

purpose. Both are admirable vocalists, and their cultured style enables them to interpret every form of song that the refined amateur cares to listen to. Hence the comprehensiveness of the programme and genuine 'artistic merit' of the two recitals just given at the pretty little hall in Picadilly."

On the following evening an entertainment of no less interest will take place at the Pavilion at which Miss Emma Juch will appear. This lady is already so deservedly popular in Toronto that she needs no introduction. Her performances here in both opera and concert have done that for her. Miss Aus der Ohe is also well liked here, having been the solo pianist at a concert of the Vocal Society last year, and having won golden opinions on that occasion. The name of Jules Perotti is a new one in Toronto, but this gentleman will be found one of the strongest attractions of this fine company. He recently made a wonderful success at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in *Tramontana*, contributing therein largely to the popularity of the movement in that city to substitute other modern works for the Wagner régime, which has governed that opera house for four years. He is looked upon as the tenor upon whose shoulders the mantle of the great Wachtel has fallen. The other members of the company are Mr. Victor Herbert, violoncellist and musical director; Mme. Therese Herbert-Foerster, dramatic prima-donna soprano; Miss Helene Von Doenhoff, prima-donna contralto; Mr. William Lavin, tenor; and Signor Clemente Bologna, basso.

On Thursday evening Mr. Torrington's orchestra will give its second concert this season. A most pleasing programme has been arranged. Orchestral pieces will, of course, form the principal part of the programme, with a novelty in the shape of a brass quartette. Mr. Ludwig Corel, the well-known violoncellist, will play, and vocal selections will be given by Mrs. Agnes Thomson and Mr. E. W. Schuch.

VERDI's *Othello* will follow Henry Irving at the Lyceum Theatre, London, under the direction of Signor Faccio, the famous manager of La Scala, Milan, the orchestra and chorus belonging to that celebrated opera house also coming over.

COLONEL MAPLESON is trying to get Her Majesty's Theatre for a season of opera, his old indomitable perseverance not yet having deserted him.

THE Monroe doctrine does not always work. A Miss Kinharvie, who recently made her debut in London in *Young Mrs. Winthrop*, not having made a striking success, is now called a Canadian by the American papers, after having been claimed as an American previous to her presumed *fiasco*. It is the old story over again, just as Hannan became a Canadian after his failure on the Paramatta.

MISS MARY ANDERSON has had to cancel all her dates, owing to a severe illness. She is now slowly recovering, her convalescence being somewhat retarded by absurd accusations made against her by a Miss Cecil, a young woman who is a disappointed aspirant for the stage, and who is now supposed to be suffering from mania.

B NATURAL.

NOTES.

MRS. LANGTRY is restored to health and resumed her engagement at New York on Monday evening.

MRS. FLORENCE was reported as intending to give up the stage; but her thirty-six years of experience have not yet discouraged her, and she means to die in harness.

PEOPLE often complain, and justly too, of the size and character of the theatre orchestras in Toronto, yet they are about as good and as large as those in New York, where the following figures obtain: Academy of Music, 13; Grand Opera House, 12; Daly's, 12; Fifth Avenue, 13; Star, 12; Wallack's, 13; Niblo's, 9; increased two or three extra when a spectacular piece is produced, and this theatre, with its reputation and its seating capacity is second to none in London or New York; this number includes the leader, or what is oftener termed the conductor. In London things are different, as witness: Lyceum (Irving's), 47; Opera Comique, 27; Drury Lane, 52; Covent Garden, 60 (Hengler's Circus located there at the present time); Avenue Theatre, 27; Princess', 16; Adelphi, 16; Alhambra, 48; Empire, 60 (the last two being concert halls, or what we term variety shows); the Crystal Palace Orchestra numbers forty employed all the year round and augmented to 100 every Saturday.

FANNY DAVENPORT used to weigh "215 pounds." By a judicious system of banting she has reduced her weight to 168 pounds.

JOSEFFY and Rosenthal played together with great success in New York on Saturday evening.

THE author of "En Revenant de la Revue," otherwise the Boulanger March, M. Paulus Bordelais, recently gave a fine supper in Paris in honour of his fortune reaching 1,000,000 francs.

