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VOL. XII. No. 19.

\$3 Per Annum.

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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, April 5th, 1895.

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## Current Topics.

**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

The full reports of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held in Montreal late on Wednesday, reach us just as THE WEEK is about to go to press. The shareholders were present in large numbers and suppressed excitement was noticeable in many. Mr. Donald Macmaster, followed by Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, frankly criticised the action of the Directors in drawing upon the special deposit of four million dollars which had been reserved as a guarantee to the holders of common stock of a regular five per cent. dividend. Sir William Van Horne replied in detail to the criticisms, and the report of the Directors was carried without a dissentient voice. Sir Donald Smith expressed his firm belief in the good future before the Company and before Canada, and emphatically denied that they had been any "inside selling" on the part of the Directors. He himself holds ten thousand shares of the Company's stock and will continue to hold them. Sir Donald Smith, Sir William Van Horne, Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy and Mr. R. B. Angus were re-elected as the Executive Committee.

**That Perpetual Franchise**

The granting of a perpetual franchise to the Hamilton Gas Company, contrary to the wishes of the citizens, and contrary to every principle of sound policy, is little less than an outrage upon the people of that city. The explanation that the failure of the Legislature to pass the bill submitted to protect the rights of the citizens in the matter, was due to the neglect of some official to take proper action upon a notification forwarded to him, makes the matter worse rather than better. If it has come to pass that such a penalty may fall upon a city affecting its interests for all time to come, as the result of a single act of neglect or forgetfulness by an official, it follows, as the *Globe* intimates, that the Legislature will henceforth be a menace to every municipality in the Province. The fact, no doubt, is, as the *Hamilton Herald* says, that the throwing out of the remedial bill was brought about by persistent lobbying. Thus another evidence is given that the American system of legislation by bands of interested parties, or their agents, in the lobbies, instead of by the people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly, is fastening itself upon us. Against such practices every good representative should set his face like a flint. But is difficult to understand how any influence or blandishment of lobbyists could avail to prevent honest representatives from

hastening to remove so indefensible a provision from any act, when once their attention had been fairly called to it. It is time that the folly and the crime of all attempted perpetual legislation should be recognized and shunned by intelligent legislators. If our law-makers can succeed in providing wisely for the legislative wants of their own generation, this surely should satisfy a reasonable ambition.

**The Late Boodle Inquiry.**

Have all the benefits which should accrue from the late civic investigation been realized? Are those benefits to be summed up in the fact that three or four of the individuals implicated in dishonest transactions have fled the city, to pursue their dishonourable tactics elsewhere? Some of us have been waiting during the weeks which have elapsed since the report of Judge Macdougall was handed in, in the vague hope that some further action was to be taken to vindicate the good name of the city, and to effect the exemplary punishment of the guilty citizens. What has been or is being done to procure the return of the fugitives who were reported guilty? If we are forced to admit that these are beyond reach, what of those who, though no less clearly implicated, still remain amongst us? Two of the four who, through some one's blunder, were permitted to make good their escape, were representatives or agents of the Toronto Street Railway Company? Ought not the Company, whose employees these were, and in whose interests they performed the corrupt acts which were proved against them, to be held responsible? For instance, referring to one of the transactions, of which proof was given, the Commissioner said in his report: "I find that the money was advanced by Everett to Hewitt knowingly and corruptly." If Everett is beyond the reach of justice (we do not know that he is) is that a sufficient reason why the Company for whom he acted should go scot free? Are not the principals in such a matter responsible for the action of their accredited agents? Were corrupt means used by the Toronto Street Railway Company to obtain its franchise, or not? If the affirmative is the fact, and Judge Macdougall says distinctly, if we understand him, that such means were used by Mr. Everett, a member of the syndicate, has the penalty provided for such cases been exacted? If not, is it to be exacted? If not, in the name of civic purity, why not?

**Street Railway Financiering.**

We have no ill-will towards the Toronto Street Railway Company, or any of its members, but we should fail in our duty to the public did we hesitate to call attention to certain facts and figures which are just now being discussed by a single Toronto paper, the *Monetary Times*. These are of interest to every citizen, but especially to those who are disposed to invest in the stock now being issued by the Company. According to that journal, which ought to be, and we have reason to believe is, a reliable authority on all such matters, it would be well for every would-be purchaser to examine carefully into the facts before investing. The price of Toronto Street Railway stock, which was first put on the market in January last, has since that date fluctuated between 67½ and 80¼. "The report of the Company for 1894," says the *Times*, "puts among the liabilities, stock \$6,000,000, first mortgage bonds \$2,200,000, debentures \$600,000. Three other items, including accounts payable and profit and loss, bring the whole liabilities up to \$9,562,000. In the assets, cost of road, equipment, and real estate figure for \$8,744,079." Now the actual cost of the road, including the sum

paid for the original property and the very liberal allowance of an equal amount for improvements and extensions, would be, in round numbers, only about \$3,500,000, and could scarcely be figured up to four millions by any process. Yet its capital is reckoned at nearly \$9,000,000. Remembering that the Syndicate which made the original agreement with the city, and the company which purchased, presumably, the franchise from the Syndicate, are composed largely or exclusively of the same individuals, the question arises did the latter purchase from the former at a reasonable figure or at an enormous advance? If the latter, are not the present purchasers of stock paying for a large admixture of water with the *bona fide* stock? Is it at all possible that the earnings of the road, however satisfactory, can continue to enable fair dividends to be paid on a capital so enormously swollen by artificial means; especially when that stock is not perpetual but subject to a thirty years' limit seeing that at the end of that period the city may elect to resume the property at its exact cash value at that date. One thing seems tolerably clear. If the company succeeds in selling four or five millions of stock over and above the amount of capital actually invested, either that company is enabled to clear that enormous sum by reason of the startlingly good bargain given to it by the city, or the purchasers of the stock must stand to lose very heavily by their investments.

Federalism in  
Great Britain.

The motion passed in the British House of Commons on the 29th ult., affirming the desirability of establishing local Legislative Assemblies for each of the four great divisions represented in the national Parliament, was one of the most radical propositions ever affirmed by that body. It is well fitted to startle the conservative element of the nation out of its accustomed equanimity. And yet the result aimed at by the resolution is but the logical extension of the principle which has been more than once affirmed by the same body, in its resolutions in favour of Irish Home Rule. There is not an argument urged in support of the latter innovation—whether such argument be deemed of little weight or of much—which is not valid in favour of similar concessions to England, Scotland and Wales. All that can be logically said in support of the former which does not apply with equal force in favour of the latter is the plea of greater urgency, on the ground of greater discontent and unrest, the outcome of stronger race feeling or of harder local conditions. Looked at apart from political theories and predilections the resolutions challenge attention as a sign of the times. They represent one phase of the contest which is being waged with greater or less intensity in all nations of composite origin, and even in others which comprehend marked differences, climatic, geographic, or topographic, within their boundaries. The conflict is that between the principles of federation and centralization. Those who are chiefly ambitious of national strength and greatness are ranged on the one side; those who regard chiefly individual and local content and prosperity, on the other. By the one class of statesmen the nation's greatness and progress are conceived of as the aggregate of the well-being of the individuals composing it; by the other the claims of the individual are to a greater or less extent lost sight of in those of the mass. In Germany, for instance, the contest is typified by the struggle between Imperialism and Socialism. In the Mother Country, as we have seen, it is between old-fashioned Toryism and democratic Liberalism. Which is the preferable ideal we do not now attempt to decide. Which is most likely to prevail, unless checked by some great and unforeseen reaction, can scarcely be a question to those who take note of the wonderful march of democracy, especially in Great Britain, in recent years.

Information  
Extraordinary.

We have often seen uncomplimentary references to the want of information of both English and Americans in regard to Canada, when some of their newspapers have been caught in some egregious blunder touching the location of some Canadian town or village. This has always seemed to us a little unreasonable, seeing that the world is large, and that even Canada does not as yet fill so large a place in it that every well-informed newspaper writer, one or three thousand miles away, is bound to know the exact location and importance of every town and village from Halifax to Vancouver. But seeing that Canada is a distinct country, occupying or at least including the whole northern half of the North American continent, and having a distinct Constitution and federal system of Government of its own, it would seem not unreasonable to expect that editors of prominent journals in the United States, especially those near the boundary line between the two countries, would take the trouble to inform themselves, in some measure of the nature of our political system, as a preliminary to instructing their readers in regard to the matter. That this trouble is not always taken, some editors preferring to draw upon their imaginations for their facts, is amusingly evident from such items as the following from the *Chicago Herald*:

"Manitoba has a single Legislative Chamber consisting of forty members elected by districts for four years. This chamber is presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor and an executive council of five representing the Dominion Government. Four members of the Local Chamber are called to the Dominion Senate, and five are elected by the Chamber to the Dominion House of Commons."

The readers of the *Herald* may accept this valuable information without reserve, subject only to the following slight modifications: (1) The Legislative Chamber of Manitoba is not presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor. (2) Its Executive Council does not represent the Dominion Government. (3) Neither four nor any other number of the members of its Legislature are called to the Dominion Senate. (4) Neither five nor any other number of its members are elected by the Chamber to the Dominion House of Commons. The accuracy of the *Herald's* information is rivalled by that of the author of news which has just come in a despatch from Boston, informing us that, as a result of the visit by Canadian emissaries, the Orangemen of that city are preparing to come over at short notice to prevent the British Government from restoring the Separate Schools in Manitoba.

Woman-Sweating  
in Illinois.

We seem to be approaching a time when self-governing communities must begin seriously to question whether the cast-iron constitution is so beautiful and beneficent a thing as it has hitherto been supposed to be. Cases are continually arising in the United States, and occasionally in Canada, in which both the will and the wisdom of the people, as expressed in the representative assemblies, are found to be seriously handicapped by the enactments of bygone generations. An instance has just been furnished in Illinois, in which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional and void the anti-sweat-shop law passed by the Legislature about two years ago. The main feature of that law was the provision constituting eight hours the legal work-day for women in factories. The Supreme Court has decided that this provision deprives women of their constitutional right to make their own contracts for the disposal of their labour, and so comes in contact with the clause of the State Constitution which forbids the taking of the property of citizens without due process of law. The Attorney-General's contention that the Act in question was a proper exercise of the police-powers

of the State in the interest of the public health is disposed of by the Court on the ground that this power can be invoked only when the health of the community generally, not that of a class of citizens, is affected. This decision, if accepted, of course renders any regulation of the sweat-shop evil impossible. It would rule out all factory acts designed to protect labourers of either sex from the rapacity of employers. The question suggested by such decisions, which must from time to time arise in all countries in which the hands of the people's legislators are thus tied by constitutional enactments is whether their predecessors one or ten generations ago had any just right or authority to assume that their successors in later times would be any less worthy to be trusted to make their own laws, adapting them to changing circumstances, than those by whom those circumstances could not be seen and who could not possibly be affected thereby.

The Attack on  
Li Hung Chang.

