reichstag; and the acknowledged heir of the Duke of Brunswick will have a pretty pickling. So the Duke of Cumberland has given way.

PEOPLE in England are wondering whether the Emperor William will give way too—whether he will be so good as to surrender that "Reptile Fund" out of which he tricked the Duke of Cumberland's father with so clever a plot. And will the Duke of Cumberland become Duke of Brunswick after all? It would be like Bismarck to lead the Pretender on to the renunciation of his rights and then to laugh at his hopes. But if Queen Victoria can do it, she will aid the Duke. He is a special friend of hers; and his wife, the Princess Thyra, is the sister of the Princess of Wales. Perhaps the Emperor William will be generous.

MR. LABOUCHERE, editor and proprietor of the *London Truth*, has accepted what the profane would call a bet with Professor Damiani for \$5,000 over Mr. Eglinton's slate-writing. He is to appoint four men,

and Professor Damiani other four men; and the jury of eight is to see Mr. Eglinton's manifestation. If that manifestation can be explained by sleight of hand—if the secret of Mr. Eglinton's performance is discovered, that is to say—Professor Damiani forfeits \$5,000. If the jury agree that Mr. Eglinton could not have written a message on the slate by any power known to the world, then Mr. Labouchere is to forfeit the \$5,000. The difficulty, is, however, to get Mr. Eglinton to agree to the committee. He will not meet Mr. Cumberland, but challenges him to do the same trick without seeing it performed. Nor will he meet Mr. Labouchere. So that Professor Damiani might find that he has reckoned without his host—that is, without his medium. And certainly Mr. Eglinton will have nothing to do with Professor Ray Lankester, whom Mr. Labouchere mentions as his friend. It was Professor Ray Lankester who prosecuted Dr. Slade as a rogue and a vagabond when he was performing the slate trick in London some years ago.

IN a letter from the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" which appears in another column, will be found a valuable contribution to the discussion on Imperial Federation from an English standpoint.

APROPOS of recent discussions on the Athanasian Creed, the following anecdote of old Bishop Stanley, father of the late Dean of Westminster, should not be forgotten. On one occasion, when a worthy country clergyman was accused and presented to him for refusing to read the Athanasian Creed, the bishop being required to execute judgment on this recalcitrant parson, he laid his hand upon a Bible and referred to John viii., asking the accusers of this pastor, "Will you be good enough to explain the sense in which you understand the Athanasian Creed?" They immediately began to go out one after another, and the bishop was left alone with the clergyman, to whom he said, "Neither do I condemn you."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

T. W. P.—Your letter on the Athanasian Creed arrived too late for publication, nor do we think it would serve any good purpose to continue the discussion next week, especially as it seems likely to give birth to imputations which we cannot think warranted by anything that has been said by those who wish to give up the use of the Creed.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS AND MR. BALDWIN.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—As in the remarks which you appended to my letter in your issue of the 15th inst., you gave no clue to the date, or occasion of my having submitted to the House of Assembly a motion in favour of enabling municipalities to render aid to railroads, which was opposed by Mr. Baldwin, then my colleague. I have been compelled to satisfy myself that the Journals of 1849, '50, and '51, in which latter year Mr. Baldwin resigned, contain no record of any such motion. I trust, therefore, that you will either withdraw your statement or furnish the grounds on which it was made. Yours, etc.,

Montreal, 24th Jan., 1885.

F. HINCKS.

[The point we made was this: Admitting with Sir Francis that though one effect of the Municipal Loan Fund Bill—laying a heavy charge upon the public treasury—was not foreseen, still Mr. Baldwin had foreseen and predicted that another measure which invited municipalities to grant aid towards railway construction would prove highly objectionable by piling up a load of municipal debt. We find on reference to the Journals of the House (August 25, 1851, page 321), that we were mistaken in attributing the motion to Sir Francis, then Mr., Hincks, and that it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. Bell; but this does not affect the main point in issue. The fourth resolution provided that "part of the capital necessary to build a railway from Quebec to Hamilton was to be raised upon the credit of a special fund, to be called the Railway Municipal Subscription Fund, to be formed of the several sums subscribed by the municipal corporations in this Province towards the expenses of making the said main trunk line of railway." This part of the resolution, which received the support of Mr. Hincks, was opposed by Mr. Baldwin, who, it was evident, was deeply impressed with the serious nature of the step about to be taken. He did not divide the House, but when the clause was carried against his remonstrance, in which he appealed to the disastrous experience of the State of New York, he showed by unmistakable signs how much he deplored the course on which the House had entered. That he blamed Mr. Hincks for the view he took of the clause, that the incident made any difference in the friendship of the two public men, or that it was one of the causes that made Mr. Baldwin desire to retire from public life, has not been alleged. Nevertheless, the passing this clause of the resolution brought tears to Mr. Baldwin's eyes.—ED.]

