CANADIAN AND LITERARY NOTES.

We will this week occupy the allotted space with the translation of an article in Le Canadien, furnished us by J. M. LeMoine, F. R. S. C., of Quebec. It is of interest as giving the French-Canadian voice and view respecting things national and literary.

Mherefore?

An important fact which the impartial observer will not be slow to recognize, but which seems to me to be ignored, is that our French Canadian litterateurs have for some years allowed themselves to be outstripped by their brothers of English descent, of whom the major part are today known and appreciated as writers of merit by the literary and critical press of the United States.

States.

It greatly concerns us to study the causes of this—for they are many—and the means we ought to take to make ourselves better known to the thoughtful people of the neighboring republic. I shall today canvass only the principal causes; and if I take up again a pen laid aside for so many years, it is for the purpose of delending the beautiful language of Racine and the French-Canadians. to which I belong by birth, against the attacks of foreigners, both European and American, who do not cease insulting us, in the chair of the professor, the press, and the political arena; it is also to recall our literary people to the recognition of what they owe both to the traditions of our glorious past, and to the memory of tamous writers who have preceded them.

I hope none will take offense at these words of explanation.

The principal reason why our literature remains in the background, is doubtless the gradual development of European emigration, and consequently the general expansion of the English language. That is scarcely to be wondered at, since we are a British colony. But at the time of the Cession—not conquest, as certain Emegres pretent—the French colony obtained certain rights, of which the most important was the preservation of their language which, next to their religion, was their most precious possession.

And today their descendants cling to it It greatly concerns us to study the causes of this—for they are

which, next to their religion, was their most precious possession.

And today their descendants cling to it still, all the more that they behold themselves attacked from all sides.

But because they cannot endure to hear a language of whose beauty and richness they are ignorant, these emegres (I give them their proper title) imbued with a fanatical enthusiasm, seek by all possible means to depreciate both the language and the people in Canada who speak it.

They do not recognize in this people the descendants of the pioneers of Christian civilization in North America; they see only the fact that it has remained Catholic and French, always ready to defend its rights.

and Frence, aways
rights.

One of the principal means they took in
order to attain the end which they sought
was the press. Well chosen, we must admit. In the press, literary, political and
sectarian, they could attack us as they
pleased and without fear, well knowing that
our litterateurs and journalists would make
no rouly.

our litterateurs and journalists would make no reply.

And for good reason. The circulation of reviews and literary publications in English being limited to the clite of French Canadians, very few of our writers see them, and if by chance one of these articles should fall under their eyes, our literary men, content with a local or provincial fame, would never think of replying. Do you ask why? Well, aren't they resting on their laurels? On the other hand, the journalist, too much taken up with political polemics, often useless, sometimes personal journalist, too much taken up with political polemics, often useless, sometimes personal and insulting, has not time. Also, it is said, and justly, that the progress of our literature is obstructed by the daily press, which offers only a little or indeed almost no encouragement to young persons who wish to enter into the literary arena of discussion, criticism and controversy, and it is this political press, which is another cause which operates to prevent our men of letters from being known outside their own circle.

cause which operates to prevent our men of letters from being known outside their own circle.

Among the Canadian writers cited lately by an American journal I have been able to find only a single French name; that of J. M. Lemoine. And he was known to them chiefly through his English writings. Have we then none whose writings are worthy foreign readers?"

Are there not as many—nay, even more—artists and men of letters among us as there are in all the other provinces of Canada? Where are the Canadian writers of English who can compare with Frechette, Lemaye. Legendre and Donnelly in the field of poetry?

Compared with them I find the English-Canadian poets insipid. Then as historians have we not the Abbe Casqrain and Sulte? And Laure Conan our Eugenie de Guerine, and as Senealogist the Abbe Tanguay? And Bines, the incomparable Bines? The only critic we have among us, Canada has no pen equal to his. And Routher Lusignan, Ledieu, Beaugrand, Eventurel, Marchand Chouinard, Caouette, Chapman, Tache, Moriset and Chanveau? As orators, have we not a Chapleau, a Laurier, a Mercier?