The attempt made by a Soshi fanatic to assassinate Li Hung Chang, the Chinese peace ambassador, while in conference with the Japanese authorities at Shimonoseki, would seem at first thought to be one of the most untoward events which could have taken place, so far as any prospect of a successful issue of the peace negotiations was concerned. There is now some reason to hope that it may prove to have been the very opposite. The injury to the wounded ambassador has happily proved to be comparatively slight. The mortification and regret shown by the Japanese of all classes, from the Emperor down, that such an attack should have been made upon one who was in a peculiar sense under Japanese protection, and to whose respectful treatment the good faith of the Empire was specially pledged, have been evidently genuine, and consequently most creditable to all concerned, and have gone far to confirm the claim of this Oriental nation, which has so suddenly challenged the attention of the world, to a place among civilized powers. But the most noteworthy outcome of the incident, for which the Japanese authorities were no more responsible than would Great Britain or Germany be for a similar assault of a foreign ambassador by an anarchist, is the effect it has had in causing the Emperor of Japan to grant, without condition, the armistice which had been before refused, save on onerous conditions. The effect of a truce, under such circumstances, can hardly fail to be to greatly promote the prospects of peace, by giving the passions of both nations time to cool in the absence of the fresh fuel continually supplied by the record of victories and defeats. The susceptibility of the Japanese to generous impulses, as brought out by this incident, also affords more ground for hoping that they may not use their advantage to utterly humiliate and crush the fallen foe.

\* \* \*

### England and France.

IT has been so long since Great Britain was at war with any Great Power, and so materially have the popular ideas in regard to war changed during the long period of peace, that multitudes have almost come to think of the horrors of pitched battles, by land or sea, as atrocities belonging to less civilized times, now happily long past. It is no wonder, therefore, that the words used the other day by Sir Edward Grey, in the British Parliament, should have sent a shock through the Kingdom. Many who had almost come to regard the idea of a sanguinary struggle with the people of another nation as among the impossibilities, have had their eyes suddenly opened to the fact that the spectre still hovers on the horizon and may at any moment take definite shape and form. Whatever may be thought of the change in the spirit of the people of Great Britain and their

Government in regard to war, it can scarcely be denied that never before has that spirit been so far removed from the Jingoistic propensities which have in past days done more than anything else to make foreign wars possible and almost popular in the Mother Country. Were we disposed to seek for the causes of the transformation of ideals which has made the people of Great Britain to-day more reluctant than those of any other great European nation to entertain the thought of war, we should, no doubt, find those causes largely traceable to two chief sources. One, and probably the most powerful of these, is the increasing power of the Christian religion, in its application to life and conduct. Whatever may be the fact with regard to the relative numbers of those who openly profess their personal faith in the Christian system as a supernatural religion, no one but a pronounced pessimist can hesitate to admit that its influence as an ethical system, a standard of motive and action, was never before nearly so powerfully felt. The sway of impulse and passion has become more than ever before subordinated to the sway of conscience. This growing tendency to let the voice of that something within ourselves which makes for righteousness be heard above the din of national selfishness and passion has wrought in various ways, among which the propaganda of the Peace societies has not been the least influential, to bring about the changed state of feeling of which we are speaking and which seems to us so manifest.

But another and scarcely less potent force which has been at work, making a renewal of the war-spirit of former days specially difficult has been the remarkable development of the democratic spirit. The nation is no longer ruled by its aristocracy, no matter how influential some members of the so-called "higher classes" may still be in shaping the course of national legislation and policy. The people have come to realize more and more their own power in shaping the destinies of the country. Simultaneously they have come to feel that their interest in questions of public policy of all kinds, and above all in questions of peace and war, is supreme and vital. They realize, as never before, that whoever may reap the advantage and the glory from victories gained on the battle-field, the hardships and privations endured and the blood shed so freely fall, for the most part, upon the common people.

Without enlarging upon these influences and tendencies, we are compelled, in view of the temper in which Sir Edward Grey's few but pregnant words spoken on behalf of the Government have been received by the nation, to admit that the peace spirit is yet far from triumphant. It is, at least, evident that peace-at-any-price is far from being, as it has often been said to be, the motto of the Britain of to-day. We say this advisedly because, though the ill-omened word "war" was not uttered, was scarcely even hinted at by the Under-Secretary, the tone, as it has been caught and re-echoed by the voice of the nation, is unmistakably a war-tone. The effect has, indeed, been remarkable. If the aim of the Government was to feel the pulse of the nation in view of the necessity which they deemed forced upon them of giving a distinct warning to France against further unfriendly aggression, the response has been unmistakable. Though the unfriendly words and movements which have unhappily emanated from the French Government for some time past have failed, in a large measure, to evoke angry retorts from the English press and people, it is evident that they have not failed to leave their mark upon the national temper.

While it is highly probable, in fact almost certain, that the incident will pass without any hostile demonstrations, further than a possible strong defiance in words, it cannot be

denied that the situation has in it, just now, many of the elements of danger. The language of responsible British statesmen in referring to foreign nations is usually so studiously courteous and guarded that an expression like that of Sir Edward Grey is naturally and, it is probable, correctly, taken to mean very much more than meets the ear. The rejoinder from across the channel is yet to be heard. Bluster and braggadocio there have already been in abundance, but neither the Government nor the representative press has yet distinctly spoken. The reply which it is understood M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, will give to an interpellation on Thursday, will be known here before this reaches the reader, and will reveal, to some extent, the attitude of France. It will be awaited with a good deal of anxiety. If it follows the line which the Minister is said to have taken in his interview with Lord Dufferin, bluntly denying the validity of England's claim to a controlling voice in regard to the regions on the upper Nile, as being within her sphere of influence, a direct issue will have been raised, which is pretty sure to become acute before a peaceful understanding is reached.

Meanwhile the very possibility of serious complication with so powerful a neighbour naturally turns attention to the condition of England's navy, the right arm of her military strength. There is, in the absence of the experience which can be gained only by some great naval battle—an experience which we may hope will be long denied—so much uncertainty touching the efficiency of the various classes of modern war-ships that it is impossible to estimate the relative strength of navies with any degree of confidence. The battles between the fleets of China and Japan hardly afford a reliable criterion, because of the difference in quality, since so clearly demonstrated, between the combatants. Only a few weeks since, M. Lockroy, discussing the matter in the Assembly, made the assertion that the French fleet is only half as powerful in ships or men as the British. This estimate is, however, scouted by both French and English authorities. According to the London *Daily Chronicle* there are now in the British navy, or in process of building, no less than 578 vessels of one sort and another. Many of these carry crews of from 500 to 600 men. But the total number of men available averages only about 150 to each vessel. In this scarcity of men there is, it is feared, an element of weakness which it might be hard to remove on short notice. But it is doubtful if France has more than half of even that number of men. France, too, is ever keenly watched by her powerful neighbour and late antagonist, whom she has done nothing to conciliate and everything to exasperate. It seems to be an ungenerous and almost humiliating way of putting it, a way which has nothing to do with the vital question of righteousness in the possible quarrel, but which is legitimate in reckoning the probabilities of peace or war, to point out that France would find herself confronted with fearful odds should she be ill-advised enough to force a contest. It is to be hoped and expected, therefore, that she will be wise enough, should the quarrel reach so serious a stage, to prefer arbitration, to which Great Britain would be sure to consent, instead of trusting to the supposed superior prowess of her own right arm.

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The combined meetings of the Dominion and the Ontario Educational Associations, which will take place here during the Easter holidays, promises to be very largely attended by leading educators from all parts of the Dominion. At the reception on Tuesday evening, April 16, the following gentleman will deliver addresses:—Hon. G. W. Ross, Mayor Kennedy and President Loudon, Toronto; Hon. Clifford Sifton, Manitoba; Hon. James Baker, British Columbia; Hon. Gideon Ouimet, Quebec, and A. H. McKay, Nova Scotia.

## Pew and Pulpit in Toronto.—VII.

AT JARVIS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

TO attend a service at Jarvis Street Baptist Church is to be reminded of the old-fashioned times when people believed in the presence of the Almighty in the temples dedicated to His service. They were good old times. People read with a simple faith how the glory of the Lord descended upon the tabernacle in the wilderness and abode there; and many a bare and barn-like structure has been made a very Holy of Holies by the thought that there, too, the power of the Lord was present to heal. We have got it into our heads now that there is not much we can believe, and we are apologetic rather than hearty about creeds. Still there are places here and there, where the old trust in God and consciousness of His presence seem not only to exist but to flourish. I think Jarvis Street Baptist Church is one of these, and I think, too, that the secret of its vigorous life and the high spirituality of its ideals is to be found in its simple faith and its grasp of that wonderful thought of the Divine immanence; partly traditional to Baptists, whose elder divines thought much of the Divine majesty and glory, and partly also—may it not be said—the result of immediate irradiation. I do not think any one possessing even a moderate amount of spiritual insight could attend a service at Jarvis Street Church without feeling that there was something about the place that could be written of in no flippant spirit; an indefinable note of sincere worship, to which all considerations of a personal kind, such as the popularity and preaching power of its minister, all musical and architectural features, are merely subsidiary.

Given this central and inspiring fact, everything else follows. The soul clothes itself with a body. So far as the outward characteristics of the church are concerned, it may be said that they are exceedingly satisfactory and attractive. Situated at the corner of Gerrard Street on Jarvis, the Baptist Church is an ornament to the fine thoroughfare on which it stands. Its style may be called auditorium-gothic, and the corner of its handsome pile is rendered complete by as graceful a tower and spire as there is in Toronto. I have sometimes regretted, when I have looked at it, that the spire is constructed of wood and sheet metal instead of stone, and I have also been rather inclined to criticise the roof, which is weakened in its effect by the necessity of conforming to the circular plan of the auditorium, but let that pass: auditorium-gothic gives problems to the architect such as never troubled the mediæval men, and the man who gets over them at all creditably ought to be complimented rather than found fault with. Mark, when you are passing, the excellence of the stonework, how honest and thorough it is, and the delightful colour and fitness of it. It looks as though the solicitude of the building committee had been extended to each separate stone. The pointing of the joints is a work of conscientious art, and the cut stone work at the doorway and windows is so accurately fitted, piece by piece that you could not put a ten-cent piece between them. The Jarvis Street Baptist Church is, I believe, the only one in the city that pays municipal taxes, but this evidently does not prevent the greatest attention being paid to its fabric. Indeed, from the look of it, I am inclined to think that if a single stone of it displayed incipient signs of weather-wear a committee meeting would be at once held, and a new stone be substituted without the least delay. The supplemental buildings of the church—Sunday Schools, vestries, etc.—form part of its design as a group, and are very commodious and convenient. Entering the church, you find it spacious and comfortable, quietly and tastefully decorated, and pleasant and restful to the eye. There is an unmistakable home-like feeling about it. It does not subdue you by any mystery of ecclesiasticism, yet no one could have any doubt that it is set apart for a place of worship. The circular idea is carried out both on the lower auditorium and the very capacious gallery. The front of this gallery is of bronzed cast-iron work. Bronzed columns support it, and run up to the junctions of the groined arches of the ceiling that covers it. The central ceiling is circular and flat, with a bold ornamental moulding around it. This and the rest of the roof and the walls is painted—not kalsomined—and the colour and effect of it are very pleasing. The general colour of the woodwork is brown, especially effective in the flat plain masses of the organ front, which is not teased into unnecessary decorations, but rises from the

speaker's platform in tall substantial panels, contrasting with the well-chosen yellowish drabs of the walls and ceiling. This brown woodwork is very effective. Care has also been taken in the gilding and ornamentation of the organ pipes which are not too glaring or effusively aureotint. The floor of the church is covered throughout with a carpet which is mainly crimson, and there are crimson cushions in all the seats; the result of all that I have mentioned being an interior of great comfort—a place that it would be pleasant to sit and read in even if there were no other attractions but those of subdued light, well-chosen colour, an atmosphere of gentle warmth. Seated thus, we will say in the gallery, one sees that the speaker's platform, which is immediately in front of the organ, is a lengthened oblong. There is a recess in the organ front which is occupied by an open baptistery of white marble, accessible by concealed steps at either end. At either end of the recess and placed close to the organ front is a massive gothic chair of oak with red cushions, and midway between them is a brass lectern, at which the minister stands to preach. There is no pulpit. In front of the speaker's platform are the choir-pews, facing the auditorium and arranged in curves. Beyond these, again, and separated from the auditorium by a panelled division is the keyboard of the organ and the organist's seat. It will be understood, therefore, that when Dr. Thomas preaches, he preaches, literally though not metaphorically, "over the heads" of the choir and organist.