THE Board of Directors of the Toronto Conservatory of Music—the institution over which in his capacity of Musical Director Mr. Edward Fisher presides—have entered into an engagement with the Y.M.C.A. to erect a large and handsome pipe organ in Association Hall. The Conservatory will thus have an instrument equal in capacity to such organs as the students may afterwards be called upon to use in Church and Concert engagements. All the disadvantages arising from having taken lessons and practised on an inferior instrument, and in a small hall will thus be obviated—while advantages of a very material kind will be gained by study on a large organ in an audi-

torium equal in its capacity to that of the average Church. Association Hall—already of most attractive appearance—will of course be vastly improved in every respect by the addition of the organ. As a means for public recitals—otherwise not to be secured in Toronto—it will attract organists of distinction to visit the city, while as an auxiliary to the Conservatory it will be invaluable. On the one hand the Y.M.C.A. is to be commended for meeting a movement which, practically, gives to Toronto what has long been wanted—a public organ—while on the other hand the Toronto Conservatory of Music is to be admired and congratulated on the spirit of enterprise so abundantly made manifest in this connection.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A HISTORY OF FRENCH PAINTING from its Earliest to its Latest Practice, including an account of the French Academy of Painting, its Salons, Schools of Instruction, and Regulations. By C. H. Stranahan. With reproductions of sixteen representative paintings. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

This comprehensive and excellent work should be in the hands of all students of Art. The authoress says in the preface: "The book is designed to meet the need often expressed in the increasing interest in French Art of something more than a line or less extended than a volume for each artist." The book fully carries this design out, and is probably the first work giving a complete *resumé* of French Art up to the present time. It is carried up to the end at least of last year (1888), and could hardly have been more complete. An excellent and extended list of authorities is given which is valuable in itself, and it contains a complete index of names at the end of the work. It is illustrated by reproductions of sixteen representative paintings by the heliotype process, and the printing, paper and binding are the best of their kind.

THE *Studio* for February and March contains excellent papers on interesting art matters, among them, "Mary Magdalene at the House of Simon the Pharisee," and the "Rembrandt Portraits" (lately purchased by Henry O. Havemeyer), with notices of exhibitions and other articles of interest. The illustrations are *fac-similes* of the Havemeyer "Rembrandts," a pen-and-ink drawing by the late Dante Rossetti, "An American Panther and her Cubs," by a most promising young sculptor, Edward Kemeys, and numerous others, both in and out of the text, all good of their kind.

THE *Political Science Quarterly* for March is unusually valuable for its contents, which include two articles by distinguished foreign publicists. One of them is on "The Crisis in France," by A. Gauvin, of Paris, and the other on "Income and Property Taxes," by Professor Gustav Cohn, of Göttingen. M. Gauvin is evidently at heart a Monarchist, and his desire is to see the Duc d'Aumale recalled to offset the fictitious popularity of Gen. Boulanger, whom he regards as a charlatan. His desire has been granted since he wrote the article, and affairs have taken such a visible turn for the better that his pessimistic tone seems quite out of harmony with the facts of the case. In truth, the crisis in France is not a whit more serious than a dozen similar crises through which she has passed since 1870. The republic has weathered too many severe storms to be overturned now by a Boulangist *coup d'état*, and the Duc d'Aumale is too sensible and patriotic to attempt one. Professor Cohn's essay on taxation is a valuable contribution to the literature of one of the most important and difficult subjects in the whole field of the science of politics and the art of government. It gives the actual experience of a state—the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland—in the matter of taxes on property and income, and also in the matter of direct and indirect taxes. As it is impossible to find out, apart from experience, the best system of taxation, the treatment of the subject by Professor Cohn is precisely the kind of treatment that will, on the comparative method, lead eventually to a satisfactory conclusion, if one is at all possible. Passing over Mr. Arnold-Forster's article on "Irish Secession," which is nothing more than a Liberal Unionist diatribe against the Parnell movement, and over Mr. Osgood's exposition of "Scientific Anarchism," which is interesting and fairly accurate, we find two excellent articles on matters connected with the United States, one on "The Ballot in New York," in which a preference is expressed for the form of ballot voting which we have in Canada; and the other on "Bryce's American Commonwealth," in which Mr. Woodrow Wilson gives his estimate of that great work. There can be no question of Mr. Wilson's competency to express an opinion, for several years ago, whilst still a Johns Hopkins post-graduate student, he produced a valuable monograph on a part of Mr. Bryce's field, entitled "A Study of Congressional Government." As might be expected, he rates *The American Commonwealth* very highly, but thinks it defective from a historical point of view. Probably its author would admit the truth of this criticism, and would reply that it was not possible to do full justice to all sides of a large subject in a single treatise. The reviews of new publications are more than usually varied and instructive. One of them deals briefly with Professor Ashley's "English Economic History," another with the report of last year's committee of the Canadian House of Commons on "Trade Combines," and a third with Kingsford's *History of Canada*.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will devote the remainder of his life to travel and reading. He says that his literary work is all done.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON describes a remarkable duel scene in the April instalment of "The Master of Ballantrae,"—his serial in *Scribner's* which grows intensely interesting.