And I say nothing of the dead, of those brave spirits to whom our literature owes its pe iods of highest attainment. Certainly it seems to me, that with so many names, some triends should be found among the writers and Collaboraters of the different American reviews.

But not one.

Eallowing the example of their English the time honored custom or a laugh at its expence.

Swallowed his Nickel.

Our little fellow, who having been sent to the store, returned, grasping his Adam's to the store, returned, grasping h

But not one.

Following the example of their English brethren they perhaps have never learned this which is still, today the language of

Before all things let us be Canadians!
Here is advice which, it tollowed by our litterateurs and journalists, will be certain to rehabilitate them as French-Canadians in the eyes of their English and American brothers

Before all things led us be Canadians:

In the wine is advice which, it believed to one to relative the in a strong which, it believes to their English and American the week of their English and English a

Good brother M-y, one of whose

ministerial endowments was a powerful camp meeting voice, tells the following story:

"When I was appointed to O——n, I found one name far down the list on the pastor's visiting book, against which was when the "Queer Stek?" When I came to know the man so characterized, I judged the pethet to be well applied. After I had become somewhat familiar with him, I haping land one day at his house, just at the dinner hour. He lived near the shore, and many always ready for my share. When we were seated at the table my host was proceeding with all alearity to dip in, quite regardless of preliminaries. His wile, much more thoughtful and devout, made piteous attempts to catch his eye, without speaking; and at last succeeded, so far as it to convey some notion of a blessing to be asked. Somewhat disconcerted, and, as I thought, a little nettled, he dropped the ladde auddenly into the dish, as it it had been hot, and muttered, not ill-naturedly: "Humph! I wouldn't be so much like the croses, to holler over a few clams?"

Process, to holler over a few clams?"

Proceeding while all advoit, be so much like the croses, to holler over a few clams? "Proceeding builders, and the solitops.

Our little fellow who had his Nickel.

Our little fellow who had had not had n

street car:

He was just in the middle of a lively attempt to pick up a bit of paper with his left hand twisted under his right leg, when the conductor came along for the fares. The small boy sat up suddenly, and at once began to gasp and choke in a manner really alarming. The conductor looked at him as it he expected him to go into a fit. Instead of that, however, the little fellow recovered himself a little, and stammered out: "You'll have to charge my fare to my father, mister, please. I've swallowed my nickel."

Poor boy! It is not the first time something got into the wrong box. P. F.

Following the example of their English brethren they perhaps have never learned this which is still, today the language of diplomacy in Europe.

And we ought not to reproach them, it is our own fault.

A third cause is the apathy which one sees among our youth. Not that they do not read. It is rather a lack of interest, a nonchalance, and know not what, which leads them to prefer pleasure, or to engage in politics, rather than devote themselves to intellectual studies.

It is true that literature does not pay in Canada. One must make a living, and one cannot live on the thanks and praises of the daily press.

But the young man that has at heart the future of our country, or our French-Canadian people, could easily manage to devote some leisure to letters. And he would not be slow in making his way, if he went to work properly; witness M M. Rene Lemay and Auguste Conture, who have already won praise as meritorious writers.

Sentiment Pays No Bills.

Gas would be no better and no cheaper if the city were its own gas company.

Water would not be worse or dearer if private enterprise exercised the powers now to extend in a public department.

Bungling and favouritism keep the uncarned increment away from the people as truly as private greed does. Money that in theory good mangement is to secure for the people, in practice would be frittered away in fool schemes or wasted in wages.

Good theories often work out badly. The city in dealing with a property that may cost one, two or three million dollars need not be true to any barren idea of consistency. Expediency is the best guide in business affairs, and the city ought not to allow sentiment to interfere with plans for selling the franchise to the highest bidder, remembering always that the people as truly as private greed does. Money that they good mangement is to secure for the people, in practice would be frittered away in fool schemes or wasted in wages.