In the old-fashioned ways of thinking in vogue at the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, however, the people who attend it are more important than the architecture, or the decoration, or the shape of the organ front; and if their thought were put into words it would perhaps be that they care more to be themselves, "lively stones," "polished after the similitude of a palace," than to have the best of material edifices. They begin to crowd into the church in great numbers towards eleven o'clock, and by the time the hour of service arrives the lower auditorium, which will hold about 800 or 900 people, is comfortably full.

On the occasion of my visit there were perhaps a hundred people in the gallery at the morning service. It was a representative Toronto audience of the best class. There were many families there; the heads, solid, intelligent, serious-looking men of business, the result of whose sober, righteous, and godly lives was visible in their faces; their wives, women who had something besides fashion and frivolity to think of; their children, the carefully-nurtured offspring of prayer and good example. The proportion of men in the congregation is large, and their general type seemed to be one of intelligence and high character. While the congregation was assembling, the organist, Mr. A. S. Vogt, came in and took his seat at the organ key-board. The choir soon followed. It was composed of sixteen women choristers, and ten or twelve men. Precisely at eleven o'clock the pastor, Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., came in and took his seat in one of the large chairs. He is a portly man; looks in robust health, and his head is massive and striking; his face very genial and intelligent, and his eyes have a glance that little children would not be afraid of. He has simple and unaffected dignity but is not pompous. On the contrary there is a reality and naturalness about all he does that are very charming. He has the humility that comes from the contemplation of great things, and I should think his people find that he has a good deal of sunshine in his nature. His hair—there is a good deal of it—is passing from iron-gray to white, but he reads without glasses and his florid colour tells of great vitality. He is robust, but you soon know that he is a man of delicate taste and gentle feeling. You might go far and not meet with such a wholesome, sane, kindly-human yet high-souled prophet. For I came to the conclusion before the service was over that Dr. Thomas was a prophet, and that if he preached in a shed instead of Jarvis Street Church, he would soon have a prophet's congregation. I don't call him an orator—oratory and the prophetic gift are different things. What I mean to say is that he has a message; where it comes from I will not pretend to say, but as long as he speaks you are bound to listen to him and you never wish that he would cut his message short. Add to these things a pleasant, not over strong voice, a rather rapid utterance, and a hearty and genuine manner, and you have some idea of Dr. Thomas. He seems too much taken up with his work to have any thought of himself, and he is not one of those man-

nerists who, in dispensing the Water of Life, cannot help putting into it a tincture of their own personality.

How does this warm-hearted, good, sympathetic man approach the problems of human life? Broadly speaking, with an implicit faith in God and a realization of His power and goodness and presence in the world that are strong enough to overcome all doubt and darkness. You gather as you listen to his earnest prayers and to his preaching that he holds that while God cannot be known and searched out by the human intellect He may be apprehended by a spiritual insight, and that He is ready to come by His spirit into the hearts of all. That in Adam we all died; that in Christ we may all be made alive. That Adam, made in perfection, fell, and that since his fall there is no way of salvation for man along the road of endeavour to obey the moral law. "All the bridges on that road are broken down and to attempt to walk in it would be spiritually suicidal." That we are not to govern ourselves by our sentimental conceptions of what the government of the world ought to be, but by the revelation of God's method of salvation as shown in His word. That Christ made on Calvary a sacrifice of infinite virtue, and that believing on Him, and trusting in that sacrifice, we shall be saved. That all who are in Christ will "crucify the flesh with its affections and lusts," and will "walk in the spirit." That "Christ is able to save unto the uttermost all who come unto God by Him," and that there is "no other way." That these things present difficulties to the human intellect which are to be surmounted only by faith. In fact, to listen to Dr. Thomas is to be reminded of the orthodoxy of thirty or forty years ago; before "the higher criticism" was thought of or Darwin had written. He would say, I take it, that the problems of religion transcend human reason and cannot be successfully approached by science.

The service was begun by the whole congregation rising and singing very heartily,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

to the Old Hundredth. Then the pastor led in prayer, after which a hymn was sung of a simple old-fashioned kind, but musical enough to show that the choir was well chosen and admirably balanced, both men's and women's voices being above the ordinary in quality. Then Dr. Thomas read in a very interesting way the story of the man, in St. John's Gospel, who was blind from his birth. A short chant, a reading from the book of Job, a longer prayer, the taking up of the offertory, and another hymn, made up the rest of the preliminary service. The sermon was based upon the gospel which had been previously read, and the text was, "Master, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind. Jesus said: Neither did this man sin nor his parents, but that the works of God might be manifested in him." Beginning with a sympathetic allusion to human suffering, the preacher said that there were instances in which the causes of weakness, crippled limbs, blindness and imbecility could be directly traced to human agency. There were others which were a great mystery. There did not seem to be any adequate reason for them, and it was difficult sometimes to reconcile them with the existence of a merciful Father of the race. We might rest assured, however, that "when all accounts were squared—as squared they would be—it would be found that the Divine Management of the world would be justified. There were some things that we could see now. The existence of such afflicted ones tended to make the rest of us thankful for our mercies. A great honour was thus put upon these who in their measure were sacrifices for us. Had we begun to realize the glory there was in the idea of suffering for others? There was that in it which was calculated to ennoble and transfigure what otherwise seemed dark and perplexing. By our weakness, by our pain, by our sorrow, others might be ministered unto. Through our tears others might smile, by our stripes others might be healed. It seemed that this idea of sacrifice ran through all nature. It might be that even this sin-stricken world had its mission to other planets conceivably inhabited by unfallen intelligences to whom the story of our tears and struggles through the incoming of sin might be known. This is, of course, only the most meagre indication, scarcely an outline, of what Dr. Thomas said. It was a very impressive discourse, with an uplift and inspiration in it for which one could not help being grateful.

The ordinance of the Lord's Supper is observed every

Sunday morning at Jarvis Street Church, except on the first Sunday of the month when it is celebrated in the evening. It takes the simplest form. There is a table at the back of the organ key-board on which the bread and wine are placed and covered with a white linen cloth. The deacons carry the elements to the communicants as they sit in the pews; a goodly number of them. Hymn and prayer, a few words from the pastor, and a time for silence, have their part in this feast of remembrance of the Saviour of the world.

The service in the evening differed from that in the morning, only by the addition of two anthems. They were very beautifully sung. I have heard no more finished vocalism in Toronto. People held their breath and sighed when the last tone died away. It differed also from the fact that Dr. Thomas did not read his sermon from manuscript. He did this in the morning, but with such freedom that it could scarcely be told that it was not an extempore discourse. In the evening he preached what he characterized as a "simple gospel sermon, which he trusted he should make so plain that no child there need fail to understand it." He had been preaching that afternoon to a strange but attentive audience of 300 men at the Central Prison. He said that, in a manner, the gospel that was suited to those prisoners was just as suitable to his congregation at the church. His text was, "He is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by Him." After the service, the ordinance of believer's baptism was administered to two young men. While a hymn was being sung the pastor retired, and in a short time appeared in the baptistery, clothed in a black gown. The candidates then came one after another from the concealed steps and were gently plunged backward beneath the water by Dr. Thomas, who said, "Upon a profession of thy faith in Christ, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost; Amen." He also spoke to them before their baptism encouraging and hopeful words, and said that he prayed that "from that burial with Christ in baptism they would rise to newness of life." Then, speaking from the water, his hand on the marble edge of the baptistery, the pastor addressed a few words on the ordinance of baptism to the congregation. He said that Baptists did not attribute any sacramental efficacy to the water of baptism. They considered they were simply following the command of Christ as laid down in the New Testament. Let them examine that volume for themselves. A hymn and the benediction concluded the service, which was joined in with deep attention by the vast congregation from beginning to end. J. R. N.

### Religious Education in Schools.—I.

IT is much to be regretted that the subject of the religious education of children in our national schools should hardly ever now be discussed without the introduction of side issues which tend to prejudice the whole question. The present writer desires, as far as possible, to consider the subject simply on its merits, and with reference to the circumstances of this country, comprehending, as it does, a population widely differing among themselves in religious opinions and practices.

Will it be conceded, first of all, that it is desirable that the young should be carefully and systematically instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion? This may surely be regarded as the conviction of the vast majority of the inhabitants of Canada. If some scoffers will maintain that children religiously educated grow up no better than others who have no such education, this will no more influence us than the similar statement that Christian nations are no better than Unchristian ones. We can only say simply, that we do not believe this; and that we have no right to allow masses of human beings around us to grow up in ignorance of the Gospel of Christ.

How, then, is this instruction in religion to be provided? A not uncommon answer is to the effect, that this is the business of the church and the family. Religious instruction should be given in the Sunday School and by parents. In the Sunday School? Very good, as far as it goes. But are a couple of hours in a week a sufficient amount of time to be appropriated to this purpose? And then great multitudes of children, many of them of the class which needs this teaching most, never enter a Sunday School.

But what shall we say of the family? As regards the fathers of families, even of those who are qualified and will-

ing to undertake such work, a very large proportion are so engaged as to make it practically impossible. As for the mothers, doubtless, many of them can and do teach their children the Christian faith by precept and example; and it is not quite easy to ascertain the extent to which this may be carried. But the state of religious knowledge among children in this country and in the United States would lead us to the conclusion that these means are inadequate.

We, therefore, turn to our schools and ask if anything, or anything more can be done there, than is now being done. Our able Minister of Education declared, not long ago, in a public speech, that our national system of education rested upon a Christian basis. It is difficult to understand how it should really be different, since it is the education provided by a Christian people for their children. But it is quite certain that the amount of religious instruction imparted in our schools is insufficient, and that children leave them with hardly any knowledge of Scripture history, leaving alone Christian doctrine. What more, then, can be done?