"T. W. P." AND "BYSTANDER."

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—If I may presume to interfere, for a moment, I would suggest that to call the Christian religion "sad" and "awful," and to "wish that" Christian "truth were other than it is," is to make "an attack upon the Bible and Christianity" far more serious than that attributed by "T. W. P." to "Bystander." I understand "T. W. P." to contend that we must accept "truth," wherever and under whatever guise we may find it. Assuredly. But then we must be certain that it is the right and real truth that we have got hold of. We have had repeated for us "He that believeth not shall be damned," and "they that have done evil into everlasting fire." These are offered to us as indisputable truths. But we have also, on our own part, the universally known truth that Christianity is a religion of forbearance, forgiveness, charity, kindness, love, and of this there are in the life and teaching of Christ Himself scores of precepts and examples. Here, then, there would certainly seem to be divergent truths, between which we must choose.

May I give an instance of the danger of dwelling too much on the literal truth of any particular text? Not long since, a funeral-sermon—afterwards printed—was preached, in

an Episcopal church, on the following text, St. John xii. 24: "Verily, verily I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit." The application of this text, made by the preacher to the occasion, may be readily divined. It had so happened that, in the same city, a short time before, a sermon was published, in which the Roman Catholic Bishop had said "seed is sown in the ground, and left there to rot." Now, I think it may be safely said that seed committed to earth neither "dies" nor "rots." If it did, no crop would follow. The latent life, whose future form is already folded up within the seed, is quickened, and becomes the new plant. The rootlets, almost immediately thrust forth, show that nourishment is at once derived from the soil, on the quality and condition of which growth depends. But this beautiful and, in fact, divine process, for it is of divine origin, is better observed in the bean, which very speedily after planting, lifts itself up out of the earth by a stalk and rootlets, which it throws out, splits and divides into two lobes or leaves, which becomes green, and, lo! the bean itself, in its entirety, the living plant. There is certainly neither death nor rottenness here, nor in the new life of the bean derived from either. The parable of the Sower, it is submitted, distinctly shows that it is upon the nature of the ground upon which the seed falls that its growth depends, and not upon its own death and corruption, St. Matthew xiii. 5, 6, 8. Death and future life are great mysteries. We shall not penetrate further into them by a misapplication of the "truths" of Divine Creation. D. F.

DEAD IN THE DESERT.

[Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, killed in action in Egypt, Jan. 17, 1885.]

"CLOSE up in front, and steady, lads!" old Stewart cries, "They're here";
And distant Cheops echoes back our soldiers' answering cheer;
One moment's pause—a year it seems—and swift the Arab horde
Pours forth its mingled tide of hate and spear and scythe-like sword;
As demons fight, so fight the children of the desert plain,
Their naked breasts defy our steel again and yet again:
But steady as the granite cliff that stems a raging sea
Above the van of battle looms our "Bayard"—Burnaby.

Broken! The square is pierced! But only for a moment though,
And shoulder-strap to shoulder-strap our brave lads meet the foe;
And on this day the Bedouin learns, in the Mehdi's shatter'd might,
With what a god-like majesty the island legions fight.
But, oh! the cost, the bitter cost! for ere the set of sun
The bravest heart of Alba's isle its earthly course has run,
And Britain weeps sad, bitter tears whilst flush'd with victory,
For on Metemma's blood-red sand lies noble Burnaby.

Avenged? Behold what hecatombs around the dead man lay;
(The royal paw is heaviest when the lion's brought to bay)
And as the shades of even fall upon this day of strife
That heap of slain exceedeth far the foes he slew in life.
And when a sneering alien tongue shall speak of him with scorn
Or hint at our decaying might, the child as yet unborn
Shall beard the dastard to his teeth, and tell exultingly
How like the Israelite in death was "Samson" Burnaby.

Intriguing Russia's prestige waned in far-off Persia's state
When England's lonely horseman stood at Khiva's guarded gate;
Aye! Bruin of the Northern Steppes, roll forth thy foetid breath:
Exult, since now that lion-heart is still'd for aye in Death,
And strut, and crow, thou Gallic Cock, beyond thy northern shore,
Perfidious Albion drapes her halls for one who is no more.
Vale! the last and brightest star of England's chivalry,
'Neath Orient's skies thou sleepest well, O gallant Burnaby!

HEREWARD K. COCKIN.

LEGENDS OF HUNGARIAN CASTLES.

It was in the reign of Mathias Carvinus that Trentsin Castle was in the possession of Stephen Zapolza, a powerful chief, who added much to the strength and magnificence of the noble pile. Like many other castles, however, placed on the summit of rocks, Trentsin paid dearly for the advantages of its situation, by having no supply of water but what was afforded by cisterns, evidently insufficient to enable a large garrison to support a long siege. To Zapolza this deficiency in his favourite castle was a source of deep disappointment, nor had any one been able to propose an effectual remedy for it.

