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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1893.

No. 13.

THE WEEK:

A Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Arts.

TERMS:—One year, \$3; eight months, \$2; four months, \$1. Subscriptions payable in advance.

Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. 6d.; half-year, 6s. 6d. Remittances by P.O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptionable in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

No advertisements charged less than five lines. Address—T. R. CLOUGHER, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

European Agents—SMITH, AINSLIE & Co., 25 New-castle Street, Strand, London.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

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All articles, contributions, and letters on matter pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

CURRENT TOPICS.

To the ordinary lay mind the list of omissions, anomalies, errors, etc., said by Judge Taachereau, in his open letter to Sir John Thompson, to be found in the criminal code passed at the last session of Parliament, present a very formidable array. That—e. g., to select a very few out of a long list of specifications—the code should take no note of such offences as compounding felonies and malfeasance in office; that it should nowhere define what is an accessory before the fact; that infanticide by starvation, or neglect of natural duties, should be made henceforth a simple misdemeanor; that an accessory before the fact

to the seduction of a girl under fourteen, is, if a perfect stranger to the girl against whom the offence is committed, punishable with imprisonment for life, but if he is her guardian, is punishable by fourteen years only, while if the guardian himself commits the offence against his ward, he is punishable only by a fine, or at most two years' imprisonment, would seem to indicate imperfections of so serious a character as to require prompt attention and amendment. But Sir John Thompson, replying to a question in the House, is reported to have said that all the subjects to which the learned judge refers had been carefully considered by the joint committee of both houses, who went over the bill last year; that the judge's views had been utterly condemned by nearly every judge of the United Kingdom who had expressed an opinion on the subject, and that, therefore, he did not propose to comply with those views. Surely some further explanation is needed for the enlightenment of the non-professional public.

Mr. Edgar's exposure of the workings of the cotton combines of the Dominion, if his facts can be established, is one of the most powerful arraignments of the Canadian protective system which has yet been made. In view of the declarations of the present Premier in his capacity of Leader of the Commons last session, it is difficult to see how he can refuse to grant substantial relief, save by a sweeping denial of the alleged facts. Every intelligent Canadian should read the speech and insist on knowing whether the facts are as represented. It can be a matter of indifference to no one whether the people of Canada last year, in addition to paying \$1,114,424 as duties on imported cotton goods, were mulcted to the extent of \$4,000,000 for the benefit of the domestic combines. Every Canadian is interested in knowing whether it be true that, whereas under the Dominion Companies Act, a company applying for incorporation for any ordinary and legitimate purpose with a capital of \$5,000,000 would have been obliged to show that one-half of that amount had been actually subscribed, the Dominion Cotton Company was incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000, with subscribed stock to the amount of only \$50,000. There is an evident defect in the computation by which Mr. Edgar seeks to show that the Cotton combine, in addition to the \$4,000,000 which they were enabled by law to take from Canadian consumers of cotton last year, reaped a profit of \$8,000,000 on the year's transactions, for in reaching that conclusion he takes account only of the cost of the two items of raw material and wages, whereas it is evident that other expenses, such as interest on capital, cost of management, insurance &c., would add to the cost of production; nevertheless, if his figures approach to correctness in other respects, the profits of these combines are enormous. The Government's answer and action will be awaited with interest by every one who takes the trouble to think about the matter.

That was a spirited and somewhat amusing discussion which was set going in the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Mills' strictures upon the action of the four Conservative gentlemen who called upon the Governor-General, to lay before him the facts and their fears touching the purchase by an American syndicate of large coal areas in Cape Breton. If these gentlemen desired to induce his Excellency to bring pressure to bear upon his constitutional advisers in order to constrain them to advise him in turn to disallow the act of the Nova Scotia Legislature, they were only doing what was done by nearly the whole body of Liberal members on a former memorable occasion. If, however, as appears from their statements in the House, they are not looking to any possible action by the Dominion Government, but acting simply in their capacity as British subjects and with a view to Imperial action, it is not easy to see why they should be denied the citizens' right of petition or appeal to the throne. Perhaps, however, they should have gone directly to the Queen, or should at least have approached her through the medium of her own constitutional advisers. Inconvenience might result were it to be admitted that British subjects in Canada may approach the Queen's representatives here in regard to an Imperial, as distinct from a Dominion matter. In any case if there was anything wrong in the matter, the onus of responsibility must rest upon the Governor-General for allowing himself to be unconstitutionally approached, rather than upon those who thus approached him.

A much more serious matter is that which gave rise to the interview in question. While it is clear, on the one hand, that the agreement with the coal syndicate was quite within the sphere of local legislation and that the interference of the Dominion could not be justified or tolerated, it is almost equally clear that the transaction itself is very questionable, if not wholly indefensible. The Nova Scotia Government poses, we believe, as a Liberal administration, but the legislation in question is surely in direct opposition to sound Liberal principles. It gives to monopoly the authority and sanction of law. It alienates for a period so long as to be a virtual perpetuity, a large part of one of the most valuable and indispensable of the natural resources of the Province. In hands over to a private and even an alien corporation the property and barter away the freedom of action, not only of its own generation, but of two generations to come. However necessary the principle of government which binds successive administrations and legislatures to observe the engagements entered into by their predecessors, this transaction forcibly suggests that the time may be near when a constitutional limit will in some way be set to the power of one such government and legislature to tie the hands of its successors for a century in advance. In the absence of some such limitation, which should have been, one would

have thought, self-imposed, it would not be surprising should the government and people of a future day refuse to lie under the pressure of the dead hand. Such deals as the one in question present a very serious problem for future solution.

Now that the full text of the Irish Home Rule Bill is published, surprise is expressed in some quarters at the very effective provision it makes for maintaining the supremacy of the British Parliament. But so far as we are aware this Imperial supremacy has always been declared by the Gladstone party to be a *sine qua non* of any possible measure for giving local self-government to Ireland. The cry of "separation," "dismemberment," etc., has been an effective weapon for the opponents of the movement, and in many cases has no doubt been honestly employed. There is, too, always room for argument in support of the view that any form of home-rule is sure to be used as the entering of the wedge by which complete separation will sooner or later be attempted, if not actually attained. But the demand for anything approaching to actual independence has never been made, save by a very few of the more rabid Irish extremists. To every one possessing a modicum of statesmanship it has always been evident that the existence of a virtually independent Ireland, side by side with Great Britain, is a political impossibility, and that any attempt to carry out such an arrangement would almost inevitably result in a re-conquest at no distant day. It is possible that the hope of a reconciled, loyal, and prosperous Ireland as an integral part of the British Empire may prove in practice to be but the impossible dream of enthusiasts, but it is only fair that those who have so long cherished it and are now seeking its realization in a Home Rule Bill should have credit of honesty of intention and purpose, of which the Gladstone Bill gives so clear internal evidence.

It is, we confess, not a little difficult to harmonize with the foregoing view the fact that in the first Home-Rule Bill no provision was made for continuing Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament, and the further fact that some friends of Home Rule still object to the presence of Irish members at Westminster. How it could be seriously hoped to retain Ireland as a part of the kingdom, and Irishmen as loyal subjects, contributing to the Imperial treasury while having no voice in the disposal of the money, or in determining the policy of the Empire, is one of the things which we have never been able to understand. If the present legislative union is to be modified at the demand of the discontented Irish upon whom it was forced in less happy days, the choice must evidently be between separation and some form of federation. The proposed Home-Rule is virtually a scheme for effecting the latter. There are undoubtedly great practical difficulties in drawing the line between matters strictly Imperial, upon which the Irish members will have the same right to vote as other citizens of the Empire, and those which affect only England or Scotland, or both, but the principle is perfectly clear. On the same principle, it is true, Scotland has a right to object, and does sometimes object to the interposition of the votes of English members in matters purely Scottish. Should the Irish scheme be adopted and work well, the solution of the whole question of local legislation will probably

be found, at no distant day, in the extension of the federal system to the other members of the kingdom.

In answer to questions by Mr. Laurier, the Minister of Finance the other day informed the House that the Canadian treaty with France has been signed by representatives of the two Governments, but that our own Government is not yet prepared to give definite information touching its contents. Is not this a little singular, not to say ominous? It is not to be supposed, surely, that the Canadian Government can have authorized any representative to sign a treaty of whose contents it has not definite knowledge. Commercial treaties, though sometimes necessary, in consequence of the narrow policy of protectionist governments, are but imperfect devices for the furtherance of that international commerce which should be free as the winds of heaven, as a beneficent providence evidently designed it to be. In any case it is easy to pay too dear for them, especially when the equivalent to be received is not free admission of even the specified goods, but only admission on the lower scale of a high tariff. If it be true that Canada engages to give France the benefit of a "a most favoured nation" clause, the forthcoming document will need to be very carefully scanned by Parliament in order to see what are the advantages to be received in return for thus tying the hands, not only of the present, but of future governments, in case of an opportunity to effect a large reciprocity arrangement with the only nation which has great advantages to offer in return for special treatment.

Dark are the ways of European statesmen and uncertain the issues of European politics. Some such reflection must force itself upon the mind of any one who surveys the field of old-world diplomacy at the present juncture. While the German Emperor and his Chancellor are straining every nerve to secure the passage of the Army Bill, on the ground that it is necessary in order to make the combined forces of the triple alliance more nearly a match for the combined armies of France and Russia, they are, on the other hand, apparently sparing no blandishments with a view to bring about a good understanding with Russia herself. Then, according to an influential Russian journal, Russia, on her part, is not without good hope of being able to secure the friendship of Austria, though the armies as well as the Governments of the two nations are now glaring at each other across the international boundary. "Russia has always believed," says the journal referred to, the "Svet" (World), "that the friendship of Austria is not altogether lost to her." The many mutations in Austria's alliances within the last eighty years are enumerated as affording ground for the belief that she may once more change sides. "Should the Magyars persist in their arrogant course towards the dynasty, Austria may find it more advantageous for her own safety to join the Russo-French alliance." But the Russo-French alliance itself is evidently too loose and superficial, and the nations and Governments are too unlike in character and aims, to afford any very good prospect of stability or permanency. Italy, in her turn, is on the verge of bankruptcy and may be compelled to forsake the triple alliance at

almost any moment, through sheer inability to keep up the pace. Altogether the situation is very complicated, and if the ever-threatening war-conflagration is staved off for a few years longer, it is impossible to forecast the changes which may take place in the relations of the various powers to each other. The only thing which seems actually beyond possibility is that the people should become sensible enough to disband or greatly reduce their armies and learn to live in peace and good-will.

From statistics which appeared in the London Times a few weeks since, it appears that during the last six years nineteen owners of racehorses in England have won very nearly a million of pounds sterling in prizes alone. It is further computed that there are something like a hundred owners of racehorses in England whose annual winnings average anywhere between £1,000 and £33,000. These sums, large as they are, are, as the Spectator reminds us, absolutely nothing compared to the sum which changes hands in the way of betting. "Though it might be easy to show," adds the Spectator, "that the principal names that are known in racing circles belong all to honourable and upright men, what does that prove in view of the fact that the pursuit offers a means of dishonest livelihood to thousands of the meanest swindlers, and a temptation to ten times that number of weak-kneed fools?" The extent to which the "amusement" is carried may be judged from the fact that the principal race-meetings during the current year are very nearly a hundred, each extending over two or three days, while there are two or three times as many more of an inferior class, which are nevertheless, very largely attended, and fully reported in the sporting papers. The Spectator says that horseracing is one of the most popular pastimes of the very rich, that its present importance is due to the wealth and disinterested spirit of the members of the Jockey Club, to whom the country owes the most gigantic gambling institution known, the stock exchange excepted. It is these scrupulously honourable men who make the pursuit reputable and save it from utter condemnation, thus enabling thousands of rogues to make a living out of tens of thousands of fools.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The object of the Budget Speech, which plays so prominent a part in the programme of every Parliamentary session, is, we suppose, to set forth the financial condition of the country. It is the annual stock-taking, the exposition of the national balance sheet, showing the relations of receipts to expenditures during the year then past, and estimating their probable relations during the year to come. The chief merits of a budget speech are, therefore, completeness, accuracy, and lucidity. It must, of necessity, be largely statistical, and as figures and quantities are naturally dry elements in a speech, the Financial Minister who is able to so marshal and array these and so present them as to make the details not only clear but interesting to his audience, must possess a certain kind of genius. In this, the essential part of the budget speech proper, Mr. Foster succeeded admirably. His arrangement and presentation of the facts and figures were not only so clear as to be easily followed by every attentive listener, but were clothed in a rhetorical garb so pleasing as to relieve the subject-

matter of much of its wonted dryness, and to hold the attention of his auditors to the close. Nor can it be said that from this point of view his exhibit itself was unsatisfactory, save in the now unavoidable largeness of the public debt, and the fixed annual expenditure. During the last year or two there has been a marked tendency towards economy on the part of the Government, a tendency which it is to be hoped may continue to grow.

But the larger part of Mr. Foster's speech on this occasion, whether that be a proper or desirable feature of such a speech or not, was devoted to a defence, we might say a laudation of the policy of the Government, especially its protective system. In this branch of his address he was less satisfactory, though perhaps no less able. There was the laboured and now familiar argument from the statistics of exports and imports, of industrial establishments, of bank deposits, &c., to show that the country is prosperous. Were it not for its very serious side there would be something almost ludicrous in these persistent efforts of the friends of the high tariff to convince the people of Canada that they are doing well and ought to be contented. Two or three remarks must suffice with regard to these alleged proofs of general prosperity, and even these must necessarily be little more than repetitions of what has already appeared again and again in these columns and in numerous other discussions of this much discussed subject. First, it is clear that the mere bulk of commercial transactions of itself affords no reliable gauge of the accruing profit. It is quite conceivable that the loss of a nearer and more profitable market may compel a people to redouble their efforts to enlarge their transactions in a more distant and less profitable one, in order to make up in quantity what is lacking in profitableness. This effect may be good in promoting energy and enterprise, but the cause is to be deplored, nevertheless. We must all rejoice in the extension of our trade with the Mother Country and hope that it may continually increase, but it would not, probably, be difficult to show that a good deal of the trade which has been diverted across the Atlantic has been carried on with smaller margins of profit to the original producers than those which have hitherto obtained. As to the industrial statistics, it must be repeated, as often as these figures are marshalled for the glory of the "N. P.," that in the first place, there is a palpable fallacy in the assumption or suggestion that all of those industries which do now actually exist are due to the policy of protection, the fact being, as was pretty conclusively shewn by Mr. Patterson and others, that very many of the most valuable were flourishing before the "N. P." existed, and that the rate of growth prior to 1878 was little if at all less than it has been since, in any except a few of what may be called the "hot-house" kind. It is, in a word, impossible to prove that had the rates of duty which prevailed twelve or fourteen years ago been steadily maintained, the growth of manufactures would not have been on the whole as large and much more substantial. In the second place, it must not be forgotten that the figures so much vaunted are, themselves, directly challenged, and in fact in several specific instances shown to be incapable of verification—a most serious fact with which no speaker on the government side has at this date fairly grappled. The consequence is that before we can accept as fact the alleged growth of manufacturing industries under the fostering

"N. P." the figures given must be proved and then reduced by the sum of all the industries that were in successful operation before the high tariff was imposed, plus an allowance for the increase that might have been naturally expected to take place had the revenue tariff been maintained to date.

But these are, after all, round-about processes for the settlement of such a question. There is a much more direct way of getting at the fact, viz., by inquiring of the people themselves. Mr. Foster's own admission, which really was the reason for being of a considerable part of his speech, that there is widespread unrest and dissatisfaction throughout the country, is worth more as evidence in regard to the point under consideration than reams of statistics. Whether the manufacturers and traders are prosperous or not, there can be no doubt that the farmers, who constitute the bulk of the population and the backbone of the country's strength, are not prosperous. Hence this strong tariff-reform movement even amongst the supporters of the Government.

One proposition laid down and reiterated by Mr. Foster deserves special attention. Pointing out very truly that the country must have a revenue, and under existing circumstances, a pretty large revenue, and that this can be had only by taxation in some form, he says again and again, in effect, that it is the duty of the Government to see that this burden is fairly distributed among all classes and that all should be willing to bear their shares of the burden. Why, it is just here that the strongest indictment against protectionism is laid. The principle of fair and equal taxation of all classes for the support of the public service underlies both the free-trade and the revenue-tariff systems. The gravamen of the impeachment of the "N. P.," and of every system of protection, is that instead of taxing all citizens alike for the maintenance of the public service, they tax one class of citizens for the benefit of another, and especially tax all other classes for the benefit of the manufacturers. What is protested against is not so much the tax which goes into the public chest as the other and larger tax which goes to the protected manufacturers, and enables many of them to become millionaires at the expense of the general public. The tariff-reformers might well thank Mr. Foster for teaching them that watch-word, "Taxes that bear equally on all classes of citizens," as distinguished from taxes which take money out of the pockets of one class and transfer it to those of another, which take money out of the pockets of the many and transfer it to those of the few.