Generally speaking, the Separate School rests upon a right principle. In schools of this class definite religious instruction can be imparted to the children in accordance with the opinions of their parents; and this is clearly the right method as the parents are ultimately responsible for the education of their children and for the principles inculcated in their youth. As to the supposed injustice of separate schools, where they can conveniently be had, this quite passes human understanding, or, at least, the kind of human understanding possessed by the present writer. How it should be wrong for people to have schools of the kind which they approve of, when they pay for them out of their own pockets is beyond the power of conception. But, it is said, this is like establishing a religion. It is doing nothing of the kind. To establish a religion is to give it the character of a national religion. It is, on the contrary, a mere application of the voluntary principle, according to which each communion builds and supports its own churches or meeting-houses. In one respect, the State has a right to interfere, and perhaps is bound to interfere—namely, to see that the secular instruction given in Separate Schools is given efficiently and sufficiently. We are now acting upon the principle that the State is bound to educate its young at least in secular knowledge. While, therefore, the inspection and examination of the school in regard to religious subjects should be left to the clergy or to others appointed by the particular churches, it is the duty of the State, by its own inspectors, to see that the instruction given in the common subjects of education is adequate. We quite admit that there may be a danger, in connection with such schools, of substituting the teaching of the communion to which they belong, instead of adding it to the regular course of education; and the State has the right and the duty to see that this is not done. We are now dealing with principles. It is not, perhaps, likely that any other denominations would take advantage of the system if it were extended to them. If this could be done, it would solve the religious difficulty at once. It does not seem likely that it will be done. Besides, in small and scattered populations it is impracticable. In another paper we may consider what should be done in such circumstances.

WILLIAM CLARK.

### The Ontario Educational System.

FROM THE TAX-PAYER'S POINT OF VIEW.—II.

MR. JOHN MILLAR, Deputy Minister of Education, in his pamphlet on the Educational System of the Province of Ontario, says: "All persons are taxed to support education because its general diffusion is for the public good." It seems to be necessary to explain the meaning of the word "public." Does it include the United States, or is it confined to the limits of Canada only? or are the prospects of the individual to be considered irrespective of the fact that, where we sow and tax ourselves for the sowing, our neighbours reap the harvest? To whom is left the task of ascertaining what is the public good? Is it left entirely to those who have charge of the Educational Department, whose minds we may naturally expect to be dominated by one idea, the perfection of their department? If so, upon what premises do they arrive at their conclusion?

It is true, to go one step further than Mr. Millar, that



the doctrine is now firmly established and generally recognized, that free education, including the general culture of the mind, up to a certain point, is not a privilege, but a natural right. The limit of the right of parents to demand free education from the State may be said to have been described by the memorandum published in 1894 by the Educational Department in England, setting forth the privileges of parents under the Educational Act of 1891; in which the principle is thus laid down: "Every father and mother in England and Wales has a right to free education, without payment or charge of any kind, for his or her children between the ages of three and fifteen." We may assume, therefore, that after the age of fifteen the liability of the taxpayer is no longer a concession to a natural right, and is based, irrespective of any consideration of the individual, strictly on the principle of public policy.

But, in deciding what is the public good, the public, whose money is being used, and who have themselves been educated for this purpose, have a right, nay! it is their duty, to use their common sense, and to leaven the theories of the experts, whom they employ, with the conclusions to be drawn from actual experiences and the hard uncompromising facts of real life.

First of all, it is most important that we appreciate the significance of our geographical position. We are apt to congratulate ourselves that we are following the broad, liberal spirit of the age, and to quiet all misgivings by the thought that, if the result of education is to disturb the even balance of society, and to unduly swell the ranks of certain occupations and certain walks in life, the law of supply and demand and the inexorable demands of the stomach will, sooner or later, after, it may be, a little suffering, loss of time and wasted energies, restore the social equilibrium, and the triumph of education will be seen in the more intelligent and productive efforts of manual labour. The farmer will not throw away his harrow when he dons the academic gown, but will quote his Virgil and Theocritus to his horses in the field. This is indeed a condition of things that has attractions for us all, and, if Canada were an isolated island, it might perhaps be feasible: but what, as a matter of fact, is the action of the young Canadian, who cannot find occupation in the so-called higher walks of life? Does he undergo this little suffering and pinching of the stomach? Perhaps he does, but he does not return to the plough. He quietly, too often, it may be with mistaken judgment, walks over to the United States and is swallowed up in the waters of struggling oblivion, or perhaps in a few years shines forth as a brilliant example of success, exceptional, it may be true, but such as to prove a beacon to lure others to follow in his footsteps. The attraction of the smaller body to the greater is a natural law, and a certain drainage from Canada to the United States is inevitable. It is, therefore, all the more incumbent on our Government to guard against this danger in the conduct of the lives of her youthful citizens.

It is necessary to realize that the laws of existence are more imperious than the demands of culture. Greatly as it is to be deplored, the stress of competition in these days is such that, until the compulsory attendance at school shall be extended to a later age, the great majority of young men cannot afford to spend their *whole* time, after the age of fifteen, in any form of education which has not a direct market value, and as the world grows older, and competition becomes still more keen with the general spread of education, this tendency is likely to increase. It is noticeable that, with very few exceptions, the successful business men both on this continent and in Europe have entered business at an early age; the advantages of this early special training is recognized by the huge business concerns in New York and Chicago, where boys are taken in at a very early age to do the more menial and rudimentary work, the higher grades of workers being furnished from this source, by gradual promotion, to the highest positions, and it is now no longer possible, as it was a few years ago, for an outsider to obtain any footing except on the lowest rung of the ladder. In view of these considerations, and taking into account the natural tendency of a parent to overestimate the abilities of his son, and to be guided by the beneficent direction of a paternal government, apart from all question of public policy, does it not seem almost a cruelty to encourage a young lad, without respect to his attainments, to neglect the more material considerations of life and to devote his time to such studies as

French, trigonometry, Greek and Science, as an offering on the shrine of general culture?

All boys have not an equal capacity or love of learning; it is most important both to the public and the taxpayer, who foots the bill, that there should be some method of paternal discrimination, that the level of education in each case should be gauged with a view to the age and ability of the pupil and the actual conditions of real life; in other words, that we should not expend a thousand dollars on a ten cent boy. The truth of this principle has for some years been recognized in the chief English Public Schools and provided for by a policy of superannuation, whereby any pupil who does not come up to the current standard is forced to leave the school.

There are many citizens, too, who recognize that in manners and refinement, and even the correct pronunciation and the use of English, the teachers of our high schools are often sadly deficient, and, on this account, would prefer to send their children to be taught at a private school, under the influence of a man of culture; but by the multiplication of high schools many well-to-do people, more careful of their purse than the gentlemanly training of their sons, take advantage of the enforced liberality of their fellow tax payers. Consequently by the limitation of the number of available pupils, the interests of all private enterprises are seriously prejudiced, and many are thus deprived of the advantages of superior training near at hand, which they are willing and able to pay for.

Lastly, we cannot afford to neglect the fact that, if Canada is to develop, it is by means of the capital which Providence has given her—her natural resources; and by instilling into her sons the doctrine that this is the work which they have to do; and by filling the ranks of producers to meet as nearly as possible the actual requirements of the country. All these considerations must be borne in mind when we say that the general diffusion of public education is for the public good.

It is always more easy to pick holes than to mend them, and a critic would deservedly subject himself to ridicule if he had no remedy to suggest for the weak spots which he has been careful to lay bare.

As a possible remedy, therefore, for some of the difficulties, which have to be faced, we would commend to the careful consideration of our authorities the advantages which might accrue from some of the following changes in our educational system:

*First.*—That no man should be permitted to teach in the public schools under the age say of twenty-one; that the minimum salaries of the public school teachers should be raised; and that every teacher should be subjected to a more severe training and be compelled, as in Prussia, to pledge himself to serve as a teacher in the Dominion for at least three years, under a sufficient penalty. Parents would thereby be assured of a better class of teachers by the raising of the dignity of the profession and young men would not be allured into the already overcrowded walks in life by the prospect of an immediate remunerative employment to be used as a stepping stone to something else.

*Second.*—The introduction of technical or industrial training into our high schools.

*Third.*—That after the age of fifteen the pupils' fees in the high school shall be so fixed that each pupil may be self-maintaining,

It is a question of consideration whether a difference should not be made between boys and girls, as young women are not affected to an equal degree by the considerations arising from stress of competition, and the refinement and womanly education of woman is of direct benefit to the state in the proper bringing up of children and the civilizing influence they have upon men.

*Fourth.*—In order to provide for the education of men of ability, who cannot afford to pay the regular fees, the precedent, long established by the English Public Schools and universities, should be adopted, and a liberal system of scholarships instituted, whereby a clever boy may receive a free education from the time he leaves the Public School, through the High School, University, School of Science, or any profession he may select. This will not only prove a great incentive to work, but also provide a safeguard to the State against any chance of losing the services of a man of superior endowments by reason of his parents' inability to pay the cost of education; a much more sensible and economical plan, we submit, than the method of indiscriminate

free education, at present adopted, in order to avoid such a catastrophe.

*Fifth.*—That the Public and High Schools, so far as the general education of boys is concerned, be restored to the position originally intended for them, the standard of the Public Schools being raised so as to supply a complete course in rudimentary education, and the High Schools conducted more nearly on the lines of a Grammar School, as a preparation for the University.

*Sixth.*—That by occasional illustrated lectures, both at the High Schools and Universities, the attention of pupils be drawn to the agricultural resources of our undeveloped country, and at the same time the true conditions, chances and prospects of business and professional life be laid before them. It may be argued that this does not come under the head of Education; although we must admit that for the student at the most critical period of his life such information is of the greatest importance and it may be the means of saving many citizens to the country by leading her young men to a wise choice of occupation. This suggestion we propose to deal with more fully at a later date under the head of Colonization.

*Seventh.*—In order that our young men may be encouraged in the acquisition of culture and higher education without being forced to leave their daily business, and those whose better judgment leads them to enter into business at an early age may not be deprived of the advantages of a more advanced education, every possible encouragement be given to the University Extension System, lately adopted by Toronto University, and, in addition to this, in connection with our Mechanics Institutes, a regular course of extension lectures and examinations be provided on the level of our High School System.

It is not without a certain feeling of diffidence that we have made these criticisms and suggestions. For everybody must be conscious that our System of Education, as it stands, is the result of infinitely more conscientious thought and study, than we have been able to give to the subject, and it is not likely that the difficulties we have pointed out, can have entirely escaped the notice of those to whose province these matters peculiarly belong. There are two sides to every question. The remarks we have made may be taken as a crude *ex parte* statement of the views held by a large section of the tax-payers who are anxious to be satisfied that their money is spent in the interests of the country and to be informed of the wide principles involved, which necessitate the subordination of more apparent considerations to the symmetrical perfection of our Educational System.

ERNEST HEATON.

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### At Street Corners.

THE utter and regrettable muddle made by the Toronto City Council of the grant in recognition of the services of the late Chief of the Fire Brigade Ardagh affords another illustration of the lack of civic spirit among our municipal legislators. The Aldermen are very decent fellows as far as they go, but they do not take that pride in the city that I should like to see them exhibit. Fancy a man giving more than forty years service to the city and dying at last—practically at the post of duty—and yet not arousing enough enthusiasm in the breasts of the twenty-four men who rule this city to prevent an unseemingly wrangle as to whether his widow shall have a quarter of a year's salary, or one year's!

In about another year Chief Ardagh would have been entitled to a superannuation allowance of \$1,200 per annum. He was done to death, partly because the City Council declined to furnish him with proper appliances for fighting fire. He had asked for these appliances again and again until he was tired. Under these circumstances it seems rather a small piece of business for the Council to take advantage of the fact that a benefit fund exists, the object of which is to make some provision for the families of firemen who are injured or killed in the performance of their duties.