Musing one day on this mortification, as he saw his new works nearly completed, he was roused by the announcement of his attendants that a Turkish merchant had arrived who wished to treat with him for the ransom of some prisoners whom he had captured in the last war, and brought home with him in slavery. As a soldier, alive to the courtesies of war, Zapolza at once expressed his willingness to take ransom for all such as still remained in his hands; "As for those I have given to my followers, they are no longer in my power, any more than the young girl whom my wife has chosen for her handmaid; for the former, you must treat with their present masters; for the latter, she is become such a favourite with her mistress, that I am sure no sum would ransom her." "But might I not see this maiden"; anxiously demanded the young Turk. The girl was sent for. "Omar!" "Fatime!" burst at the same moment from their lips as they rushed into each other's arms.

Fatime, it appeared, was the daughter of a Pascha, and the affianced bride of Omar, who lost her in the night when Zapolza had attacked the

Turkish camp, and her lover, disguised as a merchant, had undertaken this journey in search of her.

Enraged at the Turk's presumption, Zapolza ordered Fatime back to the Countess' apartments; and, deaf alike to the entreaties and high offers of the lover, positively refused to deprive his wife of an attendant she liked. In vain Omar supplicated. In vain he threw himself passionately at the feet of Zapolza and begged of him his mistress. At last angered at his perseverance, the haughty lord swore he might more easily obtain water from the rocks they stood on than compliance from him; "Try," said he in scorn, "and when the rock yields water to your prayers, I give up Fatime, but not till then?" "On your honour," exclaimed Omar, springing to his feet. "You give me Fatime if I obtain water from the rock." "If you do," said the Knight, astonished that the Turk should have understood him literally. "I pledge my Knightly word to release your mistress and all my prisoners ransom free."

What is impossible to youth and love! Omar, aided by the captive Turks, set to work, and long and patiently did they labour at the unyielding stone. Three wearisome years were passed, and they saw themselves apparently as far from success as at the commencement, when, almost exhausted with fatigue and despair, the joyful cry of "Water, water"; burst on their ears. The spring was found—Fatime was free.

The ruins of Csejta, a once strong castle, still remain on the summit of a hill which can be ascended only on one side; for, like many old Hungarian castles, Csejta is built on a limestone rock, forming an abrupt precipice on three sides. About the year 1610 this castle was the residence of Elizabeth Bathari, sister to the king of Poland and wife of a rich and powerful magnate. Like most ladies of the day, she was surrounded by a troop of young persons, generally the daughters of poor but noble parents, who lived in honourable servitude in return for which their education was cared for and their dowry secured. Elizabeth was of a severe and cruel disposition, and her handmaidens led no joyous life. Slight faults are said to have been punished by most merciless tortures. One day, as the lady of Csejta was adorning at her mirror those charms which that faithful monitor told her were fast waning, she gave way to her ungovernable temper, excited, perhaps, by the mirror's unwelcome hint, and struck her unoffending maid with such force in the face as to draw blood. As she washed from her hand the stain, she fancied that the part which the blood had touched grew whiter, softer, and, as it were, more young. Imbued with the dreams of the age, she believed that accident had revealed to her what so many philosophers had wasted years to discover—that in a maiden's blood she possessed the *elixir vitae*, the source of never-failing youth and beauty. Remorseless by nature, and now urged on by that worst of woman's weaknesses, vanity, no sooner did the thought flash across her brain than her resolution was taken; the life of her luckless handmaidens seemed as nought compared with the rich boon her murder promised to secure.

Elizabeth, however, was wary as she was cruel. At the foot of the rocks on which Csejta stands was a small cottage inhabited by two old women, and between the cellar of this cottage and the castle was a subterranean passage, known only to one or two persons, and never used but in times of danger. With the aid of these crones and her steward, the poor girl was led through the secret passage to the cottage, where the horrid deed was accomplished, and the body of the murderess washed in virgin's blood.

Not satisfied with the first essay, at different intervals, by the aid of these accomplices and the secret passage, no less than three hundred maidens were sacrificed at the shrine of vanity and superstition. Several years had been occupied in this pitiless slaughter, and no suspicion of the truth was excited, though the greatest amazement pervaded the country at the disappearance of so many persons.

At last, however, Elizabeth called into play against her two passions ever stronger than vanity or cunning—love and revenge became interested in the discovery of the mystery. Among the victims of Csejta was a beautiful maiden who was beloved by and betrothed to a young man of the neighbourhood. In despair at the loss of his mistress, he followed her traces with such perseverance, that, in spite of the hitherto successful caution of the murderess, he penetrated the bloody secrets of the castle, and, burning for revenge, flew to Presburg, boldly accused Elizabeth Bathari of murder before the Palatine, in open court, and demanded judgment against her.