The Government's reduction of the duty on two out of the many articles in regard to which the demand is being made might be accepted as an earnest of good things to come were it not that every prospect of possible relief held out in the latter part of Mr. Foster's speech was carefully guarded by a counter assurance that the protective policy would be maintained. It can hardly be that these vague promises to inquire into the matter and possibly make some readjustments can satisfy the recalcitrant supporters of the Government. It is still less supposable that it can satisfy the farmers and others all over the country who are, or believe that they are, feeling the pinching of unfair and unnecessarily high taxation for the benefit of a class. As a matter of statesmanship, it is surely bad policy to create a

feeling of distrust and misgiving which can hardly fail to have a disturbing and more or less paralyzing effect upon all branches of protected industries for a year. As a matter of responsible administration the point seems well taken, that it is paying a poor compliment to the representatives of the people, who have come from all parts of the Dominion, and may be supposed to know more about the state of business than three or four members of the Government can possibly find out in a year, for the Ministers to announce that they will personally inquire into the matter. One might almost ask what is the use of popular representation if it cannot be depended upon for information in a case of this kind.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Early in the month of May next an event of unusual interest to every part of the British Empire will take place at South Kensington, England. We refer, of course, to the formal opening by the Queen in person of the Imperial Institute. This institution had its origin, it will be remembered, in a suggestion made by the Prince of Wales, in a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor of London, in 1886, the Jubilee Year. In this letter His Royal Highness proposed that advantage be taken of the remarkable interest excited by the recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition to perfect a scheme for the permanent representation of the resources and progress of the Colonies and India. An organizing committee was shortly afterwards appointed by the Prince of Wales for the purpose of framing a scheme for an Imperial Institute, and a report was prepared and published by that body, on the 20th December, 1886, setting forth the outline of a proposal for combining, in a harmonious form, with a view to the attainment of objects of practical utility, a representation of the Colonies and India, on the one hand, and of the United Kingdom on the other. On the 12th January, 1887, His Royal Highness presided, at St. James's Palace, over an assembly which included representatives of county, municipal, and other local authorities of the United Kingdom; the presidents, secretaries and other officers of the most prominent scientific, commercial, artistic and technical institutions and associations of the country, and the leading home-representatives of the Colonies and India. At this meeting resolutions approving of the proposals set forth in the report of the organizing committee were unanimously adopted. A very numerously-attended public meeting was held at the Mansion House the same day, when resolutions were passed similar to those adopted at the meeting at St. James' Palace. Active measures were at once taken for the collection of subscriptions throughout the Empire for the establishment and maintenance of the Imperial Institute, and before the end of the year 1887, contributions amounting to nearly £350,000 had been promised. Canada's contribution, through the Dominion Government, was £20,000. Most of the other Colonies of the Empire contributed in proportion. The subscriptions received from native Princes, public bodies, and private individuals in India amounted up to June 30th, 1891, to more than \$100,000.

A Report recently received brings the further history of the enterprise up to a date near the end of 1892. The building, which it is expected will be completed, or nearly completed,

during the current year, is a magnificent edifice worthy to stand as a monument of the growth and prosperity of the Empire under the present ruler. Some idea of its dimensions may be gleaned from the fact, that its frontage alone extends rather more than 750 feet, whilst the summit of the centre tower which crowns the fabric, attains a height of no less than 350 feet. The style of architecture adopted is a free rendering of the Renaissance, and all that modern artistic skill and ingenuity could devise has been done to render the Imperial Institute worthy of its title. The objects and purposes to which the interior of this splendid building is to be devoted are concisely set forth in the following extract from its charter—the charter of the "Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and the Isles of the British Seas:"

1. The formation and exhibition of collections, representing the raw materials and manufactured products of the Empire, so maintained as to illustrate the development of agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress.

2. The establishment or promotion of commercial museums, sample rooms, and intelligence offices in London and other parts of the Empire.

3. The collection and dissemination of such information relating to trades and industries, to emigration, and to other purposes of the charter as may be of use to the subjects of the Empire.

4. The furtherance of systematic colonization.

To Canada, as the largest of the dependencies, and the one deemed particularly available for the immigration which is required for the proper development of its vast resources, has been allotted the whole of the western gallery, with the additional advantage of a main entrance of its own. By this disposition the Dominion receives rather over 100 yards of a gallery, 20 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 20 ft. 6 in. in height, for the exhibition of her products and resources. Each separate Province has its own section, in which to show its special features and attractions, and the kinds of products and manufactures for which it is best adapted, and here, in return, the prospective emigrant can find visible proof of the prosperity of the country.

In an article by the Curator of the Canadian section, Mr. Harrison Watson, and his assistant, Mr. Frederick Plumb, which accompanies the Report, we are informed that "Already two or three of the Provinces have made considerable progress with their collections, and it can only be hoped that the others will hasten to forward their contributions, so that on the day of inauguration the whole Dominion, from Atlantic to Pacific, will be able to show uninterrupted evidence of its wealth and enterprise. India, Australia, and the other Colonies, are all making great efforts and it should be the aim and desire of Canadians to eclipse all others. There is a market here for many of our products at present almost unknown; and the success of the Imperial Institute means the further development of our already rapidly increasing export trade.

Whoever fails to turn aside the ills of life by prudent forethought, must submit to fulfil the course of destiny.—Schiller.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard, tells of a new invention which claims absolutely to do away with smoke from the combustion of coal. The coal is ground into powder and injected into the boiler by means of a current of air, when it immediately becomes ignited from a small fire near the mouth. Other currents supply the air necessary for combustion. The dust burns in one continuous intense flame, and not an atom escapes as smoke.

OTTAWA LETTER.

To make capital out of the Capital when letter writing is common is something like the proverbial brickmaking without straw. Apart from the House, and the public questions which may be discussed in consequence of its session, there is but little "in the air" of much general interest. No one does or says anything very naughty or very nice, brilliant or stupid. Weather is just—weather, and at present stolid, and though a "burning question" would, as a mere item for improving the temperature, be a God-send, questions are not, at this moment inflammable; our matches are all of the innocent kind that "strike only on the box." Meantime, let us first speak of the House. Why "House?" There is a comfortable, cosy, home-like, fireside sound about the word which is not fully borne out by realization. It suggests the happy family and the Saturday night tubbing, whereas a menagerie would often be a better image, and as the soiled lingerie is always displayed with the utmost possible openness, the public wash house rises to the mind as a suitable synonym.

The House, then, is in a moral frame of mind. Mr. Amyot wants to compel every body who has no "reasonable excuse" to exercise his franchise and vote at the polls, under penalty of a ten dollar fine. Mr. Charlton persists in his efforts to keep people at home on Sunday, and Mr. Weldon has introduced a Bill for the disfranchising for the term of eight years of electors found to have taken bribes for their votes, and for the appointment of commissioners to make inquiry upon oath into cases where a petition signed by twenty-five or more electors of any district alleges that bribery has occurred. As indicating the pallid existence of that rare growth, a standard of high morality in matters political amongst even a small section of the people of Canada, this Bill is at any rate a curiosity. With those, however, who know how these things are worked, and who have faith in the ingenuity with which self-interest, which is of course the basis of all political action, can protect its own concerns there will be no alarm.

The proposal of the Ministerial Bill for allowing life assurances to a limited extent, \$2,000, to members of the civil service, is a good move and one as much in the interests of the country at large, as of the employees. It makes provision for the benefit of survivors a matter of compulsion, and will remove to a considerable extent, the claims on the country's sympathy which widows and orphans of deceased civil servants now put forward, resulting often in an undesirable increase of the staff of departments. It will probably not be found to effect to any injurious extent the operations of the ordinary Life Assurance Companies; indeed, as tending to establish firmly the principle that such a provision is a matter of duty, it may be found beneficial to their interests.

A curiously subtle Bill is that of M. Choquette, the object of which is to make admission to the civil service dependent on ability to speak, read and write both the English and French languages. Seeing that with almost all classes of Frenchmen bred in this country the knowledge of English comes by force of circumstances, to be as much a matter of course, from their childhood up, as is the knowledge of

their own tongue; whereas, in the case of the English or Canadian bred, there is not the same compelling force, leading them to the acquisition of French, the result of examinations conducted on the lines of the proposed Bill must be that the average Frenchman will pass in triumphantly and with no difficulty, while the average English Canadian will find himself hopelessly barred.

The stockings of our pretty maids are in a fair way to become, if not the pronounced Boston blue, at any rate, of a very alluring cerulean tint. Amongst the passing fancies of our fashionable belles is a craze for acrostics, for which Lord Killcourse, A.D.C., is responsible. He deserves, if he does not receive it, a prize medal as a popular educator. To fathom the dark mysteries of his clever compositions there is such a poring over of dictionaries, an unearthing of quotations, and a searching of histories as will, if it lasts, make Ottawa an educational hot-bed. I have already found one young lady who has discovered that it was Shakespeare and not Milton who wrote Love's Labour Lost, and though she is not quite clear at present of what precise loss the blind poet sung, she has it clearly laid down in her mind that he did contribute something to the advertising columns of his daily paper in that connection. After all, why be clearer?—"Les blanches epaules, et les bras blancs, n'ont pas besoin de savoir le grammaire."

Ice hockey is a cult in Ottawa, and competing teams play under the stimulus of thousands of keen eyes and the roars of enthusiastic crowds. Every deed of pluck, agility, or tact, meets with full appreciation, and the highest, prettiest, wisest and witliest of the city are devoted to the game. Recently our local crack team, the "Ottawas," whose laurels now form a most respectable bush, gained a tremendous victory over the Crystals of Montreal, taking no less than 11 out of the 12 goals. The Crystals have a reputation but, for some reason, could make no headway. With the manliness of all true athletes, they gave honest credit to the victors at the close of the game and, caps in air, joined in the cheers which filled the building. Again the Ottawas defeated by four to one, an excellent team from Winnipeg, whose individual play made them most worthy foes, but who failed in the combined action which brings victory. Since the Session opened, Ottawa has as usual been at its gayest. Receptions, dances, afternoon teas, and musical parties have followed in quick succession, and though nothing wildly exciting has come off, yet our visitors have not been without distractions.

The calamity in the shape of serious sickness of two of her sons in England has made it necessary for Lady Stanley to cancel all her entertainment engagements which included some musical evenings and a big ball. There is, of course, nothing but sympathy for the trouble which has clouded the closing months of their Excellencies' residence here. It can only be trusted that youth and good-constitution may be effective even where medical skill is helpless, and that this most happy and loveable family may be able to leave us in all the sunshine of their past years.

A problem which will probably bring more serious difficulties to succeeding years

erations than to the present is that raised by the Rev. Dr. Grandison, a negro preacher and lecturer of considerable force and intelligence and of splendid physique, while here. It is—what is to be the future of the negro race? Dr. Grandison, in all hopefulness, holds that the factors of climate and temperature are so overwhelmingly in favour of the coloured as against the white races of the earth, and their superior fecundity is so marked, that given the wider developments of education in the arts of both war and peace, which, thanks to the white man's enterprise, are now available, a development which is only a question of time, the coloured races will not only hold their own but will drive the white man back to the extreme limits of the temperate zones, keeping for themselves, those prolific sections of the earth which are their own proper heritage as children of the Sun. Were the negro's dream realized, it would be a curious repetition on a gigantic scale, of the old law that the fittest shall alone survive. Educated India, civilized Africa, modernized China and Japan, and developed Central America, armed, trained and united in one idea of possession would make a power before which the white man must recede or perish.

Major General Herbert's frank, outspokenness on the demerits of our militia has raised up for him, as, no doubt, he expected, a considerable amount of defensive rejoinder. The players at soldiers who object to any criticism, and their name is legion, speak of him as the captious stranger who is judging a voluntary force by the high standard of the regular soldier. The professional politicians seize his utterances as a means of bringing discredit on their opponents' administrators and the contractors who may be implicated are naturally indignant at the suggestion that this money has been unfairly gained at the expense of the equipment. Accordingly he suffers the fate of all who try to draw truth out of her well. A "wiser" man would have let her stay there and drown comfortably. Possibly General Herbert is neither more nor less than a straightforward gentleman who understands thoroughly the duty he is appointed and paid to perform, and who simply performs it without fear or favour.

The continued success of the Ottawa Electric Car Company in disposing, without the slightest hindrance to operation of the heavy snow falls of this unexceptional winter, will be a most important argument for the adoption of the system elsewhere. Ottawa, by reason of its situation, was an excellent city for testing the experiments and any one who has seen the gigantic brushes of the "sweepers," steadily working their way backward and forward over the track would understand how completely the difficulty has been solved, and how much a matter of mere child's play the "snow boggy" has become.

Mr. Foster has made his Budget speech, giving a respite for a year of most uncomfortable uncertainty, to the manufacturing interests hitherto nursed by the National Policy. Next session is to see the action which may be deemed necessary by his several commissions of enquiry. Meantime, coal oil is to lose some of its guard, and bladder-twine finds its defence reduced by one-half. An ominous and timely note was

sounded in the ear of the lumber kings who are clearly marked out for early restrictive measures.

The poor Civil Service, despised and degraded already beyond the bounds which a self-respecting country should be willing to allow, is made the subject of a Government Bill of many words, the points of which, however, may be summed up in half a dozen. Is to have a "Supervisor", a gentleman who with a salary just one hundred dollars above that of the maximum of a second-class clerk, is to have inquisitorial powers and to, practically, control the machine in all its branches. His duties, besides being disagreeable to himself and embarrassing to the Departmental heads, will require superhuman qualifications.

"The ancient poet's Argus prize
Because he had a hundred eyes.
How much more praise to (him) is due
Who looks a hundred ways with two."

Then a "conduct book" is to be kept, in which the deputy heads are to enter daily, a "record of conduct, based on punctuality, industry and performance of duty of each officer, clerk or employee." Shades of our grandmothers, Sunday school teachers and the late lamented Dr. Busby! There is but one thing lacking—the switch, and no doubt that will come with the next amending act. With "Tickle Toby" for the naughty, and, for the favoured virtuous, "a mug for a good boy", the country will at length have a perfect civil service—from the infantile point of view. If the comic papers "catch on" to it, the composers of this Bill will be teased out of their lives.

Joking apart, the civil service is largely composed of educated men on whom, and not on their temporary heads, rests the smooth working of the very intricate machinery which performs the country's business. It is their knowledge, tact, discretion, experience, and faithfulness by which the country is ably served, and a little more sympathy and a great deal more justice than is shown in the present Bill is only their fair due. The present system with its abuse of power, and of social and political influence, its sins of omission and commission does indeed require amendment, but the service does not, as the present proposals would appear to suggest it does, stand in urgent need of anything merely funny. As a matter of fact, judging from floating talk, it is by no means in a laughing mood.—ZERO.

THE REFERENDUM.

The "Referendum" is now an essential feature not only of the federal constitution, but of the cantonal political systems of Switzerland. All revisions of the constitution to which the two branches of the federal assembly agree must be submitted to this reference. When one of these councils agrees to such revision, but the other disagrees, or when fifty thousand voters demand amendment, the question of the proposed change must be submitted to a vote of the Swiss people. If a majority of the Swiss voters, in such case, vote in favour of making the amendment, then there must be a new election of both councils for the purpose of preparing the necessary change. The measure is then prepared by the federal council and submitted for the consideration of the two houses of the federal

assembly. But the amendment when passed by the assembly, does not go into force until it has been approved by a majority of the Swiss people, who vote on the question, and by a majority of the cantons of the confederation. All federal laws are also submitted to the vote of the people if thirty thousand voters, or eight cantons, demand such a reference. The same proceeding is necessary in the case of a federal resolution which has a general effect and is not of an urgent nature, the nature of urgency not being, however, a matter clearly susceptible of definition. In the case of a constitutional amendment the referendum is "obligatory," but when it is only employed on the demand of the electors, it is "facultative" or "optional." In the cantons many important matters are submitted in the same way to the popular vote. On the whole, authorities declare that the system is popular and that it has the practical effect of making the people generally, take a greater interest in public affairs. Some may think it must diminish the importance of the representative bodies, since their decisions on any question are liable to be reversed; but it also certainly tends to bring the members more in touch with public opinion, and force them to exercise greater discretion in legislation than if this popular vote were not hanging over them. This very democratic feature of the Swiss political system may be compared with the practice that exists in Canada of referring certain by-laws of municipal bodies, for the construction of public works, contracting loans, and giving subsidies to railways, and to the opportunity given to the people in a district to accept or reject a local option law, like the Canada Temperance Act, at the polls on going through the forms required by the statute. There is also in Ontario, as in England, a statute which enables a municipality to establish a free library at the public expense, provided there is a majority of the ratepayers in favour of such an institution. (1). High authorities do not consider such references to the popular vote at all inconsistent with sound principle. It is not always essential "that a legislative act should be a competent statute which must in any event, take effect as law at the time it leaves the hand of the legislative department. A statute may be conditional, and its taking effect may be made to depend upon some subsequent event." In many cases "the legislative act is regarded as complete when it has passed through the constitutional formalities necessary to perfect legislation, notwithstanding its actually going into operation as law may de-

1.—The first example of a local option law in Canada was the Canada Temperance Act of 1864, (Can. Stat. 27, 28, Vict. c. 18). In this case the municipal council submitted a by-law prohibiting the sale of liquor within their jurisdiction, to a vote of the people; and if a majority of all the votes polled were for the by-law, it was legally adopted. By the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, (Dom. Stat. 41 Vict., c. 16) it is provided that when a petition has been received by the dominion secretary of state from one fourth or more of all the electors of a county or city in favour of prohibiting the sale of liquor under the act, the governor in council will issue a proclamation providing for a vote on the petition. The vote is taken by ballot, and with all the formalities observed at legislative and municipal elections. A majority of all the votes in favour of the petition brings the law into operation. Similar measures are taken when it is wished to repeal the law after it has been in force for three years. See also Ont. Stat., 1890, c. 56, sec. 18. In the case of free libraries the by-law of the council must be adopted by a majority of the qualified ratepayers of the municipality. For the procedure in Ontario in the case of municipal by-laws for the construction of water works etc., see Rev. Stat. c. 184, s. s. 293 et seq., and 340 et seq.; c. 192, s. s. 48, 49.

pend upon its subsequent acceptance." (2) No doubt the principle of the temperance and library acts could well be applied to other subjects which are not of a complicated nature, like bankruptcy and insolvency for instance, but involving broad and easily intelligible questions of public policy on which there is a decided division of opinion, which can be best resolved by a popular vote. A prohibitory liquor law seems clearly to fall into such a category. The same principle of limiting the power of the representative assemblies of England and her dependencies has been compared with the practice of dissolving the Parliament on the defeat of the government and obtaining an expression of opinion at the polls on the question at issue. Least it be thought that this is a far-fetched idea, the reader is referred to the comments of Professor Bryce on the subject. "It is now beginning to be maintained as a constitutional doctrine" says this sagacious critic of institutions. (3) "that whenever any large measure of change is carried through the House of Commons, the house of lords has a right to reject it for the purpose of compelling a dissolution of parliament, that is an appeal to the voters, and there are some signs that the view is making way, that even putting the house of lords out of sight the house of commons is not morally, though of course it is legally, entitled to pass a bill seriously changing the constitution, which was not submitted to the electors at the preceding general election. A general election, although in form a choice of particular persons as members, has not practically become an expression of popular opinion on the two or three leading measures then propounded and discussed by the party leaders, as well as a vote of confidence or no confidence in the ministry of the day. It is in substance a vote on these measures; although, of course, a vote only on their general principles, and not, like the Swiss referendum, upon the statute which the legislature has passed. Even, therefore, in a country which clings to and founds itself upon the absolute supremacy of its representative chamber, the notion of a direct appeal to the people has made progress."