The fund is, of course, an admirable institution. But the circumstances of Chief Ardagh's death were of a very exceptional character, and taken in conjunction with his life of work, such as are not likely to occur again. What was

necessary was that his services should be gracefully and gratefully remembered by some substantial memorial, either of a pecuniary or artistic character. That such a proceeding does not commend itself to a number of commonplace people who are destitute of any sense of the fitness of things is surely no reason why it should not be undertaken.

The commonplace and prosaic people may not be able to evolve anything precious or graceful from their inner consciousness, but they appreciate well enough and grow gradually to recognize the value of good things when they see them. It is the office of those who have a soul above buttons to preach a constant crusade against a beefy content with commonplaceness, and if even a single man of real culture would so far sacrifice himself as to become an Alderman, he might prove to be such a leavening influence as is at the present time very much wanted in our city. Of course he would be very much laughed at, and one can imagine the Aldermen joining in the chorus of the song, "E dunno where he are," when he took his place among them.

On Wednesday morning last H. Battery, Royal Canadian Dragoons, under command of Captain Williams and Lieutenant Forrester, marched out from Stanley Barracks in full service order, all glorious in scarlet and blue and gold. The Dragoons did not wear their great coats—one of the few signs of Spring which is lingering so very long in the "lap of winter." There were many in the admiring crowds who devoted their exclusive attention to the manly figure of Sergeant-Major Dingley. He seemed to enjoy the parade as much as the crowd. By the way, would it not be a great help in recruiting our Militia if such marches as these could be more frequent?

The coming Horse Show in the New Armory will not only be a great social event, but it will direct attention to Canada's eminence in horseflesh in a way that is likely to redound to the benefit of farmers who breed horses. Our American neighbours already value our productions in this line very highly, and the establishment of a great annual exhibition in Toronto will do much towards a permanent building up of equestrian prestige. The noble animal that was commemorated by Job still holds his own in the world, in spite of trolley cars and bicycles.

I am glad to hear that the second concert of the series under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council, in co-operation with the Musical Association which has Mr. Torrington as its director, is now under way. The "Messiah" concert was a great success from a popular point of view, and it is delightful to find the trades unionists of the city joining in so harmonious a project. The Minister of Education has earned many commendations for himself by allowing the rehearsals of the choruses to be held in the theatre of the Normal School. The "Creation" is the work now being attacked.

I was pleased to see Col. Sir C. S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C., walking along the pavement, in King St., the other day with considerable vigour. He is one of Toronto's numerous grand old men, and the persistence with which he sticks to the objects in which he is interested is commendable and edifying.

I was pleased to see once again my old friend the Honourable Chief Justice Davie, ex-Premier of British Columbia, who tarried for a day or two at Toronto this week on his way to the great Province by the Pacific. He was entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening at the National Club by Mr. J. F. Ellis, Managing Director of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. The Chief Justice made an admirable speech in response to the toast of his health.

Grant Allen is getting hit pretty hard on both sides of the Atlantic for that dreadful book of his "The Woman Who Did;" but not harder, I think, than he deserves. To come in at the end of a waning craze for indecent books with a volume that is not only indecent but stupid is about as bad a fate as can happen to a literary man. If Grant had only stuck to his biological work he might have come near to greatness. As it is he has only achieved fame as a very clever miscellanist.

DIOGENES.

## To a Fly in the Winter.

Good day, little fly,  
Here we are—you and I,  
The children of summer;  
Warm your wings at the fire,  
Take what food you desire,  
Your Lordship I'll hire,  
As my fifer and drummer.

Outside the winds blow,  
And the fast falling snow  
From the gables is drifting;  
The clouds seem to me  
Like an overturned sea  
Lashing field, fence and tree,  
Never breaking or lifting.

Tune up little friend,  
Tell me Winter will end,  
And the spring time is coming;  
When the buds with surprise  
Will rub their young eyes  
And look up to the skies,  
At the fifing and drumming

Sing me carols of May,  
And of June and the hay,  
With the sweet-smelling clover;  
Of the soft winds that creep  
Round my bed as I sleep,  
When the dawn lights the deep,  
And the long night is over.

Sing me songs of the brook  
Where the little fish look  
Up with eyes full of wonder,  
At the wind-shaken screen  
Of the willows that lean  
Over pools that are green  
As the boughs they sleep under.

Tune up little Friend,  
For the winter will end,—  
Be my fifer and drummer  
And thy one song repeat,  
Till its buzz and the heat  
Give my dreaming the sweet  
Taste of meadows and summer.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

January, 1895.

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## The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

THE French would do well to cease demanding the revision of the Constitution, the abolition of Church endowment by the State, revising the electoral law from A to Z and then back from Z to A, etc., and tackle the reform of the criminal law. It would be well to suppress the Juge d'Instruction and his plans, at once secret and despotic, for the open court proceedings of the English magistrate. It would be well to adopt the system of coroner's inquest, where the cause of a death will be "heckled" into clearness by twelve common-sense men aided by the press. At present the commissary of police, the public prosecutor, the doctor conduct the inquiry, make a report and the matter ends. But there is no public inquiry, no criticism to aid in allaying doubts or elucidating mystery. The case of General Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, grandson of the bravest of the brave, is a case in point. In February, 1881, Paris was astonished to learn that brilliant officer was found dead, with two bullet wounds in his head, in a cellar, in an out of the way cottage, in the suburbs of Fontenay-aux-Roses. The usual judicial inquiry took place, concluding death was the result of suicide, not of murder. That conclusion is after fourteen years called in question. The deceased was not an hypochondriac, but the contrary, and the eve of the death he dined in the company of Labiche, Dumas, etc., all merry souls. He was not harassed by money wants. It is alleged he hired that lonely house to practise pistol shooting, but he never, since he became tenant, entered the premises, save to become a corpse. M. Andrieux was then Prefect de Police; he has just

stated he was satisfied the Duc committed suicide, because the door of the cellar was locked from the inside and the key was in the lock. Mace, who was then *Chef* of the Detective Police, believes in the suicide, for a reason that he cannot explain, being tied by professional secrecy, but that reason is also known to the deceased's widow, who is not bound to observe silence. However the widow—since remarried and now the Duchesse de Rivoli—has always asserted that her husband had been murdered. As for the key being found in the lock inside of the cellar door that is a common dodge with crime perpetrators and is effected by means of a double key. In the eyes of justice, then, all that is necessary to convert a murder into a suicide is to be locked inside a room. But odd items of evidence are coming to light. The Duc never hired the cottage. That was effected by two strangers in his name and who are now wanted. Blood was found on the wall of the ante-chamber, leading to the popular belief that the Duc had been killed elsewhere and the remains transported to the cellar, the face against the ground, a revolver close by, and two fearful wounds in the mouth and the head. Dr. Daverne, the eminent surgeon, stated, at the time, before the Academy of Medicine, that he could not accept the conclusion of death by suicide and the Duchesse was of the same opinion, he added.

The body was rather hastily snatched away for interment, the Archbishop of Paris refused to grant Christian burial to the remains, so did the Bishop of Versailles, when they were brought to the cemetery of Chesnage, near Versailles. But in the course of the day for the interment permission was suddenly granted to accord the last rites of the Church. Why that sudden change? The Church had, in the interim, received the confession of the murderer. The Church never divulges the secrets of the confessional; the police are compelled to keep silence by their professional oath; the Duchesse remains as silent as a carp, and, to crown all, were the murderers—two are presumed—to come forward, own the deed, and give a public lecture, with lime light illustrations how the job was done, they could not be arrested because ten years has elapsed during which the "cruel enigma" was not attempted to be solved.

What then is the meaning of springing the whole affair on public opinion and causing an awkward feeling of creepiness among timid people? The cynical say, to direct attention from the Kiel fetes; the philanthropists to cause people to forget the influenza, etc., or the winter. The latter is loth to depart, which is mean on the part of so distinguished a meteorological celebrity. Farmers want at once heat and rain; the latter to wash the frost out of the soil and then the sun to go to work and make up for lost time. In the streets, as in houses and shops, everywhere you hear only people coughing—that "sad music of humanity." At the commencement of the terrible season men were the chief sufferers, now women have to bear the brunt of the epidemic—a reward perhaps for their nurse tending. Children seem to have escaped as a rule. But the nights are trying. Paris has twelve new martyrs to science; that number of astronomers passed Saturday and Sunday night on the roof of the little observatory of the Trocadero to witness the "beautiful eclipse of the moon." A thick fog destroyed their great expectations and afflicted them with colds and chills they will never forget. All the astronomers were nearly simultaneously attacked by fits of sneezing, later succeeded blood-shot eyes, though telescopes were unable to be used. Regarding the first, let the savants remember that Aristotle hinted sneezing was an honour paid you by nature to attest you had brains, good sense and wit. Hebraic writers state that Adam has the claim of being the first to sneeze. In the time of Gregory the Great, Italy was visited with an influenza epidemic, with sneezing accompaniments. It was only necessary to indulge in a "God bless you!" and the most complete calm ensued. It is a cheap prescription, easily compounded and might, at present time, be as efficacious as any other simple. The Greeks made sneezing poetical: whenever a beautiful baby was born they said Cupids had sneezed upon its birth.

The section of the public that arrogate to themselves the belief that they possess the Holy Grail of patriotism, work hard to crack up the country against French war ships going to the Kiel high jinks. No one dances to their piping; it is a thing that has got to be done! But, in truth, it will be somewhat awkward for the French sailors—international

courtesy, like poverty, makes one acquainted with strange bed-fellows. Emperor William will require all his conjuring talent to steer clear of wounding his Gallic hosts, in thought or word—as for deed, that he will make sure of, save that he can hardly be expected to rebaptize his limited number of iron clads—named after the victories of 1870-71. But why be so thin-skinned, in anchoring alongside the “Sedan,” or the “Reichschoffen,” or the “Prinz Bismarck?” Have not the French their Zena Bridge at the Champ de Mars? And the Arc de Triomphe, where the writing on the walls recalls vanquished Germans? To the “Nile” and “Trafalgar,” France can *repaste* by “Jeanne d’Arc,” etc. Rochefort writes more amusingly since he has been amnestied. Respecting the egg-dance Emperor William will have to execute at Kiel, that brings to mind an ecclesiastical fire witnessed by Rochefort in his salad days. He was present at the inauguration of the first railway in Bretagne, the most Catholic region in France. Now, a French bishop always attends at such ceremonies, and bestows a benediction—he never is present at the launching of a warship, or at the baptism of a “Woolwich Infant.” His Grace had commenced to approach the inaugural train, with the engine ready to start: he was in full canonicals, surrounded by his clergy and the mass boys. A cry arose from the crowd: “Beelzebub! Beelzebub! take care of Beelzebub!” For an instant the good bishop was staggered; a friendly whisper set matters right. “Beelzebub” was the name of the locomotive. The bishop, instead of commencing, sprinkling the holy water and prayer, with the engine, according to custom, began with the baggage car behind it, and proceeded duly along the line of carriages. Only Origen prayed for the devil.

Alexandre Dumas *fils*, who has ceased writing plays, that thrill of glory being over, now handles social questions. A recent duel affords him the text for declaring that there are only two ways to deal with a duellist: lock him up in prison or in an asylum. A better way still to suppress the nuisance would be not to report the meets in the newspapers. Many duels are provoked to satisfy vanity for a paragraph of the event being published; some resort to it to provoke silence about some unpleasant incident in the hinterland of their lives.