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Grand the city were its own gas co

THE PRESENT POSING CRAZE.

been hot, and muttered, not ill-naturedly:
"Humph! I wouldn't be so much like the crows, to holler over a few clams!"
P. S.—This is not to be taken as an argument against the time honored custom or a laugh at its expence.

Swallowed his Nickel.

Our little fellow, who having been sent to the store, returned, grasping his Adam's apple, and weeping bitterly, has found his counter part.

"Why did you swallow it, Onnie?"
"I had to wait so long, I forgot I put it in my mouth."

The Youth's Companion gives us the misadventure of a little brother on a Boston street car:

He was just in the middle of a lively attempt to pick up a bit of paper with his left hand twisted under his right leg, when the conductor came along for the fares. The small boy sat up suddenly, and at once began to gasp and choke in a manner really a larming. The conductor looked at him as it he expected him to go into a fit, him as it he expected him honorable and the face. He lives on the face in the face of whith face in the face in t

man who care int his hand to a son of the Queen.

"The Queen sought me out and graciously inquired what my name was. William Dickson, sergeant, your Majesty, said I, and she commended my sense of propriety if administering a timely rebuke to the beir apparent of the English throne, and recommended me for promotion which never came."—Phila. Record.

There are regular (ashions in house painting which change as regularly, though not as often, as those of feminine dress. Just now the fashionable color is yellow, and it you go to an suburban neighborhood you will find more than halt of the new houses painted to match the canary's wing. The most correct style seems to be to paint the window frames, cornices and gables a deeper shade of yellow or orange, but olive green, dark brown or even black are sometimes used. The effect is cheertul, if not always restful to the eye, and yellow as a prevailing tone in a landscape is infinitely preferable to to the dominance of rusty browns and neutral tints that so many frame house used to enduce. Nor was the asthetic craze for all sorts of combinations of sad sage greens, which struck the country four or five years ago, altogether a joyful thing. It has died away, and while yellow today is the fashionable color, there are still plenty of courageous citizens who, will paint their houses to please themselves, and the landscape is diversified and cheered by eruptions of flame and carmine on root and walls.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

RICHER THAN CROESUS.

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Mrs. Moses Taylor. 10,000,000
Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America. or, for that matter, in the world, is the daughter of a New Bedlord whaler in the days when whaling was a highly lucrative business. He left her \$9,000,000, and an aunt subsequently left her about as much more. By her own business ability she has increased her inheritances to \$30,000,000. She has for a long time been the principal owner of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and when occasion required has stepped in to show her authority in its affairs. She in not at all given to the vanities of her sex. Her attire is of the plainest character. It is related of her that she once brought \$5,000,000 in securities in a sachel to deposit with her bankers in Wall street. She got into a street car, set the sachel down beside her and rode along as unconcernedly as it she were merely going with her knitting for an atternoon's visit.—N. Y. Letter.

Overwork of brain and body, sleeplessness, unrest, dizziness, headache, languor
and worry, have brought on dreaded and
dangerous nerve disorders, and in the cure
of these our doctors are working, many of
them in vain.

That they are working honestly in the
majority of cases with the light they have,
we will not deny; but alsa! they work in
the dark and must in nine case out of ten
allow the poor sufferer to go down to the
grave.

the dark and must in nine case out of ten allow the poor sufferer to go down to the grave.

Other physicians who do not rely upon useless, antiquated drugs and medicines, are calling to their aid that scientific and wonderful preparation, Paine's Celery Compound; and though its use in their practice, are meeting with grand success.

Hundreds of physicians on this Continent are daily prescribing it for Chronic cases of Dyspepsia and Indigestion as well as for Liver and Kidney troubles.

A word to all who suffer from any of the many nervous diseases, or who are suffering from imperfect circulation of blood as hould be sufficient. If your physician does not recommend you Paine's Celery Compound, have the will and the courage to procure it yourself. It is nature's true remedy, and has been the great restorer of thousands of poor helpless sufferers in our Dominion. It has never yet failed in tis great work of building up broken-down nervous organisms, and giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole body.—Advt.

The SHORTHAND REVIEW says:

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