But while there are undoubtedly strong grounds for the comparisons made by Mr. Bryce, a dissolution in the English or Canadian sense can never elicit that unequivocal, free expression of public opinion on a question of importance, which the referendum must, in the nature of things, give whenever a popular vote is taken solely and exclusively on a measure. When parliament is dissolved, and a ministry goes to the people, it is not possible under a system of party government, to prevent the real question at issue—say, for argument's sake it is Home Rule in Ireland, or the National Policy in Canada, being complicated by the introduction of issues entirely antagonistic to a definite verdict on it alone. The success of the party to which men belong will as a rule—we may say, almost invariably—outweigh all considerations that should and would in the ordinary nature of things, influence them to support a great vital measure of public policy to which their leaders are opposed. We have examples in the history of Canada and of England too, of constitutencies forgetting all considerations of truth, justice and morality and simply looking to the success of a particular candidate, because he is a supporter of the

2.—See Cooley, "Constitutional Limitations," pp. 139-148.

3.—"The American Commonwealth," ii, 71, 72.

government or of the opposition of the day. The popularity of a great leader, and the natural desire on the part of his friends and followers to see him again victorious over his opponents will lead men, in times of violent party conflict to overlook reasons, which in all probability at moments of calmness, apart from the excitement of the strife, would influence them—and I am speaking of honest minded men and not of political machines—to look to the measure and not to the leader. The abuses of party government are obvious to every thoughtful man, but still experience seems to show that it is impossible to carry on a government under a system which gives all power to a majority in an elected or representative body, except under conditions which array two hostile camps on the floor of parliament and in the country. A conservative majority will have a conservative ministry, and the same with the liberals. In the United States, party government is under the control of political rings, the caucus, conventions, and machine politics, which have sadly weakened public morality in the course of time. There, too, republicans and democrats are arrayed against each other on the floor of congress where the political situation is complicated by the fact that there is no ministry to guide and direct legislation and assume all the responsibilities of power. Party government, when practised with all that sense of political obligation that attaches to a set of sworn ministers, sitting in parliament, exposed to the closest criticism, fully alive to the current of public opinion, is very different from party government, when worked by a president and cabinet, not immediately answerable to the legislature or to the people, and by a congress practically governed by committees, not responsible to the authority that appointed them; that is, the Speaker, whose duty as a leader of his party, ceased with their nomination. In Switzerland, on the other hand, the cabinet being virtually a mere administrative body, its members being chosen for their ability to perform certain public duties,—does not depend on party in the English or Canadian sense, although of course the assembly that elects it is influenced by the knowledge that its members represent certain opinions and principles which commend themselves to the majority of the houses. When a question comes before the people under the referendum, there are no considerations of party to influence the decisions of the people; men are not swayed by a desire to keep a particular set of men in office. The nature of the measure submitted to them is well known to them; it has been thoroughly discussed in the councils of the nation, and throughout the country, and men are well able to give their vote on its merits. A vote under the Swiss referendum and an appeal to the people under the English system are therefore subject to conditions which in one case generally give an impartial expression of opinion on a question, and in the other case may practically bury a great measure of public policy under the weight of entirely subordinate and irrelevant issues.

Sir Henry Maine, like some other writers, has confounded the referendum with a plebiscite, (4) but Mr. Dicey, in an admirable article in an English review, (5) shows that no two institutions can be marked by more essential differences. "The plebiscite," he says, "is a revolutionary, or at best abnormal proceeding;

4.—"Popular Government," pp. 40, 41.

5.—"Contemporary Review," April, 1890.

it is not preceded by debate. The form and nature of the question to be submitted to the nation is chosen and settled by the men in power. Rarely indeed, when a plebiscite has been taken, has the voting itself been either fair or free. The essential characteristics, the lack of which deprives a French plebiscite of significance, are the undoubted properties of the Swiss referendum. When a law revising the constitution is placed before the people of Switzerland, every citizen throughout the land has enjoyed the opportunity of learning the merits and demerits of the proposed alteration. The subject has been 'threshed out,' as the expression goes, in parliament: the scheme, whatever its worth, has received the deliberate approval of the elected legislature; it comes before the people with as much authority in its favour as a bill which in England, has passed through both houses. The referendum, in short, is a regular, normal, peaceful proceeding, as unconnected with revolutionary violence or despotic coercion and as easily carried out as the sending up of a bill from the house of commons to the house of lords. The law to be accepted or rejected, is laid before the citizens of Switzerland in its precise terms; they are concerned solely with its merits or demerits; their thoughts are not distracted by the necessity for considering any other topic."

J. G. BOURNOT.

SHAKESPERE.

O shade impenetrable when the light
Streams forth the brightest then we see
thee least
As the altar-flame surrounds the great high-
priest
Thy soul keeps hid thy body from our sight!
As thus it is so thus it must be right,
And quick we turn, our love to joy in-
creased,
Not dream-like following the receding East,
But to thy book whence shines thy spirit bright.
Behold the mountains mirror'd in the sea,
The lines of life writ fair on open scroll,
The violet blue along the dappled sea,
The planet circling heaven's highest pole,
Life, love, hate, peace and sorrow slowly roll
Around, till lost in the light are we!

ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Plover Mills, Ont.

A PARSON'S PONDERINGS

CONCERNING THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

One sometimes hears of a religious magazine, or of a preacher, that it, or he, is "abreast of the times." It must be very nice to be abreast of the times; but these times are very disquieting. The breezes are very fresh and the seas are very rough. It is precarious work to breast the waves of modern thought. Sometimes a divine makes too powerful a stroke and gets ahead of the times, and then he is relegated to a back seat, and runs the risk of being, like Jonah, thrown overboard.

Rut, after all, in spite of the waves and storms which have ruffled the surface of the sea of modern thought, how very little has the "ark of Christ's Church" been harmed! Indeed the storms have done her good; they have called forth the activity and skill of her pilots and mariners, they have forced her to trim the ship, to make everything snug, to shorten sail it may be, and even to lighten her load by casting overboard some of the cargo which she had accumulated in the long course of her voyages. But everything that was thrown away had proved useless, though sentimental

affection clung to it as long as possible. She sails all the better for re-adjusting her freight, and after every storm she is in better trim to meet the next encounter.

To look back at some of the storms of the last half-century—there was the Tübingen squall, when it seemed to some timid souls as if the winds and waves of German criticism would tear the New Testament into tatters. Well, that storm subsided; the Tübingen school is nowhere now; the later disciples of Raur have discredited the conclusions of their own master. We English-speaking people have the Revised Version as the result of the latest criticism, and what have we lost? A short verse or two here and there have been "thrown overboard," others have been altered a little, and that is all. The credit of the fourth Gospel has been grandly vindicated; the Catholic Faith is as inviolate as ever.

Then there was the Eschatological squall, raised by Canon Farrar and others. That was very fierce as long as it lasted, and certainly the ship was lightened of a load in consequence. But we all feel that what was then cast away was not any part of the treasure committed to the crew by the Divine Master of the ship, but rather the curious constructions of various ages, very cumbersome and very ugly, which she had piled up in her hold. Doubtless they had served a good purpose in their day, but they were felt to be useless lumber now.

But before that there was another fearful storm; the Essays-and-Reviews squall. How violent that was while it lasted! But, now that it is all over, how has it left the ship? It would not be true to say it had no effect on her. The fact was, it drove her to shape her course more truly; and while not throwing overboard anything of value, she is in better trim to-day, thanks to that storm, to withstand the next one, which is now upon us, blowing from the same quarter.

The clouds began to gather, and the heavens looked very dark when the Encyclopedia Britannica come out with the articles by Prof. Robertson Smith, and others, respecting the Pentateuch, and various other books of the Bible. Oh! how the wind blew then! and ever since, indeed, has the gale been raging. The blasts of the higher criticism have grown stronger and stronger. They will not overwhelm the ship; there is no fear of that; but we wonder how she will trim her sails and stow her cargo in order to weather it.

The assaults on the Old Testament—or rather our present conceptions regarding the Old Testament—are very fierce just now. Many things hinted at in "Essays and Reviews" are now openly accepted as matters of course, and that not by "latitudinarians," or "unbelievers," or "scoffers," but by earnest Christians who are devoted to the faith.

I lately read over again Professor Jowett's essay on "Inspiration" in "Essays and Reviews," and compared it with Principal Gore's essay in "Lux Mundi," and I could not help thinking what a change had come over the spirit of the church in the interval between these two publications. Many of the remarks in the former of these, which scandalized the pious then, are mere truisms to-day.

In speaking of the chronological discrepancies in some of the books, and other like difficulties, Prof. Jowett says: "A principle of progressive revelation admits them all." And Mr. Gore insists upon the same idea—"the gradualness of the Spirit's method"—in revela-

tion. Both believed in the inspiration of Scripture; but both believed that inspiration to be quite compatible with imperfect knowledge of physics, chronology and history on the part of the writers. If so, it naturally follows that the further back we go in the history of human civilization the more imperfect and crude will be the knowledge in natural things of the writers of that age. Such a theory of inspiration might of course shock and distress those of the pious who have conceived of inspiration as extending to "every word, every syllable, every letter." But this pious opinion has never been the faith of the Catholic Church, as the Duke of Argyle and Mr. Gladstone both pointed out, in the Nineteenth Century, in their several answers to Professor Huxley. Mr. Gore, too, says: "The Church repudiated the Montanist conception of inspiration according to which the inspired man spoke in ecstasy as the passive unconscious instrument of the Spirit; and the metaphors which would describe the Holy Spirit as acting upon a man 'like a flute-player breathing into his flute,' or 'a plectrum striking the lyre,' have always a suspicion of heresy attached to their use." (Lux Mundi, essay viii.)

In the meantime the storm rages; the battle is waxing hot. Professors Briggs and Smith, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, are "catching it" just now. I see by the last reports that among the charges brought against Dr. Briggs are, that he teaches that Moses did not write all the Pentateuch, and that Isaiah did not write all the book that goes by his name. I imagined that by this time nearly all the scholars were agreed upon these two points. At any rate, some Canadian divines are outspoken enough. The students of Queen's University have comparatively lately published the "Second Series of Sunday Afternoon Addresses in Convocation Hall." All of these addresses are excellent. There is a healthy, breezy, broad-minded tone pervading them all that refreshes and invigorates one. Three of them are by Principal Grant, and one by no less a person than the redoubtable Dr. Briggs himself. Perhaps some timid souls would fear that because some of the discourses deal favorably with the higher criticism they must necessarily be "destructive." Such persons would be agreeably disappointed; they would find in Dr. Briggs a man not only of learning but of strong faith in Christ and ardent love of the Word of God. Dr. Grant's addresses plainly and boldly endorse the findings of Robertson Smith, Cheyne, Driver, Gore, and men of that school. But far from being "destructive" of the citadel of the Faith, these scholars seek merely to reconstruct and strengthen its approaches.

Another very remarkable book, as being "abreast of the times," is "The book of Isaiah," by Rev. Geo. Adam Smith. It is a part of "The Expositors' Bible," and it is published by the Willard Tract Depository of Toronto. Surely this last-named fact gives it the imprimatur of Evangelical Orthodoxy; and yet the whole work is based on the "Higher Criticism." Dr. Briggs only teaches (I mean in the matter of Isaiah) what this publication of the Tract Depository asserts throughout. It is a most fascinating book; one is impressed not only with the erudition, but also with the deep spirituality of its author. Still I must own it is not without a pang one marks the entire absence of the old

cherished ideas concerning many passages, and one is inclined to resent the reduction of these passages to meet merely the immediate circumstances of the prophet's time. But the best corrective and tonic for a disturbed faith is to read the whole book through; and also Rev. Brownlow Maitland's "Argument from Prophecy," which, though brief, is excellent, and argues from much the same stand-point.

What, then, is the result so far? What is the outlook for the "Ark of Christ's Church" in the midst of this violent storm? Better, I conceive, far better, than it was during the prevalence of the Essays-and-Reviews squall. She has stowed her cargo better: the "Plim-soll line" of demarcation, between what is to be held as *de fide* and what is matter of pious but shifting opinion, is more closely observed. The theology of her exponents is based more solidly on the great central fact of the Faith, i. e., the Incarnation: it is more christo-centric, so to speak: it insists that "God hath in these last days spoken to us all in His Son," however theologians may interpret the "divers portions" and the "divers manners," by which He spake to the few in the times of old (Heb. 1: 1, 2). The trouble with the authors of "Essays and Reviews" was that while engaged in exposing to view and rejecting some misconceptions and mistranslations concerning the Bible they ran perilously near throwing overboard the "deposit of the Faith." Bishop Colenzo and his school actually did so. This is not the danger in the new movement. The Catholic Faith—the faith of the Nicene-Creed in the Trinity, the Incarnation and the Holy Catholic Church—is emphasized most strongly by the modern school, the school of "Lux Mundi," in the Anglican Church, and of the "Scottish Church Society," lately founded by men of such world-wide fame as Drs. Milligan and A. H. K. Boyd.

The Holy Scriptures are the compass by which the church must ever steer; but it is necessary that the "variations" of the compass should be constantly rectified by an appeal to the pole-star of Truth; and the ship herself must be kept seaworthy. These storms try her. Sometimes the hearts of her pilots and mariners seem ready to sink with fear. But the Master is within her; let them hearken to His chiding, "Why are ye so fearful, oh ye of little faith!" He will keep His own; and by and by He will bring us into the haven where we would be. GEO. J. LOW.

ALMONTE, ONT.

PARIS LETTER.

France is thoroughly surfeited with her Panamino; even the most reckless accusations cease now to "catch on." Excess kills. Opinion leaves to the Assize Court and the general elections next October, all lictor duty; it counts upon the Government in the interval to take up and push forward the current business of the nation and to pass the most pressing of the needful and popular reforms. The extreme journals still write wildly, but it is flogging only a dead abuse; the country has made up its mind, and the sobriety of its judgment ensures resignation as the prelude to an approved verdict. A flicker up of the Panama scandals will likely ensue when Dr. Herz comes through to Paris, and that his shadow may never grow less for some months after his arrival is a consummation devoutly to be wished. His pal, his "eminencegrise," Arton, is also ex-

pected to be hooked and landed. That will be the epilogue of the Panama drama. The restitution committee, formed from the Canal Company's victims, are sanguine of wringing to the utmost farthing the fortunes of those who speculated the 1,500 millions, for it is not quite certain that the statute of limitations can be invoked to cover the earlier part of the swindling, since the latter connects with the denouement. If so, Mr. Eiffel may be excused hanging the yellow or black flag for a season from the top of his tower. The poor victims are on less solid ground respecting the finding of the 700 millions fr. to achieve the cause. And first of all it is necessary to obtain from the Colombian Government a prolongation of the concession; in this respect unhappily, there is no proof that "Barkis is willin."

If there is still no animation in business, it is satisfactory to record there is more tranquility in the material situation; to maintain that is a natural wish because it will the more rapidly bring difficulties to an end. The anarchists continue to hold their "merry meetings"; there is really more boisterous fun and oratorical horse-play among these political roughs than of social danger. The government is quite right to let them have their weekly "blow out" within an enclosed and roofed space, it being ever understood that plenty of police are close by. A few days back the anarchists stormed a public meeting convened by the revolutionary socialists, another order of Peep O' Day Boys; they objected to the nomination of a chairman, secretary &c.; they swept away the hand bell intended by the chairman to ring in silence whenever the meeting arrives at 300 garden high water mark, they demolished the table, sent the chairs and decanter spinning up to and round the ceiling, in a manner that would delight the "speerits." Having cleared out the Socialists, and in full possession of the hall, they indulged in a few war dances and whoops over the rottenness of society.

Somehow every one seems pleased that the British Parliament has met for the despatch of business. The House of Commons is in a way a sort of safety valve for Europe; a timely question by a member to a minister, cuts the wings of many a dangerous canard, while throwing a searchlight on not a few important questions. Since Lord Rosebery, instead of marching the English troops out of Egypt, sends fresh battalions into the country, the French take no more interest either in the G. O. M., or his Home Rule Bill. The French have not the slightest idea of going to war with anybody, still less with the English because the European powers have planted her in Egypt. That's the opinion of ex-foreign minister and Senator Saint Hilaire; he avows that her occupation "is a benefit" for the Nile valley—perhaps he is one of the few Frenchmen who make the admission. But the brilliant Hellenist, and bosom friend of M. Thiers, sugars the pill by adding, that the English are detested in Egypt and the French adored. Between Madhists, Osman Dignas, and badly made Khedival cabinet puddings, the British troops are likely to remain in Egypt till the millennium, with entractes of the Sultan reminding John of his sovereignty and of the latter refreshing the Padichah's memory about the Armenian reforms. For pimento, Russia will expect the payment of her little war indemnity bill.