The fashionable world is in mourning and that of the deepest. Worth, the world-renowned dressmaker, is dead, at the age of seventy, carried off by influenza. Only last week he could be seen in his little office—that nothing could induce him to change since thirty-five years—studying old costume books and examining new stuffs; or he passed into the work-rooms, where he examined the execution of orders by his army of 800 females. Worth was born in England and came early to Paris, where he was employed at 25fr. a week in a wholesale commission house, in the rue du Sentier, that dealt in silks, satins, and toilette tissues. He took his turn at sweeping and dusting the office; but he experienced a veritable physical joy in handling beautiful stuffs, and displayed not so much a taste, or perhaps instinct, as a veritable genius for recognizing colours, patterns and qualities. He joined a Swede in 1860 to open a dressmaking shop in the rue de la Paix. It proved to be an enormous success from the start. In 1860 the Princesse de Metternich and the Empress Eugenie patronized him; soon the official and the financial and aristocratic world followed suit. Worth was a dictator; in his business salon all political lady celebrities met on neutral ground to be dressed and admire dresses. Worth permitted no choice to his client; he studied her figure, her style of beauty; selected the tissues, colours and shapes adapted to her—that she must accept, or might go elsewhere. Now, the great secret of the success of American belles lies in the fact that they selected Worth and obeyed him. “Make me beautiful; send in your bill to banker —,” that was their command. Of late years Worth was sole proprietor of his firm. One of his two sons now directs the commercial branch, the other inherits the artistic and eclectic instincts of his father. The latter also studied with manufacturers the production of new materials and patterns, for Worth had his own dress stuffs. He made about half a million francs net per annum, and derived about the same amount from house property in the Champs Elysees—where his own mansion is one of the lions. His brick doll’s house at the Suresne railway station, under Mt. Valerien, is a gingerbread curiosity. He was very charitable, but always avoided publicity of his good works. His two sons that succeed him are naturalized

French. Though many new rivals have risen to dispute the field with Worth, they have never succeeded. He never prosecuted a client for an account—he wrote off the debt and struck off the customer.

Deputy Lockroy is one of the most popular deputies and represents a section of Paris. He is by marriage, the legal head of the Hugo family, having married the poet’s daughter-in-law, the mother of the once poetic “George’s,” and “Jeanne”—the latter is now a *divorcée*. Lockroy is a kind of conservative-radical; he studied painting and is a distinguished *collectionneur*. At the age of 22 he accompanied Renan in his voyage to the Holy Land—and whose output will he best remember, was the “Life of Jesus.” This was in 1860. Lockroy was private secretary and sketcher to the expedition. He figured with two other Frenchmen among Garibaldi’s “Thousand” Red Shirts. Finally he settled down into journalism, and, of course, obtained a seat in the Chamber. He is a man of wit and affable manners, and is standing umpire in the case of a question of honour. It was he, who, when Minister of Commerce, carried the project for the erection of the Eiffel Tower. Of late years he has made naval matters a specialty, and is accepted as an authority upon them. On all committees and commissions affecting naval questions, he has his natural place marked. He has done yeoman’s service for his country in fighting the circumlocutionists and sticks-in-the-mud of the navy department. He was expected to deliver a scathing speech when the navy estimates came up for discussion—and he has kept his word and startled the country. He said France must be told the truth however painful, and bear it however trying. In the modern sense of the word, M. Lockroy says: She has no navy; she has phantom ships and antideluvian vessels, but that in modernism were surpassed by the navies of China and Japan. The French navy is simply a whited sepulchre: he has examined the iron-clads and torpedo boats—all is barren from Dan to Beersheba; many have to be repaired before their trial trip, and steam-pipes and boilers are continually exploding. England builds war-ships in two-thirds less time, and at one-third less cost than France, and the latter has not now-a-days to cope only with England on the sea. The *personnel* of the navy alone is sound; clear out then the antiquities and dry-as-dusts at the Admiralty. Much of the evil is due to the instability of Ministers. Within twenty-five years France has had thirty different Ministers of the Navy; the new one commencing by undoing his predecessor’s acts.

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### Notes in My Library.

The National Council of Women and Free Libraries—Novel Reading—“Dodo” and “Trilby”—“Marcella” and “The Manxman”—Literature or Card Parties?—The Royal Colonial Institute and Its Catalogue of Canadian Authors—The Bibliography of the Royal Society of Canada—Mr. Larned’s History of Ready Reference and Its Omissions—Norumbega and Cape Breton—The First Steamer to Cross the Ocean.

AMONG the useful objects that the National Council of the Women of Canada, under the earnest presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen, has commenced to promote is the establishment of a free public library in the city of Ottawa. Hitherto entire dependence has been placed in the political capital on the Parliamentary library, to which, necessarily, only a minority of the citizens can have access, and that, too, solely when the two Houses are not sitting. It is to be hoped that this appeal to the public spirit of Ottawa will have some success, and that her citizens will afford an example to other places in the Dominion still behind in this respect. In a previous issue of THE WEEK I made a comparison between the intelligent State of Massachusetts and the equally intelligent Province of Ontario, and showed how much we have to do before we can come up to the Old Bay State in providing intellectual food for all classes of the people. The Free Libraries’ Act, which is an illustration of the wisdom of the Ontario Government, has not taken that hold of the public mind that one would naturally expect from a section of the Dominion which has always prided itself on its liberal system of education for the masses. In Massachusetts every town of over one thousand souls has a free library, whilst in Ontario there are only some seven or eight cities and towns that have made any effort in the same

praiseworthy direction. Under such circumstances it is well that the women of Canada are showing that public spirit and sagacity which the men have hitherto failed to show. It seems to me that the National Council is already giving us abundant reason for its existence—for, of course, there are always some who prefer to make no onward movement and doubt its necessity—and is showing an amount of vitality that should tell the men that their reign of masterly inactivity in many matters of social and intellectual improvement is seriously threatened.

Of course, when we advocate a free library we are met by the objection that it means the taxation of the people for the reading of novels, many of them most injurious to the mind, and leading to a great waste of time which ought to be devoted to studies of a more profitable character. I am quite sure that no one who looks at the mass of rubbish which is yearly circulated by English and American publishers—and which Canadians are also anxious to control by the Copyright Act, still hung up in the Colonial office—but must feel that there is much force in the objection. It does not certainly say much for modern culture when one of the most popular novels is "Dodo," which shows very little literary skill and simply exposes the intense frivolity and utter heartlessness of an English woman of fashion—thank heaven, none of the characteristics of an English mother, whose sons have made England great, and whose daughters have elevated her virtue! Even "Trilby," which is in many respects a book of fine finish, gentle humour and exquisite pathos—a book on the very borders of genius—brings up a question of the purity of thought among our women, young and old, since all go into raptures over the heroine and her lovers—a charming, dear creation assuredly, but not a model for the maidens of Canada. We have often heard it said that women are very cruel and obdurate where the frailty of their sex is concerned, but now we may believe after the approval of "Trilby" that women at last are charitable—at least on paper. However, whilst no doubt the mass of light literature is wretched in the extreme, it is consoling to think that we have "Marcella" and "The Manxman" to prove that powerful conceptions of human life have not yet entirely disappeared since the days when there were giants indeed in the world of letters. If Dickens and Thackeray had written nothing else than "David Copperfield" and "The Tale of Two Cities," "The Newcomes" and "Henry Esmond," they would still merit the thanks of Englishmen and their readers the world over. As long, then, as we have the works of Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Elliot, Ward, Oliphant and others of note, to delight and instruct the world, I do not think we may fear the establishment of free libraries. After all a free library is an inducement to men and women to spend their time more profitably than is possible in places where one does not exist. Light literature wearies after a while and the mind must in most cases turn to the more invigorating and healthy books that every well-furnished library has on its shelves. When I think that even the women are in many places—actually in Toronto—devoting their afternoons to card parties, I think it is time we had a National Council to point out other methods of refreshing the intellect than euchre and poker in daylight.

The Royal Colonial Institute, which has done such good service for the Empire since its foundation in 1868, has issued, in royal octavo, a handsome catalogue of its library which cannot fail to be of much use to Englishmen and the numerous persons in London who require information from time to time on colonial questions. It is compiled in such a manner as to show the full titles of the works upon each colony in the order of publication, together with an index of authors and contents, which makes it historical as well as illustrative in its character. The book is divided into sections in which the literature of every colony is so arranged that the works upon any special subject connected with its history, government, trade and development, may be followed from its foundation to the present time. For instance, if we wish for information upon a particular subject, we need only refer to the headings on Colonial Botany and Flora, Imperial Federation, Emigration, Transactions of Societies, West Indies, Voyages and Circumnavigation, and so on. In order further to increase the utility of the catalogue for purposes of reference, the contents of all the chief collections of voyages, such as Hakluyt, Purchas, and articles from encyclopædias, periodicals, and proceedings of learned societies, are placed

under the colonies to which they refer. Canadian authors are fairly well represented in this well-stocked library. In the fifty large octavo pages the titles of their works take up, we see the names of Robert Bell, J. G. Bourinot, G. Bryce, Aeneas Dawson, G. W. Dawson, Sir J. W. Dawson, G. T. Denison, S. Fleming, N. F. Davin, S. E. Dawson, E. Gilpin, G. M. Grant, T. C. Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), A. Harvey, Sir F. Hincks, J. Howe, J. Hannay, J. M. Lemoine, Lady Macdonald, J. Macoun, A. Morris, G. Parker, G. Patterson, D. B. Read, C. G. D. Roberts, H. Scadding, J. Schultz, G. Stewart, Sir D. Wilson, and a few others who have contributed pamphlets and works of less note. Canadian authors and others would do good service by sending copies of books to a library which is most useful to all the colonial dependencies, and the students of their history and resources. Mr. Boosé, the librarian, who has compiled this catalogue with so much industry and intelligence, is an earnest student of colonial questions, always ready to assist those who require to make researches in this library.

The previous paragraph recalls the fact that the Royal Society of Canada is also doing useful work in the same direction. In the twelfth volume of the Transactions, which will soon be ready for distribution—an unusually large volume of nearly eight hundred quarto pages, with many illustrations—there will appear a bibliography of the members of the society. This compilation will be exceptionally valuable since it will cover the scientific and literary work of men like Sir J. W. Dawson, Abbé Casgrain, Evan McColl, Abbé Gosselin, W. Kirby, Mgr. Tanguay, Abbé Verreau, H. Hale, Rev. Moses Harvey, Rev. G. Patterson, Dr. Kingsford, S. Fleming, Mgr. Hamel, Abbé Laflamme, Dr. Selwyn, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Dr. G. Lawson, and some others who have been earnest workers in the world of science and literature for the past forty years. In addition to the bibliography of these older workers, there are some seventy and more names of the younger literary and scientific men of Canada. Practically the collection covers the most important scientific and literary work that has been done in Canada for the most active period, so far, of its intellectual development. As the work includes all important articles that have been written by Canadian authors in periodicals, as well as pamphlets and books, it will be seen that it is a most important contribution to bibliographical literature, and invaluable as a work of reference.