So grave an accusation, so openly preferred against an individual of such high rank, demanded the most serious attention, and George Thurze, the then Palatine, undertook to investigate the affair in person. Proceeding immediately to Csejta, before the murderess or her accomplices had any idea of the accusation, he discovered the still warm body of a young girl whom they had been destroying as the Palatine approached, and had not time to dispose of before he apprehended them. The rank of Elizabeth mitigated her punishment to imprisonment for life, but her assistants were burned at the stake.—*Pagets' Hungary and Transylvania.*

It is stated that the collection of cattle at the great stock-breeding farms of Canada is among the most valuable in the world. It is made up of the very best blood of the bovine aristocracy of England. Not many years ago there were no pure bred herds in the country, except the small species of cow in the French part of lower Canada, which were brought in chiefly from Bretagne, and possess the milking characteristics of the Alderneys. To-day there are in Canada and the Canadian North-West many herds of the best English breeds, with a pure and unbroken record extending back many generations.—*Manchester (Eng.) Examiner.*

THE SCRAP BOOK.

MUSIC.

BRITISH COLUMBIA needs only to be opened up, put in direct communication with the east, and peopled with settlers of the right stamp to become one of the most important Provinces of the Dominion. Its being washed by the waves of the Pacific, and being the gateway of Canada to the East, makes it peculiarly valuable to the Dominion in a commercial sense.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE personal friends of the late Prohibition candidate must be sorely tried in their minds during these days. Mr. St. John has spent most of his time since the election in making denials, and calling Heaven to witness that he did not "sell out" in the National canvass; and yet his enemies still pursue him as if they believed him guilty, and, moreover, could prove it.—*New York Tribune*.

WERE all our colleges grouped round one Provincial University, with its teaching staff, we are confident that there would be no danger of injurious centralization, and there would be immense gain of power and efficiency in our system. We have now the prospect of making our university system second to none on the continent. May that prospect be realized.—*Toronto World*.

THE fact is that the English language owes its richness in words, its delicate shades of meaning, and turns of expression, to its highly composite nature. We cannot spare the Latin, the Greek, the Saxon, or any other component part. Each has its use and beauty, and all together make the English tongue matchless in power, and its literature the great literature of modern life.—*Springfield Republican*.

CONSIDERABLE interest was aroused in Toronto by the exhibition of a quantity of first-class beef sent from Portage la Prairie. It has not been long since Manitobans were under the necessity of importing beef for table use from Ontario. That the traffic should so soon begin to turn the other way is but another indication of what may be expected when this western land shall have had time for the full development of its varied resources.—*Moose Jaw News*.

THE first telegraphic message has been sent from Winnipeg to Montreal entirely through Canadian territory. Thus the great link between Old and New Canada has been established; and that of railroad communication will only be a few months later. A few months more and every Province of this Dominion can be reached from Ottawa in a much shorter period than by travelling through American territory as hitherto has been the case.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

WHAT must be the reflection on the character of the people of Maine when the facts are fully considered. If whisky drinking be as common as they admit, hypocrisy, perjury, and contempt for law must be unpunished crimes of hourly occurrence. A deterioration of the morals of the people is thus demonstrated to be the result of what we believe to be one of the most earnest and conscientious efforts ever made to overcome an acknowledged and debasing evil.—*Ottawa Sun*.

AS it was with the ancient Babylons it will soon be with the modern Babylons. Provision must be made for efficient sepulture and the preservation of dead bodies after the manner of the Egyptians, for cremation, or for such deportation away from the habitations of the living as may consist with the safety of life in cities. In all the larger cities of the world the question of the proper disposal of dead bodies is rapidly becoming more a matter of sanitation than sentiment.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE Americans have, in effect, expressed their willingness to abolish the customs line which now extends across the continent, hampering trade and embarrassing the people. It only remains for Canada to fall in with the proposition. If the people were left to themselves they would do so to-morrow; and the Dominion would enter, as a consequence, upon a period of prosperity such as has not been dreamed of heretofore. But the politicians and monopolists are in league against it; therefore delay is inevitable.—*Manitoba Free Press*.

WE believe that such a modification of our trade relations as may be mutually advantageous can be made without much difficulty. Canada has certain things to sell which America wants to buy. And America has certain things to sell which Canada wants to buy. Why should they not be permitted to buy and sell to each other without having customs taxes imposed on the commodities exchanged? Reciprocity simply means relief from taxation on trade, the breaking down of artificial barriers which hamper and obstruct commercial intercourse.—*Halifax (N. S.) Chronicle*.