The toy has been the most suffering of all the trades, and the recent Boulevard fair has

not brought relief. When it is remembered that one of the wooden shanties for the fair implies 35 fr. down in advance, no "ground rent" to pay, sales of kink-knacks must be brisk to realize that sum net profit. This is more especially felt, as the fashion exacts mechanical toys of some intricacy and of raw material of some value, such as self-propelled cycles, boats, horses, clowns, railways &c., and all produced in Paris. Even dolls, upon which the trade relies for profits, did not sell well; and only think that a "speechless" doll which costs 2 fr. must pass through the hands of 20 different persons. The feet, the trunk, the teeth, the eyes and the hair, are each the out-put of a distinct industry. Then dolls have their special dress makers, artificial florists, milliners, boot makers, jewellers and opticians.

Toy makers constitute a mosaic guild; they change their profession three or four times a year. In spring, they are straw hat makers; in summer and winter, they are occupied with linen and mantles, autumn is their busiest, and spring their slackest season. The inventor of a popular toy is certain to make a fortune and in a very short time too. Just now mathematical puzzles and optical toys are in vogue. France is still a tributary of Germany for toys to the annual value of nearly one million francs. Imported toys pay a duty of 30 fr. per cwt. But there is a way to "do" the customs. Take a doll for example; its parts are imported in five or six different consignments so as not to form a complete toy: the parts are subject to no import duty, but must come from different countries, hence while Germany forwards the heads and arms, Belgium furnishes the legs and eyes, while Switzerland takes charge of the busts. A Jehoshaphat valley gathering of the disjecta membra takes place in a Paris factory. The toy when fixed up becomes French, since it issues from a French factory; it is German, since it has been made in Germany. In one phase of the trade France is now quite independent of Germany, that of Nuremberg metal soldiers.

It is as good as a play, to read the account of the robbery in the Avenue Marceau, at the expense of the Marquis de Passis. As the latter is immensely rich, and since the loot was not on the whole gigantic, only 100,000 fr., he might be excused smiling at the accomplished ability of the coup. The plot was combined with a kind of Moltke-Napoleon talent, and executed with an audacity only equalled by its theatrical finish. The town house was in charge of the house porter and his wife. A sharpish man with an official air arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, announced he was the commissary of police, displaying his tri-color sash insignia of office; he was authorized by the police magistrate to examine and seize certain documents connected with Panama. The demand nearly caused the sudden death of the porter; the latter was ordered to be handcuffed and then to show where valuables were kept. Drawers, presses, safes, trunks &c., were emptied, and contents packed up. The "gutting" was terminated by one o'clock in the morning. Another functionary arrived, who was saluted by the gang as the prefect de police; he directed the prison van to advance—a cart—and all the packed up loot to be stored therein as products of Panama corruption; further he ordered the porter to be tied in his lodge, in a second arm chair, back to back with his wife, and to remain quiet till the "Black Maria" arrived. The gang saluting their chief then marched off, as solemn and as staid as ac-

complished detectives. At six in the morning the poor porter succeeded in calling for help, when the real police came to his aid. Said the trial judge to the woman, "What did you do all the time you were guarded prisoner?" "I made tea for myself and the sentinel." Panamaism is everywhere. Z.

THE ARGUMENT ABOUT BI-METALLISM.

Your able correspondent, Mr. S. E. Dawson, has in your number of the 3rd instant, given us a very interesting and instructive article on Bi-metallism, and your readers, whether agreeing with him or not on all points, must acknowledge and thank him for the fairness of his statement of the case, and his correctness as to the facts on which he touches. We must all agree with him, that a certain uneasiness and anxiety pervades business circles by reason of the fall in prices, the apparent continual increase in the wealth of those who have already got too much, and the unequal distribution of the proceeds of labour between the labourer and the capitalist who employs him, and the consequent dissatisfaction which breeds strikes by which both lose heavily,—and that it is very desirable to diminish this inequality in every possible way. And we cannot but agree with him, that abundance of money, and of the precious metals of which it is made, is also greatly to be desired, and that the increase in the supply of gold some years ago by discoveries in California and elsewhere, was attended by a rise of prices and property in the world of trade. But his objection to supplementing the supply of money by the use of paper in the shape of bank notes, bills, cheques, orders, etc., does not seem quite valid, or to be made so by the fact that they could not all be paid in metallic currency which he calls real money; and he does not seem to remember the great economy and convenience of these substitutes, and that although it would be difficult and most inconvenient to turn them all one after the other into his ready money, yet at the clearing houses now usual at all great centres of business, the balances arising out of their use are in fact, easily turned into metallic currency to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. Credit, that is confidence in each other among merchants, traders and dealers in money, is the very life and soul of business, and to stop the use of paper representing money, would be almost to stop trade and all business depending on it.

Nor can I agree with him that his argument for Bi-metallism is sound, if he means, as he appears to do, that two metals of fluctuating value with regard to each other, and to property of any kind, can be fairly and advantageously used as standards of value, and made legal tender in the same country and at the same time, in payment of debts of all kinds and to all amounts. The cheapest of the two would always be offered by the debtor and the dearest demanded by the creditor; and in the absence of any previous agreement on the point, how could the right of each be determined? Gold and silver, the two metals to which the argument relates, are both articles of merchandise rising and falling in value according to the law of supply and demand. A fixed relative value of one to the other could only be established by the common consent and agreement of the whole civilized world, or by special agreement between the parties concerned (whether nations or individuals) in each

case. The one alternative would be so difficult as to be nearly impossible, and the other almost equally so, as appears by the result of the late International Conference on the subject, ending in the very significant resolution of Austro-Hungary in favor of gold, which is in every way best suited for the purpose by its great value in proportion to bulk and weight, its consequent portability, and the apparent unlikelihood of any great or sudden increase or decrease in its production, and from the fact of its being and having been, used by the great majority of the civilized nations of the world as the best representative and standard of value; so that gold and wealth have become almost synonyms.

The late Conference decided rightly:—There cannot be more than one standard of value in the same place and for all amounts of debt or obligation, and gold seems to be the best we can get.

There can be no objection to the use of silver, and of copper also, as accessories and for the payment of limited sums. England uses and has always used, all three metals for this purpose; and we in Canada have followed her example. Our former currency (Act 45 V. C. 93) made American gold and silver dollars of certain weights and fineness, legal tender at certain rates in Canadian currency, in which ten such dollars were equal to £2, 13s. 4d.; but no other foreign silver coins were to be current. In 1854 when we wisely adopted the decimal currency, we, with like wisdom adopted the British sovereign of the weight and fineness prescribed by law, equal to four dollars and 86 2-8 cents, but limiting the amount of silver as legal tender in one payment to ten dollars, and that of copper to 20 cents, no silver coins being made legal tender except such as should be struck by command of the Queen, our copper coins being British pence or half pence, equal to one and two cents respectively. In the former Act there was no limit as to the amount which American dollars of legal weight and fineness should be legal tender, and it would seem that any amount might be paid in them.

In the United States there is no limit for such purpose, and it seems that any amount of debt or obligation may, between citizens, or between States of the Union, or between the Government and any citizen or State be paid in them, but if the other party should be foreign, it might be a question of some difficulty unless there should have been a specific agreement on the point. The debtor would naturally wish to pay in the cheapest metal, and the creditor to be paid in the dearest. Much might depend on the currency in which the debt was understood to be contracted, as dollars, pounds, florins, marks, etc., current in the country in which the non-American party resides, but there would certainly be difficulty and probably litigation with discomfort, and loss to one of the parties concerned. This is avoided by the English use of several metals, but with only limited amounts payable in those of less value than the standard. It would seem that the Americans would do well to adopt this plan. They will no doubt act honourably by their foreign creditors and not attempt to make them accept less than they are entitled to. If the United States have purchased silver at too high a price they will bear the loss without grumbling, and not

throw it upon their foreign creditors, nor where it can be avoided on the poorer classes of their citizens.

The case of India may be more difficult, but those who made their contracts in rupees must pay or be paid in rupees and there is no injustice in their having to do so. Silver might have risen, and if it had the debtors would have gained and the creditors have lost, as every one must do in case of rise or fall in the value of goods in which he deals. Yet the case of India is peculiar and may, from the poverty of the masses, or otherwise, require peculiar treatment and great injury might probably be done by changing their standard to gold; and Bi or Tri-metallism is only allowable to the limited extent in which England has always used it, and as it is used in Canada.

sults are vivid but disagreeable, in England more sober but a trifle dull. The differences are of degree and not of kind and have to do merely with national taste.

Now, granting that this recognition of existing facts, this steadfast searching after definite knowledge which has so ruthlessly quenched the stream of egotism, is in the main useful, we must still consider whether it is in reality the be all and the end all of this life.

Is he the true seer who becomes "as a quiet water, or a mirror reflecting what may be"? Is one nearer the mystery because one has learned that the mystery is unthinkable? Knowledge may give us certain exact limitations, but in the heart of man the question to which there is no answer is the one question which must of necessity be asked.

Was the poet wrong who said:

"The world, perchance after all, knows already enough. What is wanted is not to know more, but how to imagine the much that it knows?"

To "imagine," to see that in each familiar product of nature lies the unreadable secret of the universe. To grasp that, in the most degraded of mankind there dwells something mysterious, incomprehensible. To perceive that the very ego is an inexplicable mystery to itself.

It is this element of wonder, this bond of sympathy between mind and object, which saves mankind from the darkest pessimism. For wonder is the spontaneous homage to the infinite; it grasps intuitively the supreme knowledge which the science of the ages has gathered to itself at last—the fact that there is an infinity beyond the finite knowledge of man.

And without the infusion of wonder, of reverence, of awe, what is it after all—this toiling after that which can never satisfy? Assuredly in the heart of the last seer, standing as it were upon the pinnacle of a world's knowledge, there will arise the thought that: "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers."

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

For any adequate consideration of this subject it would be necessary to discuss at some length, whether there is such a thing as a Liberal Policy or not. But it is somewhat disheartening to throw a preliminary doubt upon your subject, and you generally exhaust your own strength and your reader's patience before you get to what you really want to say. So we crave some concession on our reader's part, as we acknowledge some assumption on our own, in taking as an accepted hypothesis that the Liberals have a policy, and it is that so steadfastly adhered to by their leader,—namely Commercial Union.

It may be premised that politics are at present largely regulated by phrases, and Canadians seem to be particularly influenced in this way. The characteristic of lyrical poetry is allowed to be its "personal" nature, and Matthew Arnold defined it even more closely, when he said that all lyric poetry is distinguished by a "cry." If we combine the "cry" with the "personal" attributes, we may fairly claim a lyrical character for modern politics. Thus we have, as a "cry," the National Policy; and, of a personal nature, the protected industries: we have also the "cry" of Imperial Federation, and the "personal" advantage of a differential duty on

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

Wertherism, we are often told, has had its day. The young poet no longer sobs forth the sorrows of his own heart in the belief that they are a world's tears. The novelist reveals his woes as little as possible or at best only by stealth. Psychological studies are, it is true, still followed with a certain degree of interest, but they must appeal rather to the intellect than to the emotions: they must be typical rather than personal. A child crying for the moon is an object for reflection, it is the individual child crying for the moon who is objected to.

Introspection has been, so to speak, objectified. In literature we no longer seek for the counterparts of our own mental perplexities so much as for those broader and deeper problems of which our own are but the symbols. We look for guidance rather than for sympathy, with a fixed confidence in objective truth.

This spirit is shown in the positivism of philosophy on the one hand and in the "naturalism" of fiction, and to a certain extent of poetry, on the other. That idealism in philosophy or romanticism in literature have lost their hold upon the popular mind we dare not assert. But the tendencies in both are towards the recognition of the knowable and not towards the fathoming of the unknowable. Once more we must observe that we are referring to "current" or popular tendencies and not to the opinions or beliefs of individuals, however sincere and however profound. Facts, related facts, are sought for on all sides, and in this grapple with cause and effect the personal note is lost. The younger poets, as Mr. Stedman observes, are a little ashamed of emotion. Egotistical bitterness gives vent to itself in abstract pessimism. Individual sympathy is absorbed in abstract optimism. In the one case the possibility of progress is denied, in the other it is asserted. In each case the question turns upon the value of knowledge (in its broadest sense)—not of the individual but of the world at large. In this respect, at least, both optimist and pessimist are at one, in so much as neither of them professes to expound the workings of his own soul. In fiction, so aptly spoken of as the mirror of life, we see the same objective tendencies. Actual life is the theme of the Naturalistic school, that is life, not seen through the eye of the artist, who blends with it something of his own soul, but life photographed, so to speak, at once passionless and truthful. In France the re-

wheat. Heart and pocket go hand-in-hand : it is difficult to conceive of the separate existence of either.

Now as a "cry" the N.P. was a success. It was ingeniously designed ; it was something new, and it has been worked experimentally on the corpus vile of the neighbouring republic to manifest advantage. It had another feature, in that it was easily taken in by the voting intelligence of the country. Constant war with the United States to vindicate our national spirit was not practicable, but here was a plan which would be a continual source of annoyance to our neighbours without bloodshed. Again it was easy to see how agriculture built up mills, and mills agriculture, till both by a process of mutual inflation, rose superior to the surrounding earth, and enjoyed a glorified existence in the nearer rays of the sun of content. We are not commenting on the truth or fiction of the theory, more than to remark that some things compounded of fiction afford an example of symmetry, which more rugged truth may never offer. And so it was about as futile to dash a sea of argument against the policy, as it was to confute its august author, when he assured a panting and exhausted adversary in debate that he had been barking up the wrong tree. It therefore very early became evident that it was useless to apply calmly reasoned logic to a scheme which in terseness, in plausibility, and in sporadic success, offered but an indifferent target for attack.

The Liberal Party historically has been associated with economic orthodoxy, and it has therefore an exclusive right to the use of the Policy more correctly known as that of a Revenue Tariff than of Free Trade. The reason why this policy is associated with orthodoxy, and is taught by every book and professor that deals with the subject, may be very briefly stated. It arises from the general theory that government should deal simply with public questions and not interfere with individual rights, except when they run foul of public rights. It was originated for mutual protection and convenience, and every person enjoying the advantages of government were required to pay for its maintenance. With the advent of more socialistic ideas, the possibility of the government's assisting individuals began to be allowed. There was always a sensitiveness about helping the poorer classes, and even among those classes themselves about asking for help, but those in easier circumstances have never apparently shown any reluctance to take all they could get from the government. There is of course such a thing as false pride, but it exists to-day among manufacturers and business men only to a very small extent, and the little trip to Ottawa is regularly made without blush or comment. The assistance, whether duty, bounty or rebate is given and accepted as a matter of course and the cost whatever it may be comes from the public chest. We thus see one class of citizens partially supported by the enforced contributions of the other.

It is easy to be seen that such a system has attractions far in advance of anything offered by the more rigid ideas of yore, and that when a few more than half the voting population enjoy them, the Government offering them are practically secure. It is useless to argue and prove : the game of grab has nothing to do with arguments. The Liberals soon perceived that whatever advantage of abstract right the arguments possessed, their utility was sadly marred by absolute results. They chanted in

blank verse, while their opponents charmed with lyric strains. Hence came a change of tune and metre. We do not propose to follow the different attempts with U.R. and C.U. They both had something in them, but were perhaps too involved,—at all events they could not match the beautiful conciseness of the N.P.

We had once the pleasure of hearing Mr. Laurier speak on the subject of Commercial Union, and were greatly impressed with his views on the condition of things, and of the advantages enlarged trade would bring. Indeed in his whole speech there seemed to be only one unsuitable word : but unfortunately a great deal depended on that word. The word was "assimilated." He said that there was a tendency to lower the duties in the States, and that when the tariffs became "assimilated," Commercial Union would be possible. It is quite true that our tariffs may become assimilated, even to within a fraction of one per cent, but unfortunately assimilation is not the same thing as identity, and it is only in identical tariffs that a stable union could be effected. You may take two horses, and assimilate their pace, but if one of them takes but one step an hour more than the other they will not be together at the end of a day. If you wish to drive them in the same harness the pace must be identical. And to carry the metaphor a little further when you put two horses in the same harness, you must dispense with one driver. One of them must literally speaking take a back seat, and become a passenger instead of a whip. That is just the difficulty of C.U. ; neither country can regulate the thing alone, and in any joint attempt to do so the stronger interests must prevail. It seems a pity that this should not be realized at once.

But quite apart from any logical reasons, it seems to be a tactical mistake to cling to a cry that has not taken at first. If we are to be governed by cries, let us choose our cries judiciously. Dealers in patent medicines teach us this much ; for if a remedy does not succeed under one name, it is wiser to find another. It might be more rational to change the ingredients and tell the public you had done so, but practise has proved the advantage of not concerning oneself so much about the ingredients, as the label on the bottle. But we doubt if this policy has ever paid, or is ever likely to pay with the liberal party. It may do for those who regard the end only in political warfare : but for those that profess some respect for means a resort to partial trickery probably means falling between two stools. The Liberals have not been very wise, nor very consistent ; but they have held together wonderfully, when we consider the length of their banishment, and they have always been a formidable menace to the Government. That they have not fallen to pieces entirely is due probably to the righteousness of their cause and the honesty of their leadership. The Liberal Party represent a phase of thought and action, not begotten of exigencies of politics, but old as the race itself. It has stood out always for the rights of the individual against the aggregated power of the strong ; and it has recognized the inter-dependence of nations, and the advantage that each may be to the other. It has a black list in which are written the words Pharaohs, Popes, Bosses and Monopolists, and its task will not be accomplished till all of these are banished from the face of the earth. Its duty was once to confront

Kings and bid them loosen the bands they had fastened : now it must address itself to the people and warn them against voluntarily assuming the yoke.