THE New York *Globe* has just completed its second volume, and the first year of its existence. It is always a welcome visitor to our table; and we wish it a very prosperous future.

It is pleasing to learn from the *Pall Mall Budget* that the word "cussedness," which has generally been considered American slang, is an English classic, having been used in the Coventry plays.

THE popular interest that is felt just now in French fiction will doubtless attract attention to the new edition of the Erckmann-Chatrian historical romances, which the Scribners have in preparation for early publication.

FOR the advantage of collectors, a correspondent sends the *Athenæum* a warning that an extensive fabrication of autograph letters of Scott, Carlyle, and Thackeray, as well as of Scottish historical documents, seems to be going on at or near Edinburgh.

THE May *Lippincott's* will contain a novel by Mrs. E. W. Latimer, entitled "The Wrong Man." Mrs. Latimer's *Salvage*, and *The Princess Amelie*, met with great success in the famous "No Name" series. This is the first novel to which she has prefixed her name.

"THE Real George Washington," in the April *Cosmopolitan*, is represented as an Indian type of physique, weighing 210 pounds, with large, bony hands and feet, wearing number eleven shoes, and having weak lungs and voice, but a wonderful strength of arm and limb.

LONGMANS, GREEN & Co., have in preparation a volume of some of the essays Andrew Lang has been contributing to the London *Daily News* under the title of "Lost Leaders." Among the subjects treated are "Thackeray's Drawings," the "Art of Dining," "Phiz," "Amateur Authors," and the "Lending of Books."

REV. J. W. HARDY, author of *How to be Happy Though Married*, is a military chaplain; tall, with a ruddy, bronzed complexion, and a Rabbinical beard. In conversation he is as a rule chary of his good things, which he reserves for his books, but a slightly drawling utterance and a thickening of brogue are effectively used on occasion to enhance his gift of dry humour. Contrary to a very widely spread suspicion, he is a married man.

WE are in receipt of the initial number of a new eclectic French monthly, *La Revue Française*. The *Revue* will furnish readers and students of French with the select works of the best French authors, annotated where necessary, and with essays on the study of the French language and literature by competent teachers and writers. The selections will mostly be drawn from contemporary French periodical literature, though every period in the life of literary France will be represented. The departments will embrace a *Chronique Parisienne*, and a *Revue Bibliographique*. Future numbers will be illustrated. The subscription is \$4 a year. The publication office is at 39 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

"Who is H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N.Y., whose Safe Remedies, especially Warner's Safe Cure, have attained such success and celebrity at home and abroad?"

Hon. H. H. Warner, then, is a leading and honoured resident of Rochester, not only, but a prominent and influential citizen of the United States. On several occasions chosen by his party as a National delegate to nominate a President of the Republic, he has been a member of the Republican State Committee and of its Executive Committee. He is a member of the American Institution for the Advancement of Science; President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; a successful and upright business man. He has given away fortunes in charities. The celebrated and costly Warner Observatory of Rochester was conceived, endowed, and is maintained by him. His munificent prizes for the discovery of comets have been at once the wonder and delight of the scientific world.

The yellow fever scourge in the South, the Ohio floods, the fire disasters of Rochester and other cities awakened his profoundest sympathies, and in each instance his check for from \$500 to \$5,000 swelled the several relief funds. Where other wealthy men give tens and hundreds, he gives hundreds and thousands.

The world has need of more such men.

An incident led him into the manufacture of medicine. Seized some twelve years ago with what the ablest physicians termed fatal kidney disease, he was miraculously restored to health by what is now known as Warner's Safe Cure. At once he resolved to make known the merits of so potent a remedy, and the consequence is that to-day he has immense laboratories and warehouses in the United States, Canada, England, Germany, Austria, Australia and Burmah. Sales of his Safe Remedies are enormous, and their power over disease simply marvellous.

The merit of a production is in exact keeping with the character of its producer. An honest and reliable man himself, Mr. Warner makes honest and reliable medicines—a fact abundantly attested by their phenomenal efficacy and popularity.