AN American Insurance Company doing business in Canada is allowed to deposit Canadian or any other securities just as it is most convenient to the company. But a Canadian Company seeking to do business in an American State is compelled to deposit United States securities. Now, as the price of United States securities is so high as to yield very small interest, it is evident that the Canadian Company doing business in the States is put to a loss which the American Company doing business in Canada is not called upon to suffer. The companies should be on the same footing in each country.—*Globe*.

It would seem that the Imperial Federation League in London is making some progress—on paper at least. Sir John Macdonald is reported in the League papers to have declared "that when intelligence arrived in Canada that a meeting had taken place composed of so many men of influence and standing in favour of this object, it gave the greatest gratification to all the people of the Dominion." Is this a fact? What do people know about it? Is New Brunswick to be taken into this Federation without the consent of her people? Hon. J. X. Merriman said "it was desirable that colonists should know more fully what was proposed?" We should think so.—*St. John (N. B.) Globe*.

A WRITER in the *New York Sun* has some remarks on what he calls "The absurdly so-called classical school." He is alluding to Sonata form, but why it should be absurd to call it a classical form it would be hard to say. The term "classical" as applied to music is an elastic one, and probably few people stop to think exactly what they really mean when they use it. A classical composer is one who ranks so high among creative musicians that his works become classics independently of their form. Chopin, for instance, must be placed among classical composers, although very little of his work is written in recognized classic forms. He is best known by his Valses, Mazurkas, and Polonaises, all of them dance forms, and mostly derived from the national music of his own country. The Ballade even was hardly classical until he made it so; and yet, Chopin's music is broadly known as classical, although the worst of his Valses is inferior to the best of Strauss and Gungl, who are certainly not classics. On the other hand, the Sonata is distinctly a classical form; and yet there are many Sonatas in existence to which the worst trash of Sidney Smith is superior, but the writers of these wooden imitations of a beautiful form may lay claim, in a way, to the proud distinction of having written classical music. Thus, the form may exalt the composer or the composer the form. These classic forms, too, are themselves elastic, or rather progressive. Sonata form, if such a thing can now be said to exist at all, is a very different thing from the original Sonata form as used by Haydn and Mozart and developed by Beethoven. The latter, in his later works, shows but little trace of the prim form with its two well-defined, often trifling, subjects joined together by bold passages, not yet elevated to the dignity of episodes, in which the early writers worked. Yet, throughout all its changes and developments, this form must always be called classical, inasmuch as it is the highest in existence, has in itself boundless creative possibilities, and has been used by the greatest masters. It is therefore not absurd to call this form classical.

The object of the writer quoted is to point out the uselessness of the repeat in the first part of a Sonata before proceeding to the "Free Fantasia," and his objection is a reasonable one. When Sonatas consisted simply of two subjects joined together by a florid modulation—"the clatter of dishes," as Wagner says, "between the courses of a lordly banquet"—the whole part was so short as to need repetition to give it importance; but in Beethoven's Sonatas, especially his later ones, the working out is so elaborate, and the first part itself sometimes so long, that a repetition only wearies. In point of fact, as the writer points out, these repeats are frequently ignored by performers of Sonatas and conductors of orchestral works. The article concludes with the assertion that in the present day we like our music served up crisp and concise. This is hardly the case, for the tendency of modern composers is in the direction of diffuseness rather than conciseness. At this age of the world nothing is new under the sun, and fresh musical themes are difficult, perhaps impossible, to invent, therefore composers have to depend for novelty on their treatment of subjects, and, as the shortest melody is usually the most susceptible of working out, the subjects now used by composers are less interesting than those of the early writers, but are worked in a more abstruse manner. The wonderful resources of modern harmony are brought into play, exquisite changes are wrought in the original theme, and the movement is protracted until all has been said that could possibly be said. For these reasons modern music by reason of its apparent shapelessness requires the composer to be more than ever before a master of form, and, in second-rate men gives great encouragement to "manufactured music," the multiplication of mere notes (as in Bargiel's music) for their own sake—Wagnerian music, as it is called by those who do not know Wagner, with his exquisite melody, and his clear well-defined thought.

Two bicentenaries will be celebrated by the musical world this year, those of the birth of Handel and Bach. The former will be signalized in England by the performance by the Sacred Harmonic Society of "Belshazzar," on the 27th February. This will be a noteworthy concert, as this is one of Handel's rarely performed works. The Handel Festival, too, will be given this year instead of next year, when it would have come in its ordinary triennial course. "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" will presumably be given on the first and last days as usual, and the selection given on the second day will probably include some of the master's less known works. The Bach bicentenary will be celebrated with a performance by the Bach Choir, under Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, of the Great Mass in B minor. The concert will be given in the Albert Hall, and the chorus increased to six hundred voices for the occasion.