There are reasons for thinking the policy deputed by the words Revenue Tariff is the best expression of Liberalism. First, it is the most scientific policy. Nominally all taxation is for expenses of government. The encouragement of private industries and the support of individuals is not a legitimate function of Government. It is true enough that a Protective Tariff can make some people rich : no one could walk along—say Sherbrooke St. in Montreal with the Tariff in one hand and a street Directory in the other, and doubt this.

It may even make many rich. But it would be necessary to prove that the position of all is improved, before you can begin to justify it. It is demonstrable that some are even made poorer by Protection, and while one man is made poorer, the system is condemned because as a law it is unnecessary and in practise it is unjust. Unnecessary injustice is tyranny. The objection to direct taxation is, among other things, the difficulty of knowing exactly what a man's income is : it is also very difficult to collect. A revenue tariff meets both these difficulties : the first by levying only on what a man spends, and so encouraging thrift. the second by the fact that goods passing through customs are their own security for payment, and there can be no leakage except through smuggling. Lastly every cent collected goes directly to the Government, and its expenditure can be accounted for.

Secondly a Revenue Tariff is a more independent policy. In framing your tariff you consider how best to collect the amount you require, you do not stop to consider how best to strike your neighbour. In fact you do not consider your neighbour at all. The Empire states that no better national bond was ever invented than a Protective Tariff. This puts patriotism on the basis of greed, and makes your nation a purely trading company. The idea is doubtless true, but it is novel. The old notion was that a patriot should always place his life and property at the disposal of his country : the highest bond was common suffering : now-a-days we are taught to believe that it is filthy lucre. Has Liberalism nothing better to offer than that ? It is idle to pretend that we know anything about patriotism in its pure sense. Cabinet Ministers are created now for their success in election campaigns : Judges are appointed for their services to their party : the First Minister even occupies the time of Parliament with a dissertation on the Ethics of Party. Perhaps it is the more candid way of putting it, but there is a decency about a certain sort of pretences, and lover of country used to be one.

Lastly it is the enduring Policy. What ever may be said about utopian ideas, it is unquestionable that great advances are being made. National prejudices are being smoothed ; languages are merging into one another ; arbitration is slowly taking the place of war. When the prejudices of centuries begin to crumble, will the artifices of yesterday endure ? We do not know that all that is expected of the Brotherhood of Man will be accomplished, but may be sure that an increased sense of security and good feeling will result, when the free right to buy and sell is acknowledged, and governmental interference with trade made a thing of the past. It may be reserved for our children to enjoy, but it will at least be something to have anticipated and hastened that consummation. That is the privilege of the Liberal Party if they will accept it.

F. W. F.

SAYINGS OF CONFUCIUS.

Time with three-fold footfall passes:
Lingering comes the future on,
Arrow-swift the present flashes,
Ever still stands time that's gone.

Can a soul's impatience quicken
Her slow footsteps on the way?
No; nor fear, nor doubts that thicken
Can her hurrying pace e'er stay,
Why can we no charm discover?
Why can no repentance move her?

Clean thy life and free from sighing
Wouldst thou have till time lies dying,
Join to thy advice delay,
But in labor make no stay.
Speed, do thou for friend ne'er take
Nor a foe of slowness make.

Measures three are given space:
Far away, 'tis length we trace
Onward, ceaseless in endeavor;
Graspeth breadth the endless ever,
Downward, bottomless sinketh depth.

Here an image thee is given
Vast as the o'er arching heaven:
Still or weary never be,
If thou wouldst the ending see;
Thinkest thou the world to fashion,
Be thou broad and free from passion;
Meanings deep that nature keepeth,
She doth give to him that seeketh
When on high he mounts away;
Only fulness, clearness giveth;
Truth in deep abysses liveth.

Translated from the German of Schiller by
I. O'Loane.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Week:
Dear Sir,—May I point out the unfortunate transposition effected by the compositor who made up the forms of last week's issue of The Week when he apportioned the lines in "The Critic" quoted from "The Ancient Sage" to Wordsworth and the verses from "Lines Written above Tintern Abbey" to Tennyson!

THE CRITIC.

DR. INGRAM'S HISTORY OF THE UNION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

To the Editor of The Week:
SIR,—In your issue of January 13th there is a letter signed "Fairplay" which is full of teaching for all students of history, as showing how allegations unsupported by evidence are put before the public as facts.

Dr. T. B. Ingram is a barrister and was the Professor of Jurisprudence in the Presidency College, Calcutta; therefore prima-facie a person thoroughly qualified to weigh conflicting opinions and evidence—consequently well adapted for historical writing.

"Fairplay" is utterly astray in comparing Dr. Ingram's judicially-written history with Foxe's Book of Martyrs,—they are "wide as the poles asunder." All those who are competent to judge will know the value of the following fact. By actual count Dr. Ingram has in four hundred and nine (409) instances quoted authorities or added elucidatory notes in support of his statements. His authorities comprise Protestant and Catholic histories, biographies, official and private correspondence, addresses of Catholic bishops and priests, speeches of Unionists and anti-Unionists, Acts of Parliament, official documents, etc., etc.

If any one wishes to learn how history should be written, or to cultivate historical criticism, he should study Ingram's work as a text-book—every point is so carefully considered and painstakingly proved by evidence.

"Fairplay" should imitate Ingram in quoting evidence for his statements. He alleges that the London Guardian is a Unionist paper and, without giving a date, states that

it "held the book to be the worst blow struck at the Union." All Canadians know that the Toronto Globe strongly advocates free trade. Suppose that a Canadian author-professor of repute wrote an exact and elaborate work in favour of free trade—quoting hundreds of authorities in support of his views—what should we say to a gentleman residing on the other side of the Atlantic, who seriously alleged in a literary journal that the Globe editorially stated "that the book was the worst blow struck at free trade? I am afraid that "Fairplay" has quoted from some Irish Nationalist journal and erroneously credited it to the Unionist side.

I submit that "Fairplay" should give the date of this alleged editorial, so that I may write to head-quarters and ascertain whether or not the saddle has been put upon the right horse.

FAIRPLAY RADICAL.

Toronto, February 11th, 1893.

P.S.—Dr. Ingram's History of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland—price one shilling—is published by the Liberal Unionist Association, 31, Great George Street, Westminster.

THE OVER-CHURCHING OF TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—In the October number of the American edition of the Review of Reviews, in the series of papers on "Religious Co-operation," there is one by Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D., of which the following are the opening paragraphs:

"The trouble about Christian Union is in the application of principles to which everybody agrees. Theoretically we are all united now. We can get together in union meetings and talk beautifully about our love for one another; we are all ready to affirm that our differences are about non-essentials; but when we go out into our field of labor we crowd one another to the wall and cut one another's throats ecclesiastically, with very little compunction. We are like that New England philosopher who was "in favour of the prohibitory law, but agin its enforcement." We are enthusiastic in our devotion to principles which we are quite unwilling to apply.

"It is very easy to show where the shoe pinches. In the rural communities which are stationary decaying, we feel the pressure first. When I lived in New England, I supposed that the over-churching of old towns was peculiar to that region, but I find worse conditions in Ohio than I ever saw in Massachusetts. The rural communities are decaying, just as in Massachusetts; the country villages are depopulated by the growth of the cities, and in nearly all these old towns there is a ridiculous excess of church organization. It is not at all uncommon to find six churches in a population of one thousand people—most of them dying of gangrene or anemia; and although the breath of life seems to be in them we find that the respiration is mainly artificial—that it is sustained by a vigorous working of the bellows with home missionary money contributed by the city churches. In most of these stationary or decadent communities one or two churches could be fairly maintained, and one or two would be far more useful than five or six. Manifestly, this is the first place to apply the principles of Christian Union, but it is the last place I fear, in which they will be applied. The outlook in this direction is not very cheering. The rural Ephraim is pretty firmly joined to his sectarian idols.

"In the new towns of the frontier the need of the enforcement of this principle is also manifest. The strife of the different home missionary agents for possession of these new communities has sometimes led to very unseemly exhibitions; but there has been, I am told, some mitigation of this curse. Attempts have been made to introduce a little Christianity into this business of planting churches. There are those who have been bold enough to say that Christian Churches situated in the same community, are neighbours, and that the law that bids us love our neighbours as our-

self, is binding upon them. It has even been intimated that there is no good reason why the agent of a home missionary society, engaged in pushing the interests of his denomination in the new communities, should not be a Christian gentleman—observing in his conduct the laws of courtesy and comity to which other gentlemen are amenable. Such considerations have, I am told, been prevailing increasingly on the frontier. The outlook in that direction is more cheering.

"In the cities, the work of propagandism goes on without much reference to Christian principles. Each denomination pushes its own enterprises, with small regard for the welfare of the enterprises of its neighbours. The law that prevails is the survival of the strongest. Mr. Fiske says that this is not the law of civilization; that it only rules among brutes and barbarians; that as tribes emerge into civilization, they cast off the brute inheritance and govern themselves by a higher law—the law of sympathy and co-operation. But the sectarians still trust in the law that rules over the lower kingdoms of nature. I have been told by a pious and devoted denominationalist, when urging consultation and Christian consideration in the planting of new enterprises in cities, that competition was the right principle for Church extension, that it was idle and even mischievous to try to regulate such matters by considerations of comity; that the only sensible way was the way of the most; let each denomination rush into every promising field and push its enterprises with all its might and let the strongest win. Not many are ready to avow this principle, but the great majority act upon it. Is it not strange that in a day when evolutionists repudiate this law of strife as ethically defective, and when political economists clearly recognize the waste and destruction of unchecked competition, our denominational propagandists should still be leaning upon it as the regulative principle of their work?"

I commend the statements of Rev. Dr. Gladden to the leading minds in the evangelical churches of Canada, and especially to those in the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches who have to do with finding the funds for the missionaries and missionary congregations they are maintaining in the Northwest Territories. If there is a portion of God's earth which should be free from extreme denominationalism, which should set the example of church co-operation and exhibit the practical working out of Christian unity, it is this Northwest country. As Dr. Gladden intimates, there is much mouthing of Christian union, but little in the shape of practical exemplification; and the remark applies not merely to the older settled portions of the United States and Canada, but to the new and sparsely settled districts, such, for instance, as our Canadian Northwest. Here, where every consideration calls for a union of hearts and hands, not in regard to the support of day schools, boards of trade and agricultural societies only, but in connection with the vigorous maintenance of Sunday Schools, prayer meetings and church organization, the people are hopelessly divided on denominational lines. Here, where the grandest opportunities have offered for practically illustrating the value and wisdom of church union, the influence of the churches of the Eastern Provinces is employed in maintaining denominational lines for which the bulk of the people care nothing. A small community, which with all the joint efforts of the population could scarcely support one Protestant church and one pastor, is found with three if not four churches, three or four pastors, three or four Sunday schools, three or four sets of teachers, etc.—all weak, spiritless and practically unsuccessful. And how does this happen? Mainly through the intense denominational spirit of the Protestant churches of Eastern Canada, who insist upon voting missionary funds; to keep up churches that have practically no adherents or whose adherents are exceedingly limited in number. Take the case of Banff. There are here three Protestant church buildings, three pastors and three feeble organizations. The whole town—if Protestants and Catholics were all to join hand in hand—can scarcely support one pastor and one good Sunday school; yet the Methodist, Presbyterian

and Church of England higher authorities insist upon dividing the Protestant population and pouring in money to keep alive the denominational spirit. Banff, as everybody knows, is not and cannot be a commercial town. Take away the tourist hotel, open only in the summer months,—that is the Canadian Pacific hotel—and it would amount to very little; and it is just as well to understand that a very little church going suffices for the respectable class of tourists who spend their two or three days at Banff on their route across the continent. Medicine Hat is another "missionary" town. There are a few hundred people here and three Protestant churches, supported chiefly by the people of Eastern Canada. Even for such a place as Gleichen, where there cannot be 100 people, there are two or three missionaries supplied. But why particularize? It is the same story throughout the Northwest. Not two or three but scores of cases can be cited, where there should be, union churches, but where the people, through the instrumentality of Eastern Home Mission Committees, are kept apart for purely denominational interests. Can there be any doubt that, if the people were left to unite their resources and their energies in the maintenance of their own churches, there would be more self reliant spirit developed, the communities would be more thoroughly bound together, and the gain socially, religiously and politically would be very great? The business men of Eastern Canada have the rectification of this evil largely in their hands. They are the ones who contribute the largest amount to the Home Mission funds. They should enquire more carefully in regard to the use to which their moneys are being put. That is to say, they should satisfy themselves that these moneys are not devoted to "ecclesiastical throat cutting" and to creating a dependent lot of weak congregations that will be content to remain forever as they are to-day. If the business men of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and other cities and the numerous Eastern congregations that have so generously contributed to Home Missions in the Territories will look well into the investments that are being made, they will probably come to the conclusion that while they are not doing much to build up their denominations, they are doing considerable to retard practical church union in the best field that has ever offered for an honest attempt to practice what so many professing Christians are so ready to preach.

The leading spirits of the Eastern Churches should insist upon their adherents in small and divided communities out here uniting to support union churches and congregations and in all Christian work; and the missionary funds should be devoted largely to carrying the Gospel and the Sacraments to those who are scattered throughout the Territories, living too far apart and being too poor in this world's goods to form themselves into congregations however small. There is a wide field for this class of missionary effort and employment for the best talent that the Church can send.

I remain, yours sincerely
A PRESBYTERIAN IN THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ART NOTES.

It is said Claude Monet seldom works more than half an hour at a time on one canvas, the reason being that in that time even the light changes somewhat, enough to make a difference to him in his very vivid and realistic representations.

The artist's proof of the picture of Gladstone by Mr. J. C. Forbes, is now on exhibition in Montreal at the rooms of W. Scott and Sons. It has attracted a good deal of attention and criticism and is generally considered a vivid likeness of the G. O. M. as well as a fine piece of work.

The Magazine of Art notices the erection of a monument by Montreal to its founder, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, the model of which has been accepted. "Maisonneuve stands with left hand on the hilt of his sword, the right holding the French banner. The shaft of the pedestal

a four-sided surface on which are four oblong square bas-reliefs. . . . At the corners are four crouching or seated figures in bronze on a smaller scale than the statue. . . . The bas-reliefs show battles between whites and Indians.

A club called "The Versatile" has been formed by some of the artists and literary people of this city, as much with a view to recreation as improvement. So far the club has met at Mr. T. M. Martin's. A subject is given out for each fortnightly meeting and illustrated by song or sketch. At the end of the season a collection may be made of the best of these, as the members see fit, and published for private distribution.

Says the New York Sun: "Queen Victoria is going to send a number of paintings 'done with her own hand' to the Chicago Fair, some of which will come from the private dining-room of Windsor Castle. The pictures will include a water colour of her Indian Secretary, one of her favorite dog, and some Balmoral sketches. She will also send a sachet which she worked also 'with her own hands' from a piece of crape. Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice will also send pictures, while Princess Christian will send some specimens of needlework, in this case 'executed with the most consummate skill and ingenuity.

Here is a suggestion in the Globe coming from one of our first literary men: "It seems to me that Canadian painters have a great and comparatively unbroken field before them in the colour effects of our midwinter landscapes. . . . In midwinter dawn, with every gradation of red and gold and blue; even in the early forenoon when the towers of our northern capital stand westward, pale, luminous, touched with rose against a pale greenish blue sky, when every roof fronting the sun is a sheet of dazzling cream, and every shadow a patch of clear crystalline violet; in the coming of the winter night with its gorgeous changes of colour subtle and indescribable, what an infinite variety of choice there is for the hand of the painter." To be sure we do not wish to be known in the artistic world exclusively by winter pictures, else the impression left by our ice carnivals in Montreal will be strengthened to such an extent that snow will be looked upon as our chief product. About two years ago, it may be remembered, Mr. Percy Woodcock gave in New York an exhibition of one winter's work, most of the sketches having been made about Brockville. The criticisms at the time were quite favorable.

The artists of Toronto have of late had a great addition to their number in Mr. E. W. Grier, and it is to be hoped his stay will be permanent. Mr. Grier has for many years been a close student, first in England and later in Paris in Julian's studio under Boulanger and Lefebvre. His work has been hung in the salon, and one picture "Bereft" received a medal. The painting shows in the foreground a pool of water near which lies the dead body of a ewe, while over it bends a peasant girl holding its little motherless lamb. It is twilight, and the rising moon shows through a break in the belt of trees that skirt the high horizon. The whole is expressive of a certain sad tenderness with which the hour and surroundings are in complete harmony; the pathos is simple and direct. In answer to a question as to how the subject was suggested, Mr. Grier said he had often visited the place at sundown, and it had seemed a fitting scene for a tragedy; gradually the idea grew, and many were the sketches made for it. Mr. Grier has a very life-like portrait of his father, a great many sketches of English scenery through Kent and Surrey, one especially bright bit is a low red brick house with gray stone steps bathed in mellow sunshine. A portrait of Miss Cawthra shown at the late exhibition and "La Canne d'ivoire" at the Palette Club are familiar to lovers of art. It is to be hoped that Mr. Grier's fine powers of technic and his appreciation of nature will not be idle, so that the next exhibition will have something of his to attract

He who does his best, however little, is always to be distinguished from the man who does nothing.—Anon.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Rosenthal and D'Albert have been giving dual piano recitals in Berlin, each arousing the greatest enthusiasm. When Paderewski played there some three years ago, he met with but indifferent success, and his piano (concerto) received but faint praise.