According as the volumes of Mr. Larned's "History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading" have appeared, the writer has expressed his opinion in THE WEEK of its usefulness; and though he is compelled to find fault with some omissions in the fourth volume now before him he must not be understood as in any sense depreciating the general merit of a compilation, worthy of a place in every well equipped library alongside of Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." It would seem, however, that even Mr. Larned, who has exceptional facilities as chief librarian of a large public library in Buffalo to gain easy access to Canadian sources of information, has fallen into the not uncommon habit of some American and English writers of underrating the importance of full and accurate information on Canadian matters. For instance, if we turn to Prince Edward Island we find that there are exactly ten lines devoted to an extract from an English author, Professor Munro, who scissored a constitutional history of Canada with very little intelligence. Yet Rhode Island, which may be compared, in many respects, to this prosperous little Canadian province, receives fifteen pages of notice—very properly so—but it is no compensation for the almost entire ignoring of a Canadian island of which we would like some late and definite information from the most recent writers. Why so little space should be given to this Canadian Province, and a page and a third to Norumbega—an entirely antiquarian subject—it is difficult to say, unless, indeed, the scissors and the books on that subject were handy at that moment. Even Norumbega would have more interest had the compiler given us a mention of the fact that there is still on the eastern Atlantic coast of Cape Breton an obvious survival of the mysterious past of America in the names of Lorambec or Norambec, which, for centuries, were given to two inlets or harbours near the famous port of Louisbourg, though now they have been corrupted to Loran, intended for Lorraine, from an ignorant belief that they are relics of the French dominion. Under the head of Acadia, however, we find a

feeble attempt to explain its Mic-mac origin from *akade*, a place, generally used in conjunction with another Indian word, giving some natural characteristic of the locality. If Mr. Larned had turned to Dr. Rand's English Mic-mac dictionary he would have found very many examples of the use of the affix, to place the question beyond dispute. To the North-West Territory of the United States there are devoted several pages of extracts—very interesting and necessary certainly—but we should have liked to see more attention given to the North-West region of Canada. As it is, we find an extract of just seventeen lines from the same English professor I have already mentioned. In other parts of the book quotations are taken from authors as late as 1893 and 1894 in order to make the compilation as useful as possible; but in this particular instance—and, indeed, in most cases relating to the Dominion—we have to be satisfied with ancient history. Mr. Larned does not condescend to help us later than the formation of the first Government of the Territories, and to tell us of the establishment of representative institutions and an elected assembly some years before this fourth volume could have been compiled.

As I continued to turn over the pages of Mr. Larned's historical compilation my eye caught the heading of Steam Navigation, and here again we find insufficient and misleading information. A long extract is taken from an American author with reference to the voyage of the *Savannah* across the ocean in 1819. Mr. Larned must surely have read what has been written and spoken on this subject for some years past. He has the transactions of the Royal Society and the public documents of Canada in his library to tell him that it is beyond dispute that a Canadian steamer, *The Royal William*, was the first to cross the ocean entirely by steam power in 1833. As a matter of fact, the *Savannah* was a sailing packet and some steam machinery was placed in her temporarily. She used steam for only a part of the voyage and her sails for a good deal of the time. Subsequently she was relegated to her original condition of a sailing vessel. At the present time there is fixed to the wall at the entrance of the Library of Parliament at Ottawa a handsome brass tablet which commemorates this interesting voyage of the *Savannah* and owes its origin to the energy of Dr. Sanford Fleming. This tablet was placed in position on the 28th of June last by his Excellency the Governor-General in the presence of the delegates to the Colonial Conference, the speakers of both houses of Parliament, members of the Government, members of the Royal Society of Canada and its associated societies, and of the venerable Mr. G. W. Wicksteed and Mr. Horace Wicksteed, one of whom was on the trial trip, and the other saw the steamer on her arrival in an English port. The inscription on the memorial brass records the fact that it was placed in the presence of so distinguished an assemblage and sets forth that it is—

"IN HONOUR OF THE MEN

"By whose enterprise, courage and skill

"The

"ROYAL WILLIAM

"The first to cross the Atlantic by steam power was wholly constructed in Canada and navigated to England in 1833. The pioneer of those mighty fleets of ocean steamers by which passengers and merchandise of all nations are now conveyed on every sea throughout the world.

"Ordered by the Parliament of Canada, June 13-15th, 1894."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Larned will recollect this historic fact in a new edition of his work.

J. G. BOURINOT.

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Letters to the Editor.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Principal Grant deprecates interference in the Manitoba School Case, on the ground that "by the organic law of Canada, education is a Provincial affair." The Privy Council recognizes Provincial control, yet suggests Federal interference in this instance; manifestly on the principle that the misuse of a Provincial right, producing local grievance and general jeopardy, calls for Federal, failing Provin-

cial, rectification. Their Lordships have not said that a Province may so deal with education as to imperil the peace of the Dominion. This is just what Principal Grant assumes it can do. He takes it for granted that the right of Manitoba to legislate at will on a question as wide as Christendom to-day is beyond question. I venture to question it. Common sense pronounces such a claim invalid. It is too sweeping as applied to education. In a general way, that is, within strictly Provincial limits, each Province has full control of her schools; and were the effects of the Act of 1890 confined to Manitoba, Federal interference were an impertinence. But they are not so confined. The grievance of the Manitoba minority it felt to the extremities of the Dominion. This one fact is fatal to the non-interference position; makes interference imperative—*independent* of further warrant. In the last resort it, of necessity, withdraws the question from Provincial to Federal control; makes it for Confederation a matter of profound concern; its well-being, if not its very being. If this be so, Federal interference, (failing local redress) is so much a duty, that its absence were little short of the suicidal.

I contend that education does not stand on the same plane as other matters which are of purely local interest, and under *absolute* Provincial control. It their very nature these are so entirely domestic and circumscribed, that, to their very wildest mismanagement the rest of the Dominion would be quite irresponsive, if not utterly indifferent. Let me illustrate. Suppose Manitoba should sink an artesian well, whence gushed torrents of bitter water: I suppose no sane Ontarian would challenge her right so to do. Nay, should a new "Salt Lake" or "Dead Sea" result to the detriment of even French settlers, no Quebecer would cry out. The business were Manitoba's, and her alone. But, let this unpleasant fluid transgress Provincial limits; at once confronts us the question of Provincial rights. This is just what Manitoba has done. She has tapped a bitter fountain, whose streams invade every Province, envenoming society. The sad effects of her ill-advised school legislation are felt over the whole of Canada to-day. Does the fullest educational autonomy warrant this trans-Provincial mischief? What conceivable right, natural or "organic," can a Province have to set the whole Dominion in flames? As individual freedom ends where the general freedom begins, so must Provincial action halt when it reaches the borders of the Federal interest. My neighbour may kindle a fire in his field; but not so as to burn down my house. He may chop down his trees, to his heart's content; but not drop them on my roof, or my head. His "autonomy" may warrant him in damming a stream on his own estate; but not so as to flood a village. Your partner has his personal rights and interests as a member of the firm; but he must not so push them as to injure the company. But, this is just what Manitoba has done, even to imperilling the peace and prosperity of that great firm, of which she is the junior partner.

Nor did she take this unfortunate step in innocent un-anticipation of consequent explosion. Its authors well knew it would kindle a fire that might melt down the very pillars of Confederation. After the Labour-Capital Question, that of Religio-secular Education is *the* burning question to-day in all Christian lands. Everywhere rages the conflict between religious education and pure secularism. Such a moment it was that Manitoba chose to put a match to the mine. She has wantonly invoked a demon she cannot control: raised a spectre to haunt her neighbours bedchambers. Two things are clear; she has gone too far; she must draw back or—be drawn.

JOHN MAY.

PROFESSOR SHORTT ON THE NORTH-WEST.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—I have read with much interest Prof. A. Shortt's remarks on the North-West, as expressed in his article published in the *Queen's University Quarterly* for January, '95, and entitled "Some Observations on the Great North-West."

It certainly is a change for the better after reading the masses of immigration literature and unwarranted laudations of the North-West, to find that one of Canada's educated men has the practical insight to see through the outer show of things and the courage to write fearlessly his strictures on the general policy of government towards this larger part of the Dominion.

I have been a resident of the North-West since 1878, having lived during that time in various parts of the country, and am now residing in Alberta, so that, although I believe Prof. Shortt's observations to be true with regard to all the North-West, I will confine my remarks to the Province of Alberta.

I will venture to say that there are not ten settlers in the Province who have the true interests of the country in view, but will agree with what Prof. Shortt writes of the pernicious results of the so-called vigorous Immigration Policy. Every C. P. R. passenger train brings its contingent of what Prof. Shortt so aptly describes as the weaker brethren, who are the first to be taken in with the rose-coloured descriptions of the Province as given in the immigration pamphlets.

Having no capital and no backbone qualities to create capital, they remain as a drag on the community and it is quite a usual sight to see one or two of those ne'er-do-wells of society working for their board with the strong rancher. Any remarks I should make with regard to rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway would be superfluous, as it must be quite obvious to any one outside the ranks of the professional politicians, that something must be wrong with a system by which a railway has a monopoly, and the freight and passenger rates are so high that the old-time ox-cart and stage-coach still compete profitably with the railway. The hope for the future of the Province of Alberta is Irrigation and Free Trade. In regard to the former, the ubiquitous professional politician is doing all he can to obtain (for the monopolist) the control of all the water rights on the rivers.

The coming election will likely decide the tariff question for us. In conclusion I will say that although Prof. Shortt's article is not encouraging but rather the reverse, yet we North-West settlers have good pioneering backbone and entertain large hopes for the future of our country despite of legislative drawbacks.

Calgary, March 27th, 1895. ALBERTA SETTLER.

#### POLITICS AND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.—III.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—As I have already said, the lowest rate of interest indicates the most favourable economic condition, that is, the security is greater, business is on a sounder basis, money is more plentiful; therefore there are greater opportunities for doing a larger and a safer business than in the country where the rate of interest is higher. The low rate indicates less competition; competition will not be undue as it always is in the country where the rate is abnormal. Capital is not overstrained in the country where interest is lowest, because of the greater abundance of money. Competition is always keenest where interest is highest, that is, the highest rate of interest indicates the greatest disparity between the volume of the stocks of merchandise and tradesmen's obligations on the one hand, and the volume of the country's currency on the other. The greater the difference between these factors the more keen will the competition be and the higher the rate of interest, which means that the stocks of merchandise must be slaughtered by tradesmen to enable them to obtain the currency necessary to pay their obligations. The lower the rate of interest the more evenly balanced will the stocks of merchandise and tradesmen's obligations and the volume of currency be; therefore the incentive to sacrifice goods, at less than cost does not exist. In other words, competition is not undue, because of the better balance or equilibrium maintained.

To illustrate the foregoing more forcibly, say the rate of interest in one country is one per cent. per annum, while in another it is five per cent. per annum. The country in which the one per cent. rate exists will have five-fold the currency circulation which means five times the opportunities for doing business, five times the business activity, five-fold the security, its industries will be taxed only one-fifth the amount for capital or bank accommodation, that the industries of the country in which the rate is five per cent. will have to pay. The purchasing power of the money of the low interest country will be much greater than that of the money of the high interest country. The money is worth more because it costs less, the rate of interest is less. The economic condition of such a country is superior, it is in a better business shape than the other. CRITIC.