THE first concert for this season of the Ottawa Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, took place on Wednesday, 21st January, and was a great success both as to the performance and the number of the audience. The programme comprised "The May Queen," by W. Sterndale Bennett; Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, "Slumber On;" new part song by Oliver King; "Humpty Dumpty," by Caldecott; Violin Concerto by Godard, performed with great effect by Mr. F. Boucher; Andante and last movement from the D minor Trio of Mendelssohn, played by Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison, Messrs. C. Reichling and R. Brewer; and a song, by Mattei which should have been sung by Mrs. C. H. Beddoe, but, this lady being indisposed, "Adelaide," by Beethoven, was sung by Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison in its place. The Ottawa Philharmonic is now in its fifth year, and has performed with great success Handel's "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" (twice with symphony complete), Spohr's "God Thou art Great," Barnett's "Ancient Mariner" (by the way, why has this fine Cantata never been heard in Canada outside Ottawa?), Van Bree's "St. Cecilia's Day," and portion of the "Creation," "Elijah," and Gounod's "Messe Solennelle."

THE PERIODICALS.

APART from the ordinary attractions of the *Century*, the February number possesses a special interest for Canadians in W. George Beers' charmingly-written and beautifully-illustrated paper on "Canada as a Winter Resort." Creditable as it is, however, as a literary production, Mr. Beers' contribution possesses more of picturesqueness than of accuracy. For instance, a graphic description is given of an eight days' snow blockade between Brandon and Winnipeg two years ago which entirely escaped the notice of persons then resident in that region. And the distance, by the way, between the two places is not 180 but about 135 miles. The frontispiece to the number is a magnificent specimen of wood-cutting by Henry Velten—"The Head of a Man." Edmund C. Stedman's article on Oliver Wendell Holmes at once commends itself as an intelligent and dispassionate estimate of the writer and his work. Mark Twain's "Royalty on the Mississippi" is a curious contribution to humorous character-painting, and the illustrations are of scarcely less interest. The pictures accompanying "A Florentine Mosaic," particularly "A Street in Florence" and the Ponte Vecchio are as true to their originals as they are artistic in finish. The "war article" of the month is "The Battle of Shiloh," viewed from both standpoints, and, like preceding ones of the series, with a profusion of cuts. The fiction department is very strong. Mr. James gives the opening chapters of "The Bostonians," "The Knight of the Black Forest" is concluded, and Mr. Howells advances "The Rise of Silas Lapham" by an exciting instalment.

CANADA—or a Canadian sport—also occupies a place on the contents-list of *Outing*. John C. Martin gives a vivid account of a snow-shoeing experience in Canada. First place is given to a travel paper on "The Mount Blanc of our Switzerland"—*anglicè*, Mount Tacoma in the Pacific North-West—in which the enthusiastic writer relates his attempt to scale the hoary-headed mountain giant. "Out-door Life in Louisiana" carries one's thoughts to the New Orleans exhibition fizzle. Canoeists will read with gusto R. C. Attwood's "Down the Merrimac." The instructions "How to Construct a Model Yacht" will bring joy to many a youthful heart, and 'cyclists will enter with special pleasure into an account of a "run" from New York to Boston. "The Luck of Canadarajo Camp," "His Majesty's Ultimatum," and a third contribution to the "Tangle-Leaf Papers" provide capital story-telling, whilst in the editorial departments are found notes on important out-door sport and much useful information.

WINTER sports in Canada, with particular reference to those which form the principal attractions at the Montreal Carnival, occupy a prominent place in *St. Nicholas*. George A. Buffum treats the subject under the caption "Ralph's Winter Carnival." The opening chapters of a serial by E. P. Roe, a further instalment of "Davy and the Goblin," a novelette entitled "Tyrant Tacy," three chapters of "His One Fault," and the conclusion of Mr. Lockton's "Personally Conducted" are the leading features of the fiction department. A royal road to the attainment to history is presented in "English Kings in a Nutshell." "Among the Lawmakers" and "Stories of Art and Artists" are more solid papers which we may hope will be none the less welcome to the young folk. Many other interesting and instructive topics are skilfully treated, and the whole is made additionally attractive by some fifty first-class illustrations.

ALTHOUGH it is only a passing reference, the *Magazine of American History* also touches upon a Canadian topic, "Benedict Arnold's March through Maine to Canada." The contribution which will probably prove of most general interest, however, is Rev. Dr. Vermilye's account of the "Early New York Post Office," which is admirably illustrated. A valuable paper on George H. M. Johnson follows, a portrait of the great Mohawk chief serving as frontispiece to the number. "Early Virginia Claims in Pennsylvania" are pleasantly discussed by T. J. Chapman, A.M., and fresh evidences of the character of Andrew Jackson are supplied by the Hon. Charles Gagarre. Prof. Wilson has a paper entitled "Andre's Landing Place at Havershaw," the original map which accompanies it considerably assisting to a comprehension of the question. "Minor Topics," "Original Documents," "Political Americanisms," and the literary notices combine to perfect a very attractive number.