An interesting concert was given at the Toronto College of Music, on the evening of February 16th., when the following talent took part: Miss Sullivan, Miss McLaughlan, Mr. Stevenson, Miss Turner, Miss Massie, Mr. Burden, Miss Black, Miss McKay, Miss Mansfield, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Boucher. All gave a good account of themselves, and the evening passed off pleasantly.

Friedheim the great pianist was announced to give three piano recitals in New York, on Monday evening, Feb. 20; Saturday afternoon Feb. 25; and Tuesday evening Feb. 28th. Joseffy was also announced to play with the New York Symphony Orchestra, on their annual spring tour during the months of April and May. He has not played in public for two years.

The distinguished Artists, Johannes Wolf (Violinist) and Joseph Hollman (Violoncellist) assisted by Madame Fanny Moody Manners, and Mr. Charles Manners (Vocalists), will give two special grand concerts, in the Pavilion on Friday evening, March 3rd, and Saturday afternoon March 4th. The concerts should be attended by all music lovers, as they will undoubtedly be of great interest, and most enjoyable. The two instrumentalists have a continental reputation and are considered to be truly great artists.

An interesting letter appears in the "Musical Courier" written by the great pianist Paderewski, defending his teacher Leschetizky of Vienna, from the attacks made on him by some few of his pupils, which appeared in that journal. Paderewski says, Leschetizky's method is simple; pupils are taught how to draw from the piano a beautiful and sympathetic tone, and to make music and not noise. Principles are instilled into the pupil, which will yield breadth, softness of touch, and precision in rhythm. He claims that he owes everything to Leschetizky for his being a pianist, and for whatever success he has achieved.

Music has never been so widely and earnestly studied throughout Canada than at the present. The very many conservatories and colleges of music which have been started in various cities, and the many ladies' colleges and schools which have musical departments, to say nothing of the private teachers who flourish, all go to prove that music is receiving more attention now than at any previous time in our history. This is most encouraging, for we may expect and justly so—that in a few years a more cultured musical public will be the outgrowth of the present advancement in real music study, and no doubt many musicians will be developed, for we have excellent talent in our country which only requires developing along artistic lines, by good teaching and guidance, to arrive at scholarly maturity. The habit which has prevailed in England,—and still obtains to some extent—of binding a pupil to a master for a term of years, as a boy is articulated to learn a trade, is a pernicious habit, and can be productive of no good. Imagine treating the musician's art as a trade, robbing it of all poetry, imagination and romance, and surrounding it with the cool, calculating monotony of the blacksmith's or cooper's vocation. In the first place no genuine artistic nature endowed with musical talent, could have his spirit chained down to any master, because that master may be incapable of sympathy, or imparting knowledge suitable to the pupil and moreover would be the driest kind of a pedagogue to undertake such an utterly inartistic and ineffectual task; in the second place no really good teacher would wish to make any such arrangement, for the pupil might not show talent and application, and the idea of a three or four years' apprenticeship would not

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only be unpleasant to him, but a musician cannot be made in that time. At any rate the scheme savours too much of the workshop, and while it might be done to advantage with a pupil of painting or even sculpture, it won't work with music, the most spiritual and beautiful of all arts. We have known musicians so trained—by apprenticeship to some pedagogue who probably was "jack of all trades,"—and in each instance the very fundamental laws upon which an artist, or a real musician is developed, had been neglected, and a pretentious display of know-nothing conceit engendered in its place, which in after life had been nourished entirely by appealing to the masses uneducated in music, and unfit to pass judgment on any musical performance or enterprise, and who mistook this inflated display for artistic musicianship. A teacher to-day must be a musician, a student, and to be eminently successful, a specialist. If we look to the great teachers in any country we ascertain this to be true, and such teachers find a day none too long to devote to their work, without engaging in other enterprises apart from it as a specialty, which requires so much thought and expenditure of nervous force. Music demands our loftiest and deepest study, our love and sympathy, and all the imagination we possess: appealing as it does to both our emotional and intellectual faculties, and without this service the best results cannot be attained either by performer, teacher or composer.

LIBRARY TABLE.

MICROBES, AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING. By D. V. Beacock, Brockville, 1893.

The importance of the subject of this pamphlet, slight in form and size but weighty in meaning, is now generally recognized. It is quite possible that some readers may get rather alarmed by the contents, but it is certain that most people need the warning given.

LOVE IN WRATH. By Dr. A. T. Pierson. Price 35c. New York: Baker & Taylor Co., 1893.

This tract by a writer whose productions we have noticed before, sets forth the important truth, that the love of God necessitates this wrath. It is necessary, in days when old views of future punishment are a little shaken, that a testimony should be raised to the evil and the destructiveness of sin. This is well done here. No new light, however, is cast upon any eschatological questions.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, with an Historical Introduction, translated by Bernard Moses, Ph. D., Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Dr. Moses by the above translation has enlarged the field of study of the English constitutionalist who can here see the warm Southern temperament adapting itself to the government model of the Northern Republic. The learned professor's introduction and the table of contents supplied by the Editors of the annual will be welcomed by the readers of the pamphlet.

THE CIPHER DESPATCH. By Robert Byr. Price 75 cents. New York: Worthington, 1893.

This new volume of Worthington's very handsome International Library contains a translation from the German of a novel which is neither better nor worse than a good many of the same kind. The plot turns upon the fact of a secret document having been made known to an unfriendly government. Suspicion turns upon the Secretary to the Minister, but it afterwards found to be connected with one of the Minister's family. Most of the characters are rather disagreeable, and we feel that we do not much care how the story goes.

AT THE PLACE WHICH IS CALLED CALVARY. By Edwin H. Burgess, New York; Randolph & Co., Toronto; W. Briggs, 1893.

The title of this volume is that of the first and longest sermon in the volume which contains eight. We understand that Mr. Burgess is a Presbyterian Divine, stationed at Stellar-

on, N. S., and we are bound to say that these are sermons of considerable promise, more especially if the author is, as we opine, a comparatively young man. We will not complain that Mr. Burgess holds his Confession in a somewhat non-natural sense, as, in this respect, he is only like his neighbors; and he asserts the universality of the atonement with wholesome emphases. One excellent characteristic of these sermons is, that, though several of them begin in a somewhat inflated style, as the preacher goes on and warms to his subject, this falls away, and he gives us excellent, earnest, penetrating talk. It is a good volume.

ADZUMA: or the Japanese Wife. A play in Four Acts. By Sir Edwin Arnold. Price \$1.50, New York: Charles Scribner & Son, 1893.

We cannot profess to be thick and thin admirers of Sir Edwin Arnold; but we think this drama one of the best things that he has written. We imagine, that if this play had come into our hands without our having any previous knowledge of the writer, we should have decided that the author was a man of genius, and a writer of real dramatic ability; and this, perhaps, is the best test of the excellence of the volume. Adzuma, the heroine, was married to a man whom she tenderly loved; but another, Morito, had sought her for his wife, and had learned that his own and Adzuma's mother had prevented her accepting him. Another admirer of Adzuma, who had conceived an unlawful passion for her, led Morito to believe that he could win her, and surrounded Adzuma with such toils that there seemed no possibility of escaping from them. In order to maintain and prove her fidelity she sacrificed her life. How this was done the reader will learn from the contents of this beautiful volume.

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION By James A. Woodburn, Ph. D. **THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF LABOR** By E. R. L. Gould, Ph. D., Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

These publications are contributions to the series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science and in both cases are elaborated lectures. Professor Woodburn indicates the general causes of the Revolution in his two subheadings, "Taxation without Representation" and the "Stamp Act." Full, picturesque and readable is his treatise on the subject and it will contribute to the historical reader a fresh, instructive, though necessary limited statement of the genesis of one of the most important events of history. His concluding references to the moral and spiritual forces which have influenced the great movements of history by way of application to his subject, and to Mr. Douglas Campbell's much advertised and lauded work, on the Puritans in England, Holland and America may well be challenged. We question whether the schemes of political demagogues, and venturesome traders may not have contributed more to the Revolution than "moral and spiritual forces;" and as to the character of Mr. Douglas Campbell's work we commend our readers to the criticism of that learned historian and accomplished scholar, Professor Goldwin Smith, which recently appeared in the London Times. Contemptuously unfair and unjust to England, Englishman and English influence, as therein pointed out, Mr. Campbell's book can scarcely be considered authoritative, much less impartial.

Professor Gould has, one can see at a glance, mastered his subject both as to its general features and details. Very clearly and comprehensively has he treated it and his pamphlet of 42 pages will afford interesting and instructive reading to all who are concerned with the great problem of labour. His chief aim has been, as he says, "to see comparatively how an ambitious, intelligent well living labouring class fares in economic competition," and his conclusion is that such a class acquires greater physical force as the result of better nourishment in combination with superior intelligence and skill. A number of carefully compiled statistical tables elucidate the text and a capital table of contents is provided by the author.

WAIFS IN VERSE, &c. ADDENDA TO EDITION OF 1891. By G. W. Wicksteed, Q.O., Ottawa: A Bureau and Frères, 1893.

The hope expressed in our notice of the preceding issue of this admirable publication is being realized and we now have some of the "later leaves" therein referred to. While sensible of the large part which this learned and graceful author has permitted The Week to play in this new edition and the modesty which becomes us, we cannot refrain from commending it to our readers in the warmest terms. As we write there is being set up for the issue in which this notice will appear, a contribution from the same pen on the great financial question of the day. An article that will not only do credit to our columns, but will show the keenness of insight, the breadth of knowledge and clearness of statement of this venerable Canadian Litterateur whose life is rapidly approaching the span of a century. In the addenda will be found articles upon such important questions as "The Ottawa Valley Canal"; "The Behring Sea Controversy"; "The Canadian Question"; "The Manitoba Separate School Case"; and "Commercial Union." Notices of the poet Fréchet's "Feuilles Volantes, Poésies Canadiennes" and the historian Kingsford's fifth volume of the History of Canada. Legal questions such as "The Appeal Grievance" are dealt with; and that the graceful muse of the author has not been silent Madame Lafontaine's album and Mrs. Stewart's mementos of the Ottawa Old Men's Home testify. Our readers will, we are sure, be pleased with the following graceful tribute to Mr. Wicksteed taken from the pages of the addenda:

To G. W. Wicksteed, of Ottawa, Q. C. On completing his ninety-third year, 24 Dec. 1892.

Crossing of late the mountainous divide
Which parts the streams that through Alberta run
From those that flow towards the setting sun;
I rose at early dawning and descried
The hosts of stars, and marked how one by one,
They fled before the light's advancing tide;
While lustrous and serene, in kingly pride
The star of Jove still held dominion.

Esteemed and honoured friend! I would that so
Thy natal star may still retain its glow,
Undimmed, unchanged, as roll the years away;
Not fading out in shadows of the night,
Nor sinking in the West, but calm and bright
Waning most gently in the coming day.

MONTREAL, December 1892.

E T F.

PERIODICALS.

Three capital colour plates:—"Mischievous Puppies" by Helena Maguire; "Grapes" by Horace G. Hewes and "Child's Head in Monochrome, after Rubens" accompanying the Art Amateur for February, are all good. A strong and striking frontispiece is formed in the "Study of a Head" by Alphonse Legros. Many subjects of interest to Art Students and lovers will be found in this number. Both the articles and the accompanying illustrations are interesting and instructive, and we again have pleasure in commending this excellent art publication to our artistic readers.

People who don't want to laugh should shun the merry pages of The Idler. It is one of the best prescriptions for the blues we know of. Month by month it leaves us smiling, and its jovial humour tickles our fancy whenever we think of it. Mrs. Braddon tells the story of her first novel, "The Trail of the Serpent," in the February number, and it goes without saying, tells it well. Archibald Forbes vividly describes "My servant Andreas." Many readers will linger over Raymond Blathway's characteristic description of "George Grossmith and the Humour of Him." "Church and Stage" is an interesting review of Henry Irving by Dr. Joseph Parker.

The Expository Times, (February). For students of the Bible, teachers and preachers, there is abundant material for thought in this number. The notes of recent exposition are admirable. An excellent article on Milton's Satan, comes from Miss Mary A. Woods, her theory and exposition being by no means new, but here well set forth. Professor A. B. Davidson gives an excellent account of Dr.

Herman Schultz's "Old Testament Theology," a valuable work well translated. We have a continuation of the translation of Dr. Richard Rothe's beautiful exposition of the first epistle of St. John, which is by itself worth the price of the number.

Graceful and appreciative is the opening article of the February number of the Dominion Illustrated Monthly on Whittier by Miss A. M. Machar. "An eminently spontaneous singer, he might well also be called in no disparaging sense—an artless one," says Miss Machar of the poet. A bright little morceau is that provided by Dr. George Stewart on the "Songs of the French Canadian Children." Miss Pauline Johnson tells the story of "A Red Girl's Reasoning." "Canada in English Verse" is too short an article by Professor MacMechan. Among other interesting contributions is a bright and timely sketch of "Hockey in Eastern Canada" from the pen of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie.]

Temple Bar is a magazine that one always expects with interest and reads with pleasure. The serials "Diana Tempest," and "Sir Reginald's Romance" and "Squire Jack" sustain their interest in the February number. Many will read "A Chat with Dr. Nansen" and join the writer in wishing the adventurous explorer success in his new Polar expedition. In "A Packet of Old Letters" Mrs. Andrew Crosse gives the contents of some quaint old letters of the last century. Mr. W. O'Connor Morris revives the memory of a great event in his critical paper on "The Campaign of Waterloo," which campaign Mr. Morris holds showed throughout that Napoleon underrated Blucher and Wellington, and took too little account of their troops.]

The Westminster for February has no article of great length or note. F. S. Stevenson, M. P., contributes a sketch of "Arthur Young," an able agricultural writer of the last century. Mr. George Greenwood has a pleasant notice of M. Charles Dignet's "Mes Aventures de Chasse." Mr. Greenwood says "his book has about it a fine healthy smell of the autumnal woods redolent with fallen chestnut leaves." Mr. Hake's work on "Suffering London" is noticed by E. L. S. Buckland. Miss Mary Negrepointe's "Parisian Vignettes" are pleasant reading. Bernard Hollander has an interesting paper entitled "Herbert Spencer as a Phrenologist." "Greece of To-day" is the subject treated by Miss Hannah Lynch. Miss Emilie A. Holyoake advocates the industrial union of women, and the Sanctions of Morality are further discussed by Loan Ramsay. The customary reviews end the number.

Blackwood for February has a good store of good reading matter for old and new friends alike. Those who have enjoyed the serial "Earlscourt" will not skip the four new chapters. In quite modern style is the religious dialogue "Athanasia in search of a creed." The prolific and versatile Andrew Lang treats us to a little of the gossip of history in his paper on the "Scandal about Queen Elizabeth." "Winter Sunshine" is the title of a pretty bit of descriptive writing, so much in vogue, by Gertrude Boscawen. Dr. John Skelton in his article on "Dante Rossetti and Mr. William Bell Scott" scores the latter for what Swinburne styles "the public violation of privacy, and the public prostitution of confidence." Apt and amusing is the poem Re-volution. "The Rebellion in Yemen" will interest those to whom the chequered history of Arabia is attractive.

A representation of a noteworthy picture—"The Pilgrims going to Church" forms the frontispiece of the February number of The New England Magazine. That versatile and universal critic, Mr. W. B. Harte, from his "Corner at Dodsley's," having some time ago disposed of the pretensions of Mr. Andrew Lang, now honours Mr. George Saintsbury with his acute attention, and with modest mien tears his (Mr. Saintsbury's) "Code for Critics" in tatters and scatters the shreds upon the winds of scorn. One tremblingly asks, who next? A paper on "Literary Chicago" by W. M. Payne opens this number. "The Pilgrim's

Church in Plymouth;" "The story of a New England parish in the days of the Province;" and "A Biographical By-path through early New England History" are all of historic interest, and "Fayal" by Rose Dabney and H. Cunningham; "Kentucky's Pioneer Town" by H. C. Wood; and "Tacoma" by H. M. Howard are readable descriptive articles. Short stories and poems lighten the number.

"What Mr. Gladstone ought to do" he is told by no less than five able writers and thinkers in the Fortnightly Review for February. In the multitude of his counsellors the "Grand Old Man" surely should not lack wisdom. Sir Charles Dilke says of the Uganda problem, "As to African expansion in that direction, it is in the highest degree unwise where it brings us into conflict with fighting Arabs without yielding rich and settled countries to our trade, or possible homes for our people." Professor Sayce writes learnedly of Professor Krall's work on a newly discovered Etruscan book unrolled from the body of an Egyptian mummy. Vaughan Nash reasons forcibly on the subject of "Deadly Trades." Those interested in Japanese art will welcome the well informed "Stray [Notes on Artistic Japan" by J. F. Piggott. Frederick Harrison supplies some positive information on "The Situation at Home and abroad." Medical antiquaries will rejoice in Dr. R. Munro's paper on "Prehistoric Trepanning and Cranial Duncellets." The remainder of this number is well filled, Mr. J. Addington Symonds' "Venitian Melancholy" being especially worthy of mention.