IN *Lippincott's Magazine* is an article entitled "Steerage to Liverpool and Return," which is almost calculated to make that class of travel more popular with the hearty and the studious man than the luxurious state-room. Certainly the writer, Thomas Wharton, who went out by the *Oregon* and came back by the *Alaska*, seems so have had "a good time," though to make a complete picture he should have tried the smaller vessels of less prominent lines—if he wished to show what the average "steerage" is. David Bennet King tells all about the recently-passed English Reform Bill—as far as he understands it. An account of the "Prussian Civil Service" is given, followed by a curious paper on "Cats and Poets." The modern infant is written about in a helpless fashion by Grace H. Pierce, who would have won our sympathies more had she protested against the parental supineness which is bringing up a race of impertinent precocities. There is, of course, fiction and poetry, and the ever-welcome "Monthly Gossip."

THE *Fortnightly Review* (Messrs. Leonard Scott's Reprint) is more varied than usual i not more interesting. The editor opens with a paper on "The Revolution in 1884," the trend of which is that the English legislative future will have a socialistic tinge. Principal Tullock has a paper on "Coleridge as a Spiritual Thinker." Next place is occupied by a discussion of the probable effects of "Re-distribution" in England, in which it is shown that the present and future advantages are all on the side of Liberalism. Baron Ferdinand Rothschild writes in a sanguine tone of the expansion of art, and Mr. Williamson speaks cheerfully of the prospects of British commerce and agriculture, thoroughly exposing the absurdity of the "fair trade" cry. E. B. de Foublanque makes short work of Mlle. Bauer's pretensions to be regarded as a victim of King Leopold. Mr. Burnand's view of the stage as a profession cannot be called encouraging, nor is Valentine's Chirol's estimate of the situation in Persia reassuring to the peace of Europe. The editor's *resume* of English and Foreign affairs is very valuable if not optimistic.

THE *Eclectic* and the *Library* magazines contain *la crème de la crème* of the leading reviews. The former has seventeen selections from eleven English magazines and reviews, on important topics of the day, as well as a mass of literary criticism. The latter contains twenty papers by as many different pens on matters that occupy the present attention of the greatest thinkers. Both magazines are well printed in clear type upon good paper, and each, moreover, is a marvel of cheapness.

At a time when Spain has been brought prominently before the eyes of the world by the recent earthquakes which have taken place there, Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh, have published a volume from the pen of Mr. John Lomas, entitled "Sketches in Spain from Nature, Art and Life," which will be read with more than ordinary interest. The chief merit of the book is that it is thoroughly impartial, and enables every reader to form an unprejudiced opinion.

BOOK NOTICES.

RAMONA. By Helen Jackson (H.H.) Boston: Roberts Brothers. Toronto: Messrs. Hart and Company.

Mrs. Jackson is evidently quite familiar with the case of the American Indian, sympathizes with the fast-fading race, and feels strongly about the many wrongs which have been put upon it. In her novel, "Ramona," this is made apparent, and she makes use of the unfortunate history of the old Mexican families of California in weaving the most interesting story of her heroine, a beautiful half-breed who married the semi-civilized son of an Indian chief. Unexampled hardships, cruelties, and injustices drove the hero to insanity and death—these incidents forming the movement of a most exciting novel, which, besides, conveys a large amount of information as to the ruthless wresting of Indian lands from their aboriginal possessors. "Ramona" has well deserved the great favour with which it has been received by our American cousins.

WITHIN THE SHADOW. By Dorothy Holroyd. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company.

Cecil Chester, the heroine of this story, is a young girl who has been tenderly and carefully nurtured, and whose unusually fine natural gifts have been developed by judicious culture. The death of both her parents leaves her suddenly alone in the world, friendless and poor. Disdaining assistance, she enters the home of a wealthy widow as companion, and whilst in that position is wrongfully accused of a crime for which she is arrested and tried. The working out of this simple plot shows great ability. Of course all ends well, but the *denouement*—indeed the whole story—is most effective, and the book—which is one of the well-known "V. I. F." series, is bound to become popular.

IOARIA. A Chapter in the History of Communism. By Albert Shaw, Ph.D. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Hart and Company.

So much has been written and said of Communism in the abstract that one is prone to turn away with petulance from any further discussion of the subject. But Mr. Shaw does not theorise, nor has he a pet scheme for a millennium. He gives a most interesting and romantic account of Etienne Cabet's attempt to establish a society in America on Communistic principles—an attempt which was considerably discounted by the revolution of 1848. The enthusiastic manner in which Cabet's project was taken up by thousands of Frenchmen when first mooted made him sanguine of success, although Communism is a plant which has not thriven on American soil. A number of Cabet's followers actually came to America and attempted to set up a community founded upon his principles; but they soon split into two camps, one of which continued in St. Louis up to the War; the other section settled in Iowa, and eventually threw off a discontented division into California. Mr. Shaw has made himself thoroughly conversant with the history of this experiment, and has given the world the benefit of his experience and his reading.

THE EDWIN ARNOLD BIRTHDAY-BOOK. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop and Company.

A dainty little volume, compiled from the works of Edwin Arnold, with new and additional poems written expressly therefor, edited by Katherine Lillian Arnold and Constance Arnold, his daughters. To which is added a *fac-simile* of Mr. Arnold's handwriting in the form of a poem addressed to "The Year." An "Index of Names" is also appended. Moreover, each day, besides having a poetic sentiment by the author of "The Light of Asia," has opposite to the blank left for subscribers the name of some distinguished person born on a corresponding date of the month. Of the matter written specially for the book, there are twelve original poems by Mr. Arnold—one for each month of the year.

EVERY-DAY LIFE AND EVERY-DAY MORALS. By George Leonard Chaney. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Toronto: Hart and Company.

There is nothing commonplace about these essays—for Mr. Chaney's book is really a collection of essays upon the relation of art to morals, which had their origin in an agitation about some publicly-exposed pictures that were considered by several excellent people to be more injurious to the people's morals than helpful to their taste. The matter is discussed from a sensible and high standpoint which will commend itself to many readers. "What we see depends upon what we are," truly says Mr. Chaney: that is the key to the position taken in his delightful papers.

THE BOOK-LOVER'S ROSARY. New York: John B. Alden.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. An Appeal to Public Opinion. By Philo Veritas. With Map. Montreal: William Drysdale and Company.

STORIES FOR HOME-FOLKS, YOUNG AND OLD. By Grace Greenwood. New York: John B. Alden.

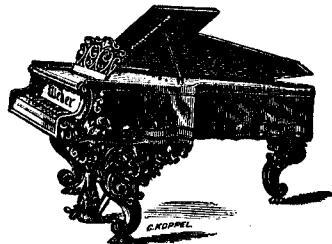
ENGAGED COUPLES.

If an engaged couple move in the same set, they can meet frequently at the houses of mutual friends; they are sent in to dinner together when dining out; they may dance with each other as often as they please at a ball or dance; they may sit out, when not dancing, in tea rooms and conservatories; but in doing this they render themselves very conspicuous, and this is precisely what many mothers are most anxious to avoid for their daughters, and they would rather be over-prudent than run the gauntlet of general criticism. The position of an engaged couple is rather a difficult one, and it is not always easy to steer clear of extremes. If they are absorbed in each other, they lay themselves open to facetious remarks from their acquaintances, and this is the thorn in the rose to most men. When, however, an engaged couple are reserved towards each other in society, and rather shy of being seen together lest they should provoke comment, society at once discovers that the attachment is luke-warm on one side, and doubts much if the engagement will last. The safest course for engaged couples to take is to go as little into society as possible during their engagement, and to make the engagement itself as brief as circumstances will permit. If from various causes it must of necessity be a long one, the only alternative for an engaged couple is to render themselves as little conspicuous in general society as a mutual understanding will permit.—*The Queen*.

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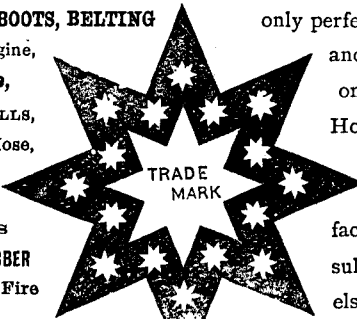
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From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of uherole, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomoea, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

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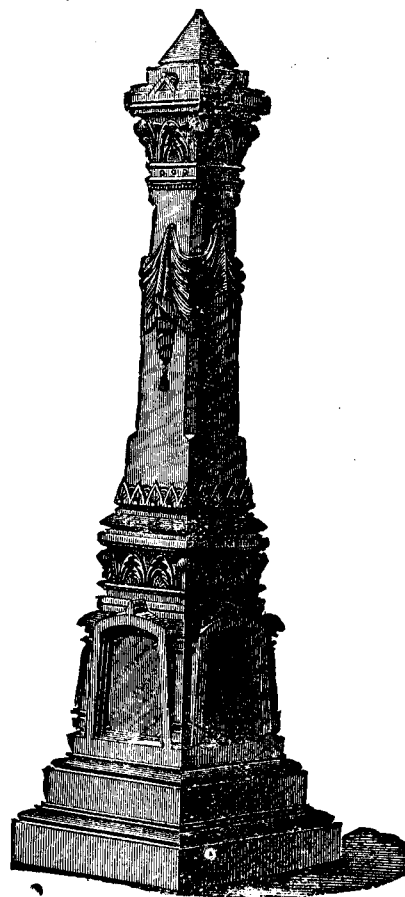
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