A notable article by Herbert Spencer on "The Inadequacy of Natural Selection" which opens the February Contemporary, will set more than philosophers thinking. "Must we not infer," says Mr. Spencer, "that there has been produced in the minds of naturalists, the tacit assumption that it (natural selection) can do what artificial selection does—can pick out and select any small advantageous trait; while it can, in fact, pick out no traits, but can only further the development of traits which in marked ways increase the general fitness for the conditions of existence?" Canon McColl in a long and learned paper on the site of Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre argues forcibly that "the new site cannot, and that the old site must, be the true site." Archibald Forbes under the caption "The Military Courage of Royalty," takes exception to the attack of Mr. E. B. Lanin on the courage of the Romanoffs. Most readers will smile at the curious heading which Mr. Vernon Lee has chosen for an article it is "The Moral Teaching of Zola." M. de Blowitz's Reminiscences of a Journalist" are all too short. Mr. Poulteney Bigelow writes "On a Russian Farn" and E. B. Lanin on "Count Taaffe and Australian Politics," in this number.

"Passing the Wit of Man" is the curious title of the opening paper by Mr. Henry Jephson in the Nineteenth Century for February, but its opening sentence dissipates uncertainty as to its subject, "It requires no great gift of prophecy to foretell that the rock which wrecked the Home Rule Bill of 1886 will wreck the Home Rule Bill of 1893—the question of the exclusion or retention of the Irish members." Sir Robert Stout, late Premier of New Zealand, contributes an article on "An Experiment in Federation and its Lessons," which purports to be a record of the results of actual experience in New Zealand. The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers in writing under the caption "Shall Uganda be Retained" says, "Is it not enough to have Egypt and the Soudan on our hands, without encumbering ourselves with a fresh African difficulty?" The reverend gentleman evidently does not want Uganda. "Fashion," says Miss Ada Heather Bigg under her query "What is Fashion?" "is just the outcome of an ignoble desire to flaunt (real or simulated) superiority in the eyes of the world." We shall not dispute the lady's dictum especially in view of the monstrous sleeves and vast shoulder wings that are now the vogue. Other interesting articles appear in this number, not the least of them being, the argument for "Happiness in Hell" by St. George Mivart, and that for "Commercial Unity with the Colonies," by Lord Augustus Loftus.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

"Parliamentary Precedure" is the title of a recent monograph by Professor Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Professor E. A. Ross's pamphlet on "The Standard of Deferred Payments," published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, is a timely contribution to the literature of monetary questions.

Charles Scribner's Sons are preparing a novel and interesting contribution to the World's Fair in the form of an "Exhibition Number" of Scribner's Magazine to be published simultaneously with the opening of the Exposition at Chicago.

Macmillan & Co have issued a tasteful list of works by American Authors published by them and a list of works copyrighted in the United States since the passing of the Copyright Act of July 1891. Some pleasing illustrations taken from the works included and portraits of some of the authors of them accompany the list.

The Messrs. Macmillan announce as nearly ready the first volume of Henry Craik's "English Prose Writers," uniform with the companion series, T. H. Ward's "English Poets." The part now ready covers the period from the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. There will be two editions corresponding to the Cabinet and Students' editions of Ward's Poets.

The Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce among their issues for the coming month a new volume by the author of "Marius the Epicurean," entitled "Plato and Platonism." It will be uniform with the last American edition of Mr. Pater's books. From the same publishers also is to come an entirely novel treatment of the belief in a future state, under the title "The Unseen World."

Several attractive works of fiction have just been published by Harper & Brothers. The list includes "A Golden Wedding, and Other Tales," by Ruth McEnergy Stuart; "From One Black's new novel, "Wolfenberg"; "From One Generation to Another," by Henry Seton Merriman; "Catherine," by Francis M. Peard; and "Time's Revenges," by David Christie Murray. They have also nearly ready "The World of Chance," by W. D. Howells; "White Birches," by Annie Eliot; and "Katharine North," by Maria Louise Pool.

J. L. and J. B. Gilder, the editors of The New York Critic, have acquired the controlling interest in that paper hitherto held by Mr. Charles E. Merrill. Mr. Joseph B. Gilder succeeds Mr. Merrill in the presidency of the Critic Co. Miss Gilder and her brother founded The Critic in January, 1881, and have always been its editors. Since the beginning of the present year the paper has appeared in a new dress of type, and illustrations have been introduced to brighten up its pages. Literature will continue to hold the first place in its columns, but an effort will be made to render the paper more attractive to the general reader. The Critic's thirteenth year bids fair to be the most prosperous in its history.

Dr. Sandford Fleming read two important papers before the Canadian Institute on the 11th inst: that on "Canadian Historical Pictures" contained the following excellent suggestion:—"I beg leave to submit to the members of the Canadian Institute that this body may most worthily begin the movement for forming a collection of national historical pictures. In so doing I may be permitted to suggest that the first picture may most appropriately commemorate the arrival of the small party of Canadian voyageurs headed by Alexander Mackenzie on the Pacific coast, now close on a hundred years ago." The Second paper dealt with the explorations of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, after whom the great Mackenzie river was named:—"His discoveries," said the learned lecturer "settled the dubious point of a practical northwest passage through the temperate zone; he set at rest forever this

long agitated question, with the disputes which had arisen regarding it; he added new regions to the realm of British commerce, and in doing so extended the boundaries of geographical science." The last paper read was also a very interesting one, by Prof. Coleman, on "New Trails in the Rockies."

Prof. James Mark Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D., professor of logic and psychology in the University of Toronto since 1889, has received the offer of a professorship in psychology in Princeton university. Prof. Baldwin graduated from Princeton with honors in 1884, continued his philosophical studies at Leipzig and Berlin, returning to Princeton in 1886 as instructor in French and lecturer in psychology. Meanwhile he pursued a course in Princeton theological seminary. In 1887 he was called to the chair of philosophy at Lake Forest university, Chicago, where he remained until he was appointed to his present position. Professor Baldwin's departure would be a loss to the University of Toronto and would be regretted by all who have learnt to esteem and respect him during his residence amongst us.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the following books: "John Keble," by the Reverend Walter Lock, Sub-Warden of Keble College, Oxford, With a Portrait, Crown 8vo, \$1.00; "Fair Shadow Land," A new volume of Poems by Edith M. Thomas 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25; "At the North of Bearcamp Water," Chronicles of a Stroller in New England from July to December. By Frank Bolles 16mo \$1.25. "Books and their Use." With a List of Books for Students of the New Testament. By J. Henry Thayer, Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Divinity School of Harvard University. Crown 8vo, 75 cents; "The Gentleman's Magazine Library." Vol. 14 English Topography (Part III.) Edited by G. Laurence Gomme, F. S. A. 8vo, \$2.50.

The Springfield Republican says of the late Mrs. Kemble that she wrote many books; her first was the drama of "Francis the First"; then came her "Journal of a Residence in America" in two volumes published in London in 1835, in which she told too much truth about her experience to please the Americans of that day; a drama, "The Star of Seville" (1837); "Poems," (1844); "A Year of Consolation" (1847); a volume of translated plays (1863); "Journal of Residence on a Georgia Plantation" (1863); "Records of a Girlhood," first published in the Atlantic Monthly, then, with additions, in book form in 1879; "Records of Later Life," in three volumes, 1882; and "Notes on some of Shakespeare's Plays," London, 1882. For some two years past she has been failing in mind and body, and her death now is no doubt the simple fading out of the vital force in old age.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

IS LITERATURE AN ART OR A PROFESSION? No man can produce literature without literary art, and art is a thing which must be innate, however much its value and powers may be enhanced by culture. Literature is too often a profession, but to be of any real human worth it must be an art. Sometimes the professional literature, is put above the artist by a dull and unappreciative public. But this is rare. Art is the antiseptic that alone can keep a book from a rapid and sure decay. The poet is an inventor, a discoverer, a seer, a prophet. All real literature possesses something akin to these same qualities. One of the first needs of literature is style. There can be no art without it. The reason for the constant lack of it is simple. From all literature undertaken as a genteel profession, style is absent. Style is the selection of words, the modulating of sentences, the exercise of fancy. This is art. Thackeray had a style; Mr. Hawley Smart has not. Compare the writings of the two authors, and the distinction that

exists between literature as an art and literature as a profession is obvious. If all readers had refined taste and a love of letters, literature as a profession would cease to exist for lack of encouragement. As it is, it drags out a precarious and obstructive existence. Journalism helps to keep it alive. There is, fortunately, little danger of the "professional" driving out the artist. All successful men of letters in France and England are artists. Mr. Brown and M. Le Blanc may stand in the road of the Daudets, the Zolas, the Stevensons, and the Kiplings, but the Muses, in the end, lead their few chosen ones to the throne whence they speak and we listen, whilst the "professional" ladies and gentlemen wrangle like daws and crows in pathetic but hopeless desire of an unattainable success.—Nottingham Daily Express.

WHITTIER ON CARLYLE.

Many of Whittier's essays ring and burn with the indignation and the sarcasm which made him upon occasion in the slavery days so powerful a pamphleteer. Most burning of all (says the New England Magazine) is the review of Carlyle's brutal "Discourse on the Negro Question," written in 1846. Carlyle had argued that the blacks had no right to use the islands of the West Indies for themselves, because but for the wisdom and skill of the whites, the islands and the natives would never have been improved. "Black Banshee," had no right to himself and his labor, because he owed his partial civilization to others! "And pray how has it been with the white race," retorts our Quaker fiercely, "for whom our philosopher claims the divine prerogative of enslaving? Some twenty and odd centuries ago, a pair of half-naked savages, daubed with paint, might have been seen roaming among the hills and woods of the northern part of the British island, subsisting on acorns and the flesh of wild animals, with an occasional relish of the smoked hams and pickled fingers of some unfortunate stranger caught on the wrong side of the Tweed. This interesting couple reared, as they best could, a family of children, who in turn became the heads of families; and some time about the beginning of the present century, one of their descendants in the borough of Ecclefechan rejoiced over the birth of a man-child now somewhat famous as 'Thomas Carlyle, a maker of books.' Does it become such a one to rave against the West Indian negro's incapacity for self-civilization? Unaided by the arts, sciences and refinements of the Romans, he might have been at this very day, squatted on his haunches in the woods of Ecclefechan, painting his weather-hardened epidermis in the sun like his Pict ancestors."

THE SULTAN'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Among other financial reforms, he has consistently discouraged the expenditure on the harem. He himself is practically a monogamist, and has no more legal wives than four, the number obligatory upon a Sultan, and to none does he show special favour. That his harem is, nevertheless, largely populated, arises from the customs of his land and his dynasty. He, personally, would be glad enough to be rid of his three hundred brevet spouses, who merely cost him money, and often are the causes of those palace revolutions too common in Oriental lands. But, as we all know, the force of custom is not easily broken. Thus, on his birthday, and on twenty other days in the year, the Sultan invariably receives from his adopted mother the present of a beautiful slave, and this young lady has forthwith to be transferred to his establishment in the capacity of harem dame, with a household of her own, consisting of at least four eunuchs and six female servants, to say nothing of horses, carriages and grooms. Multiply the number of these establishments by three hundred, and it ceases to be astonishing that the expenditure on the Sultan's Civil List should amount to £4,000,000 sterling a year. A large item in this sum represents the dowers which the Sultan pays to his slaves when he marries them to

favourite officials. About one hundred are married from the palace annually, and each of them is entitled to receive £10,000. Unfortunately, the bridegroom who takes a wife from the Sultan's hands must at his earliest convenience make a present of a slave to keep the staff of the Imperial seraglio up to its proper figure. The Sultan—those who know him affirm—loathes the whole thing; but there are too many vested interests engaged in keeping the Imperial harem supplied with wives; and if the Sultan were to cashier his entire female establishment he would certainly be deposed or murdered. Sir William White is said to have advised His Majesty to reduce his establishment by not filling up vacancies; but this is not easy, seeing that every Cabinet Minister and Pasha of note looks to passing his daughter through the Sultan's harem as a simple means of securing her a marriage portion, with the title of 'valide,' which may be construed as princess.—The Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, By Politikos.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF HEALTH.

Sir James Paget is desirous of implanting in our national character "an ambition for renown in health," comparable with that for bravery, beauty, or success in athletic games. Let us consider what this means. The subject is one which may be viewed in two different aspects. In the one case health, like the other qualities above mentioned, is regarded as a comparative rarity. As such it must appeal to the sense of admiration in minds of every type, even the most ordinary, and persons of strong physique would then stand out from the half-dead level of pallid humankind like rocks on a sandy shore. This condition we may be sure is very far from realizing Sir James Paget's ambition. His view takes in the subject from another point. It is that of minds higher than the ordinary in respect of their physiological knowledge. He would raise the most ordinary to the level of these, and would thus awaken in them the slumbering sense of self-preservation in the matter of hygiene. "After virtue, knowledge," said Goethe, thus laying the foundation of his desires in healthy morality, and what virtue was in his ideal of mental satisfaction, health is in the physical system. What would beauty, athletic success, or even bravery—that is, physical courage—be without this foundation? We can hardly credit their existence in such a case. A short and perishing life they might have, that is all. Their best and most enduring forms cannot be thus established. The intelligent ambition which appreciates this fact is certainly a feeling to be fostered by every possible means, and we are pleased to think that its culture is in these days increasingly cared for. Hitherto many sins have been committed against the body by persons who knew no better. Thanks to the extension of science teaching these are becoming plainly visible to the eye of reason. What we still want is the development of a yet keener sense than ordinary knowledge, an anxiety to live aright, an enthusiasm to learn and to obey the true law of our nature, moral and physical. We see more of this than formerly. We do not so tamely submit to the cramping tyranny of fashion. We are less easily gulled by the deceit of "wild oats." Even that capricious child, Society, submits many of its habits to sanitary rule. Yet there is room for improvement. The tide of enthusiasm must rise higher.—Lancet.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for a number of years for various cases of sickness, and more particularly in a severe attack of la grippe which I contracted last winter, and I firmly believe that it was the means of saving my life.

C. I. LAGUE.

Sydney, C. B.

A CORNWALL MIRACLE.

HOW AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN RE-GAINED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Mr. William Moore's [Interesting Story—His Friends Despaired of His Recovery, but he Once More Mingles With Them as Hearty as of Yore—A Story Full of Hope for Other Sufferers.]

Cornwall Freeholder.

In this age there are few persons who do not take one or more newspapers, and it may be said with equal certainty that there are few who have not read from time to time of the marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. But reading is one thing, and believing what you read is another, and no doubt of the thousands who have read of the Hamilton miracle, the Saratoga miracle, the Calgary miracle and others that have appeared from time to time in the columns of The Freeholder, achieved through the agency of Dr. Williams' marvellous little pellets, many may have laid aside the paper in unbelief. While, however, these people may not believe what happened at Saratoga or in Calgary, they would no doubt be convinced if one should bring to their notice a case in their own immediate vicinity where a marvellous cure was effected through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every one in Cornwall knows Mr. Wm. Moore, who for years has driven the delivery waggon for Mack's Express Mills, and when it was known last winter that his health was failing rapidly, very general regret was expressed by a large section of the community. His voice grew weaker, his laugh less hearty and it appeared that consumption had marked him for a victim. At last he was forced to give up work altogether and keep within doors. So things were till late in the summer, when he commenced to get about again, and he steadily improved until he was once more able to take up his calling and work as of yore. What worked so marvellous a change? A veritable miracle it was indeed. Hearing that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had something to do with the case a reporter of The Freeholder called on Mr. Moore at his comfortable home on Eighth street and fortunately found him at home. Without any preliminary fencing the reporter said to Mr. Moore, "I am glad to see you so hearty and strong again; the last time I saw you it seemed as if your race was about run. I have heard that your wonderful recovery is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; have you any objection to tell me something about it?"

"No objection at all," said Mr. Moore. "Pink Pills did cure me and I am only too glad to let the world know all about that wonderful medicine. As you know I was a very sick man; indeed my life was despaired of."

MY WORK IS VERY TRYING.

and I was forced to be out in all sorts of weather, for people must eat, you know, it often happened that after lifting heavy sacks of flour or grain at the mill, I was in a profuse perspiration, and heated as I was had to drive out in the face of a fierce storm, or with the thermometer ever so many degrees below zero. A man can't stand that kind of thing forever, and after a good many warnings I felt that some-

thing had really got hold of me and I was forced to quit work. I had heavy colds all the time, severe pains in the back and loins and no appetite whatever. I lost flesh continually until I was, as you remember, a mere shadow of my former self, and everybody that saw me thought I was dying of consumption. I doctored for a couple of months; had poultices all over me and took a great deal of medicine. I will not say that the doctoring did no good, but it didn't do much, and I felt as if I were never going to get better. At this time my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by reading an account of a case that seemed little short of a miracle. A sister of my wife had used them and had found them a valuable medicine, and strongly urged me to try them. I must confess that I did so with some reluctance; I had tried so many medicines without benefit that I despaired of finding anything to cure me, but my case was desperate and I yielded to the solicitations of my friends and purchased a supply of pills from Mr. E. H. Brown, the druggist. I had not been taking them very long, when I began to notice a difference in myself, and found my appetite, which had been almost entirely gone, returning. I continued to take the Pink Pills and found my strength gradually returning, something I had despaired of. In a few weeks I had so far improved that I was able to go around, and was constantly gaining strength. I not only relished my food but it did me good, and I saw that I had at last hit upon the right remedy. Well, to make a long story short I continued to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until my old time strength had fully returned and I was able to go back to work. Since then I have been teaming every day, lifting heavy weights as usual, and I never felt better in my life. This is the whole story, and you may spread it freely. I was on the brink of the grave and you see me now. It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that resored me, and I know them to be a grand medicine, and would urge everybody whose symptoms are like mine to profit by my experience. My case may not be so wonderful as some I have read of, but it is a miracle enough for me, and I can never say enough about Pink Pills, they are beyond any praise I can give them. I can only

URGE ANY WHO ARE IN DOUBT to give them a fair trial and I am confident they will never regret it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humours in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in

bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

The White House was the first public building in Washington. The premium of \$500 for the best design was given to James Hoban, a young Irishman, then living in Charleston, S. C. The first funds, \$120,000 and \$72,000, were furnished by Virginia and Maryland respectively, and Congress was finally induced to appropriate the sum necessary to finish it. Up to the present time its total cost has amounted to \$2,322,000. Of this sum \$990,000 has been spent in finishing, furnishing and caring for the building since 1797; \$762,000 in repairing it since 1807; \$373,000 in improving the grounds since 1818, and \$75,000 in the erection and care of the greenhouses and conservatories. The cornerstone was laid October 13, 1792, in the presence of General Washington and the District Commissioners.

Don't risk dear, sweet life drinking polluted water, while there is a safe remedy offered.

(See St. Leon adv't.)

Dr. Klemperer, assistant to Professor Hayden, read a paper before the Society of Surgeons of the Charité Hospital upon injections against cholera. The best results, he declared, were obtained from an injection of milk from cholera-infected goats. Since June he had injected the cholera virus into a goat, and at the end of November he gave a friend an injection of five cubic centimetres of the animal's blood. The subject experienced hardly any pain, and the injection gave rise to merely a momentary indisposition. So successful was this experiment that a quarter of a cubic centimetre of this subject's blood infected a guinea-pig with cholera. Dr. Klemperer, however, regards this degree of infecting power as insufficient, and proposes to carry the experiment with goats so much further that one cubic centimetre will suffice to afford human beings immunity from cholera.

PAIN KILLER.—The testimonials borne to the efficacy of this valuable medicine are sufficient to warrant its introduction into every house. Our own opinion is that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, etc., it is the most effectual remedy we know of. A 25c. bottle will last for a long time, and its low price places it within the reach of all.—News, St. Johns, Que.

The increase in the number of deaths alleged to be due to eating tinned foods has created more than the usual periodical alarm, and in the recent case of poisoning by sardines, the skilled analyst acknowledges that there is no means of detecting the dangerous samples, as the sardines in question were such as he should not have hesitated to eat himself. The cry of poisoning by lead solder will not do, nor will that about terne being used instead of tin plate, though there cannot be any doubt that the cheaper terne plates (coated with a mixture of lead and tin) are used to some extent, thanks to the rage for low-priced articles. There is much reason to fear that ptomaines play an important part in the deaths following the consumption of tinned goods; but ptomaines are destroyed when animal foods are properly tinned. The question is therefore asked, Why should not tinned goods be examined as well as meat, fish, etc., exposed in the markets?—English Mechanic.

DIALECT IN LITERATURE.

Equally with the perfect English, dialect should have full justice done it. Then always it is worthy, and in literature is thus welcome. The writer of dialect should as reverently venture in its use as in his chastest English. His effort in the scholarly and elegant direction suffers no neglect—he is schooled in that, perhaps he may explain. Then let him be schooled in dialect before he sets up as an expounder of it—a teacher, forsooth a master! The real master must not only know each varying light and shade of dialect expression, but he must as minutely know the inner character of the people whose native tongue it is, else his product is simply a pretence—a wilful forgery, a rank abomination. Dialect has been and is thus insulted, vilified, and degraded now and continually; and through this outrage solely thousands of generous-minded readers have been turned against dialect who otherwise would have loved and blessed it in its real form of crude purity and unstrained sweetness. Let no impious faddist, then, assume its just interpretation. He may know everything else in the world, but not dialect, nor dialectic people, for both of which he has supreme contempt, which same, be sure, is heartily returned. Such a "superior" personage may even go among these simple country people and abide indefinitely in the midst of them, yet their more righteous contempt never for one instant permits them to be their real selves in his presence. In consequence his most conscientious report of them, their ways, lives and interests, is absolutely of no importance or value in the world. He never knew them, nor will he ever know them. They are not his kind of people any more than he is their kind of man; and their disappointment grieves us more than his. The master in literature, as in any art, is that "divinely gifted man" who does just oblation to all living creatures, "both man and beast and bird." It is this master only who, as he writes, can sweep himself aside and leave his humble characters to do the thinking and his performance—not himself. His work he celebrates because it is not his only, but because he feels it the conscientious

reproduction of the life itself—as he has seen and known and felt it—a representation it is of God's own script, translated and transcribed by the worshipful mind and heart and hand of genius. This virtue in all art is impartially demanded, and genius only can fully answer the demand in any art for which we claim perfection. The painter has his expression of it, with no slighting of the dialectic element; so, too, the sculptor, the musician, and the list entire.—New York Forum.

A BLACK GHOST STORY

Sir Richard Owen had two remarkable ghost stories, and one of these, perhaps the better of the two, is related by a Daily News correspondent. In his early days, when surgeon to the prison at Lancaster a negro died therein. After the inquest the young surgeon saw the body put into the coffin and the lid screwed down, to be ready for the funeral next day. Owen had at the time been already attracted to the study of comparative anatomy, and negroes' heads were not plentiful; so he made up his mind that this one should not be lost to the cause of science. In the evening he returned to the prison with a black bag containing a brick—from his official position he had no difficulty in getting admittance to the mortuary, where the coffin lid was unscrewed and screwed down again. During this process the brick and the negro's head changed places. The ground outside the principal entrance to goal had a considerable descent; and the time being winter, with snow and frost, Owen had scarcely passed out when he slipped and fell all his length—the bag went from his hand, and the head tumbled out and rolled down the paved way. He jumped up, caught the bag, and following the head clutched it just as it finished its career in a small shop where tobacco was sold. Pushing it into the bag again, he vanished out of the shop with all the speed he was capable of. Next morning, when Owen was going to his usual duties at the prison, he was called in by the woman at the shop where the accident had occurred on the previous evening. She wished him to see her husband, who was very ill. She had had, she said, a fright the night before that caused him to look wild and dazed-like. The man, it turned out, was a retired sea captain, who had been in many adventures among the West India Islands, when deeds were done that did not at that time require to be accounted for. Among these had been the killing of a negro in which he had a hand, and the transaction had left a touch of trouble on his conscience. After giving these details the old captain told of the horrible event that took place the night before. He was sitting in his shop, all was quiet, and it so chanced that he had been thinking of the negro, when suddenly he saw his very head roll into the shop in front of the counter, and it was followed by the devil, all in black, with a black bag in his hand. The devil snatched up the head, and both disappeared through the earth like a flash of lightning. The description was perhaps not quite complimentary to the young anatomist, but it was satisfactory so far that it showed that his identity had not been recognized.

The late Lord Cardigan believed all the world was an army, everything therein being regulated by military precedence. One Sunday, at Deene, after the usual service, he sent for the organist and said to him: "I wish to tell you that in my opinion the singing of the children to-day in church was disgraceful." The organist replied with due humility, that he was sorry to differ from his lordship, but that he could not agree with him. "I repeat, sir," said Lord Cardigan, "that the singing was disgraceful!" "And I," said the organist, "regret to repeat I cannot agree with you." "I tell you, sir," repeated Lord Cardigan, "that the singing was infamous. I have been an Inspector-General of Cavalry for five years, and I suppose I ought to know something about it."

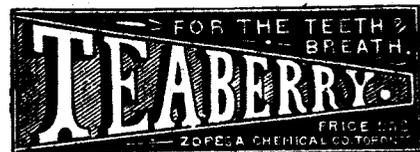


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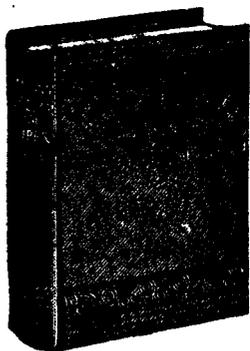
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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

M. Lippman has been pursuing with energy his investigations into colour photography. He says that "on the layers of albino-bromide of silver rendered orthochromatic by azaline and cyanina, I obtained very brilliant photographs of spectra. All the colours came out at once, even the red, without the interposition of coloured screens, and after an exposure of from five to thirty seconds." He submitted photographs of stained glass windows, draperies, oranges, and a parrot, taken by electric light with five to ten minutes exposure, in which the colour is noticeable as well as the form.

BALMORAL BULLETIN.

Sirs,—I had a troublesome cold which nothing would relieve until I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I am glad to say, that it completely cured me. ROBT. MCQUARRIE, Balmoral Man.

It is estimated that the approximate cost of a cable which it is proposed to lay in the Pacific between North America and Australia, will be about \$10,000,000. Efforts are being made to secure a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum on this sum. Canada has promised to contribute to this subsidy in proportion to its population, and the Hawaiian legislature has passed a special act giving an absolute subsidy of \$25,000 per annum. The King of Samoa has given an absolute right of landing cables into and out of that archipelago. The Congress of the United States assisted an ocean survey between San Francisco and Honolulu with a grant of \$25,000, and the survey has just been completed. New South Wales will probably be invited to contribute \$75,000 annually to the contemplated subsidy of \$400,000 per annum.—Railway Review.

REDUCED TO SCIENCE.—The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor is Burdock Blood Bitters. Its cures prove its worth.

About one hundred species of deep-sea fishes have been obtained by the Albatross in the depths of the ocean off the continental slope of California. These creatures are, as a rule, very soft in body, almost black in colour, and many of them are covered with phosphorescent spots, by which they can see their way in the darkness. They live in the open sea, at a depth of two to five miles, and their soft bodies at this depth are rendered firm by the tremendous pressure of the surrounding waters. In their native haunts the light and heat of the sun scarcely penetrate; the darkness is almost absolute, and the temperature is at the point of freezing. The creatures living at these great depths are not, generally speaking, descended from the shore species of the same region; they constitute groups by themselves, and forms very similar are found in all parts of the ocean, from the poles to the equator.—Overland Monthly.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

Dear Sirs,—I have used your Hagyard's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, scalds, cuts, etc.

MARY A. COLLETT, Erin, Ont.

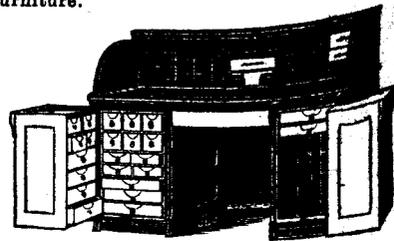
The great principle ever to be borne in mind is that efficiency in manoeuvres will always be proportionate to efficiency in drill. In manoeuvres command must be split up amongst the greater number, the several units conforming to the general movement, each after its own way as circumstances may dictate. At drill, on the contrary, the many minor units being collectively handled by one man, the voice of that one commander should alone be heard, except when the movements of the several units are not simultaneous or similar. In short, to secure good drill the exercise of command by word of mouth should be centralised as much as possible, whilst in extended order the best results can only be attained by a system exactly the opposite. We fervently hope that the Revised Drill of 1893 will consist of practical methods intelligently explained in fair English; and further, that it will contain no professional and the fewest possible number of printers' and editorial blunders.—Broad Arrow.

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HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER.

The room's in disorder,
The cat's on the table,
The flower-stand upset, and the mischief to pay;
And Johnny is screaming
As loud as he's able,
For nothing goes right when mamma's away.

What a scene of discomfort and confusion home would be if mamma did not return. If your wife is slowly breaking down, from a combination of domestic cares and female disorders, make it your first business to restore her health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a peer as a remedy for feeble and debilitated women, and is the only medicine for the class of maladies known as female diseases which is sold under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. It is a positive cure for the most complicated cases of womb troubles.

A very strange ceremony is observed in the Cevennes Mountains every New Year's Eve. This is the so-called "Animal's Mass." The church where this takes place is described as "a poor, little, tumble-down place, with lichen-grown walls and a square, ungraceful steeple." While the "cracked bell tolls frantically," the mountaineers inside the church, dressed in their festal clothes and each one holding a lighted candle, sing the old Cevenol hymn beginning, "Night more beautiful than day," and the oxen, the cows, sheep and goats are driven to take their places in long rows before the open portico of the church. Mass is then celebrated in the usual manner, but when the "Ita messa est" is pronounced the priest once more raises the host, and chanting the "Magnificat" marches toward the door, followed by the whole congregation. The drivers and shepherds fall upon their knees, and an acolyte with a holy-water-sprinkler walks through the ranks of the bellowing and bleating animals and anoints them with the holy fluid. Moved by some unknown instinct, or excited by this ceremony, the animals which have been lying down rise to their feet, while the venerable cure blesses them. The ceremony concludes with a loud hosanna, in which everyone joins, and the sound, mingled with the voices of the animals, is echoed from the surrounding hills.

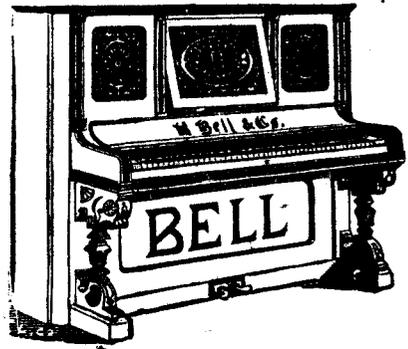
THE TESTIMONIALS Published on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are as reliable and as worthy your confidence, as if they came from your best and most trusted neighbor. They state only the simple facts in regard to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, always with truth and reason.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unquestioned as a dinner pill.

By the time a deer is five years old he should have what are called his "rights," that is, the brow antler, which is nearest the base of the horn or burr, the bez or bay, an inch or two higher up the beam or upright (main shaft of the horn), the tray or tres above that, and finally two on top, or two points on one of his antlers. This constitutes a stag of light points—a runnable or warrantable deer, who will, in another year, have two on top on both sides and become a stag of ten points. In Scotland when there are three on top on both sides the head is termed a Royal one, but I have never heard the term used in the West. Most of these words are derived from old Norman-French hunting terms, but the deer themselves are called by names which sound unmistakably English. In his first year, for instance, a young male deer is a calf, at two years he is a "knobber," "knobbler," or "brochet," from his budding horns, a hind at the same age being called a "hearst." In the third year he is a "spire" or "pricket," the upright beam having formed, after which he becomes a "staggart," attaining to his full titles and dignities at the age of five.—From "Wild Stag Hunting in Devon and Somerset," by the Countess of Malmesbury, in North American Review.

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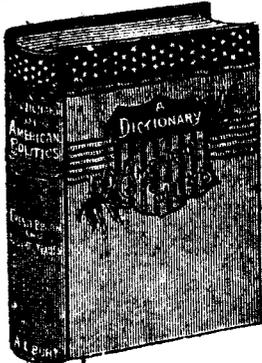
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QUIPS AND CRANKS.

What is it that is round and sound, and just a pound, and yet does not weigh an ounce?—A sovereign.

The Deacon: My boy you must not learn to tell lies.

Boy: I don't learn.

She: And that scar, Major,—did you get it during an engagement?

He (absently): No; the first week of our honey-moon.

Magistrate: Officer, what is the prisoner charged with?

P. C. A1: Well, your honour, I'm not much of a judge, but it smells a good deal like whiskey.

NOT A PARTICLE.

A feature worth noticing in regard to Burdock Blood Bitters is that it does not contain one particle of poisonous matter. It cures and cures quickly without the use of any poisonous ingredient. B. B. is a purely vegetable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, headache, biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Mr. Impressionist: That's my last, there on the easel. Now, that is a picture, Squibs!

Squibs: Yes, I know it's a picture; I can tell that by the frame.

Old Gentleman (to applicant for his daughter's hand): "But have you any visible means of support, young man?" Applicant: "Certainly, sir. I'm dependent on my father, and he weighs twenty stone."

Man is awfully clever in some things, but nobody has ever discovered one that could jam a hat pin clean through his head and make it come out at the other side, as the women do.

Tommy: Oh! Mr. Tomkins, may I touch you?

Mr. Tomkins: Certainly, Tommy; but why do you wish to touch me?

Tommy: Well, I heard sis say you were so soft, and I want to see for me'self

Mr. Wilkins: "Beg pardon, Sir Pompey, but could you tell me who that young gen'l'man is you just took off yer 'at to?" Sir Pompey (pompously): "He's not a gentleman at all, Wilkins. He's a noble lord, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Speed-juts, a friend of mine." Mr. Wilkins: "Indeed, Sir Pompey! But I s'pose some of 'em's gen'l'men, sometimes?"

WHEN IN DESPAIR.—When in despair of being cured of lung troubles, there is still a hope, and a strong hope or perfect cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This medicine cures even after all others have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

OUR REAL DESIDERATUM.

Ah! I was fogged by the Materialistic, By Huxley and by Zola, Koch and Moore, And now there comes a Maelstrom of the Mystic,

To whirl me farther yet from sense's shore, Microbes were too much for me, while bacilli

Bewildered me, and phagocytes did daze, But now the author 'cute of "Piccadilly," Harris the Prophet, the Blavatsky craze, Thibet, Theosophy, and Bounding Brothers—

No, Mystic Ones—Mahatmas, I should say,

But really they seem so like the others In slippery agility!—day by day Mystify me yet more. Those germs were bad enough,

But what are they compared with Astral Bodies?

Of Useless Knowledge I have had enough, I really envy uninquiring noddies, I would not be a Chela if I could, I have a horror of the Esoteric.

Besant and Olcott may be wise and good, They seem to be pursuing the chimerical, Maddened by mysteries of "Precipitation," The Occult Dream and the Bacillus Dance;

We need Societies for the Propagation Of Useful—Ignorance!

London Punch.

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

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Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Indigestion.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, from 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

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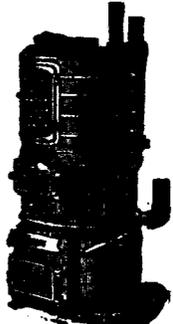
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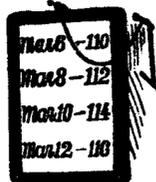
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