### Deus, Pinxt.

God's canvas is the bending sky;  
His pencils sunbeams, swift and true;  
His colours,—pearl, chalcedony;  
His pictures clouds, on background blue.

Montreal.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

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### The Standard Dictionary.\*

SOME time ago we noticed with much satisfaction the publication of the first volume of this great work. It is now completed, and may be had in two volumes or in one. The latter half is, in all respects, deserving of the unqualified commendation which we pronounced upon the first. And this can hardly seem surprising when we consider the preparations made for the accomplishment of the task.

In the first place there were five general editors who gave themselves to what we may call the organization of the whole work. In the second place, there were no fewer than one hundred and eighty-five specialists set over the departments to which they belong, and among these are many of the most eminent men of science in the world, and women also, among the latter the late Miss Edwards, a great authority on Egyptology. Finally there is an advisory committee on disputed spelling and pronunciation, to the number of fifty-seven, among whom are eminent English scholars from England, Canada, the United States, and Australia—foremost among our own, one who is a tower of strength on such subjects, Mr. Goldwin Smith. Thus 247 editors and specialists were employed in the work, and 500 readers for quotations besides.

After this we cannot wonder when we learn that the expenditure upon the dictionary has reached nearly the sum of one million dollars. We turn to the book and we find it contains 2,338 pages, 5,000 illustrations, all made expressly for the work, 301,865 vocabulary terms—nearly two and a half times as many as any other single volume dictionary of the English Language, and about 75,000 more than any other. When we proceed to examine the execution of the various parts, the most critical will hardly find it possible to carp or complain. The paper is excellent, clear, glossy, of sufficient thickness, so taking on the printing, which is quite large enough, in such a manner as to make it easy of consultation. After the excellent printing, we note the wood cuts which are excellent and adequate, and finally the illustrations, some of them beautifully coloured, as those of birds, gems, flags, etc., on plate paper. With regard to the actual contents, in the way of definition, derivation, quotation, etc., it is only after rather long and continued use that a final opinion can be formed; but certain trustworthy results may be said to be established. In the first place, we have compared the Dictionary in a great many places with the best dictionaries already published: and, as far as we have observed, not only does it surpass those of the same sized, but in general it is more satisfactory than many larger works. We have made special search for two classes of words, in order to test the value of the dictionary—scientific and philosophical terms; and we have not once been disappointed. Let the reader take, for example, a vocabulary of philosophy by Fleming, edited by Calderwood, now Professor at Edinburgh, and look out any number of words in that special dictionary, and then in the Standard, and in three cases out of four, the definitions of the new dictionary may be shorter, but they will be more satisfactory. It is very much the same, as far as we have remarked in other departments of knowledge.

Among the appendices there are two of great interest, one on disputed spellings, and one on disputed pronunciations. Here we can see what pronunciations are allowable, and what are sustained by the greatest number of authorities. For example, we shall see that there are certain classes of words which are pronounced in one way by nearly all the English authorities and in another by nearly all the American.

It is a very splendid book that Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have given us. There is little prospect of its being superseded during the next two generations. Moreover, considering its structure and contents it is far from costly.

\* "The Standard Dictionary of the English Language." Price \$12.00 and upwards. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 1895.

## Morality and Religion.\*

THE Kerr Lecture is a foundation in the United Presbyterian College, at Glasgow, similar to the Bampton Lecture, at Oxford; and the volume before us contains the second series, a work which speaks well for the scholarship, learning, and thought of the body from which it has emanated. The volume is divided into four parts, the first on Morality, the second on Religion, the third on the Relation between Morality and Religion, and the fourth on the Testimony of Christ. The lectures are sound, judicious, and convincing; and we hardly ever differ from the author except in mere matters of definition; and even here he is often very happy.

In the first lecture he points out that conduct is the object of Morality, and that motive determines the character of conduct. He distinguishes between legality and morality, and points out that even unfulfilled resolutions have a certain value. Referring to our remark on definition, we may instance an example of criticism and suggestion which we cannot but think unnecessary. According to Green, who has been followed by most of the idealist school since his time, a motive is an idea of an end which a self-conscious being presents to itself, and which it strives and tends to realize." Mr. Kidd suggests another definition, "the decision to act come to by the self, in virtue of its identification of itself with an end or aim suggested to it by its surroundings." We can see the reason for the change. The writer wishes, as Green did, to prevent the separation of the will from the self, and to emphasize, perhaps, the idea that the self makes the motive. But Green's definition does not ignore these points, and it seems to us that enough uncertainty already exists with regard to the exact meaning of the word.

Lecture II. on the Moral Ideal is good. In Lecture III. the author proceeds to the subject of Religion, and first to the scope and method of inquiry. He points out the distinction between religion and creed on the one hand, and ritual on the other; religion proper being a sentiment. "It is not something that the man does, or something that the man accepts, but something that the man is or experiences, a condition into which he has come in virtue of submission to an influence exercised on him." The author points out the defects of the historical and comparative methods, and shows that religion is primarily individual, and that its essence is to be apprehended by consideration of religious experience. Consequently in Lecture IV, he takes Christianity as presenting religious sentiment at its highest, and finds its main element is fear. And here he gives an excellent analysis of this sentiment on its two sides of reverence and dread. Of course it is reverence which constitutes true religion, and this is manifested in adoration and aspiration, the chief feature of aspiration is self-surrender. In the fifth lecture he shows how this sentiment has appeared in the different historical forms of religion.

In Part III the author goes on to discuss the relation between morality and religion. They are related, but not identical. A right attitude towards God involves a right attitude towards the world, so that a true religion is of necessity moral. If the writer goes too far in denying the possibility of an independent morality that is cut off from religion, he is certainly right in contending that, apart from the belief in God, there can be no other than a utilitarian basis for morality.

In the fourth part he passes on to consider the testimony of Christ, and objects to the making of the "Kingdom of God" a sufficiently comprehensive idea for the relations between God and man. He says that such an idea includes neither Fatherhood nor Salvation. But surely this is hypercritical. The Fatherhood of God is an essential part of the teaching of Christ in regard to the Kingdom, and the Messianic King is a Saviour. That the mere term "Kingdom" does not include these ideas is hardly a reason for refusing to make it the keyword to the Christian system. The last lecture deals with the Need of Man and discusses such great questions as the relation of the death of Christ to his work, repentance, new birth, etc. But on these we must not enter. The book is of great value, and will certainly be widely read and pondered.

\* "Morality and Religion. Kerr Lectures. 1893-94." By Rev. James Kidd, B.D. 10s.6d. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; Toronto. Revell Co. 1895.

## Honest Money.\*

SOME time ago the author of this very lucid little volume contributed an article to the "American Journal of Politics" giving a statement of the conclusions at which he had arrived in an attempt to analyse the requirements of a perfect money. For want of space much was there omitted which was necessary to make his argument clear and effective; and he now supplies what was lacking. The writer sets out by the assumption, perhaps rather from the general concession, that there is something radically wrong in a country like the United States where there is plenty for every one and people are willing to work, and yet work cannot be had. He considers that a great deal of the evil is caused by a bad monetary system. In the earlier parts of his book he takes the ground commonly taken by political economists regarding the standard of value and money. He discusses the gold standard, the silver standard, and paper money, differing hardly at all from Walker and other writers on these subjects. It is when he comes to point out in what manner the great fluctuations in price which have taken place during the last forty years, and even during the last ten years, are to be prevented that he takes his own line. Apparently he believes that Bi-metallism would tend to this result, but not sufficiently. So his suggestion is that we should have an entirely new and composite standard of value, consisting of a sufficient number of commodities, say a hundred, those most largely bought and sold in the country. He would then have a table prepared showing how much a dollar would purchase, on an average for, say, five years of each of these commodities; then the dollar would be defined by laws as having the value of a certain quantity of each of the commodities employed. This, he says, would provide a standard that would closely represent the average purchasing power of one dollar for the time selected. But the question now arises, how would such a system prevent the present fluctuations? By a very simple method. The money used would be paper money; and by a simple enlargement or contraction of the quantity of money in circulation prices might be raised or lowered. It is well known that when gold is appreciated, through scarceness, prices fall, and when it is depreciated, through abundance, they rise. So that these different effects could be produced by enlarging or diminishing the money in circulation—a matter within the power of the Government. It is a very interesting suggestion, and we may return to the consideration of the *pros* and *cons* another time.

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## BRIEFER NOTICES.

*The Free Trade Struggle in England.* By M. M. Trumbull. Price 25c. and 75c. (Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 1895)—Whether Free Trade is to be sought for under any and all circumstances is a question that will be variously answered. Yet it can hardly be doubted that it has greatly benefited the people of the Mother Country, or that the protective system of the United States, as it has existed for some time, is unreasonable and injurious. Mr. Trumbull, in this volume, tells very well the story of the struggle in England down to the victory won for Free Trade by Sir Robert Peel. It is an interesting and sometimes even a thrilling narrative, and should be known and meditated by all who take an interest in the economic laws and principles.

*Short Studies in Ethics: An Elementary Text Book for Schools.* By Rev. J. O. Miller, M.A. (Toronto: The Bryanton Press. 1895.)—This is a very excellent little book, much to be commended, and first, to the attention of superintendents and masters of schools. Even where regular religious instruction can be given, these brief chapters will be helpful; but in schools in which religion is not taught, or taught very meagrely, some work of this kind is indispensable. The subjects are twenty-four in number, and are on Duty, Obedience, Truthfulness, Unselfishness, Honesty, Justice, etc. Each subject has first a definition, then an exposition and enforcement of the particular virtue treated, together with illustrations and anecdotes. For boys ranging from eight or ten upwards there could hardly be a better book.

\* "Honest Money. By Arthur J. Fonda. New York and London: Macmillan. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. 1895.



## Periodicals.

The first number of *The University of Toronto Quarterly* is a great credit to the honoured institution whose name it bears. The eight papers which comprise its contents have been read before the various learned societies connected with the University of Toronto. The post of honour is given to Professor Dale's paper on the "Reformation." It is good but necessarily incomplete. There is much in it however that may be read with profit. Miss R. W. Chase ('95) has a pretty article on "La Harpe and Sainte-Beuve." Her estimate of Sainte-Beuve is truer than that given by Scherer. Miss Chase should not spell Saintsbury's name Saintesbury—which she does twice. No doubt the presence of Sainte-Beuve was the cause. Mr. J. Lovell Murray's ('95) estimate of "Bright and Gladstone as Orators" is very interesting. But we are not sure that Bright lost by being a mere English scholar, as Mr. Murray maintains. He was the greater orator. Mr. R. Orland Jolliffe ('97) contributes a paper on "How Far Did Cesar Fulfil the Political Needs of His Times?" From Mr. Jolliffe's conclusions few will be inclined to differ. "Early Greek Lyrics" is the title of a well-written article by Miss J. A. Street ('95). Dr. W. A. Pike writes ably on "The Limitations of the Senses," and Mr. G. F. Hull, B.A., discourses learnedly of "Kindred Phenomena." Mr. W. H. McLeod ('95) concludes the number with a pleasing sketch of "Herman von Helmholtz." We wish the new *Quarterly* every success.

*The Popular Science Monthly* for April devotes much attention to the study of the mind. Prof. Starr, M.D., of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, opens the number with an account of "Some Curiosities of Thinking." Prof. Sully's paper on "Later Progress in Language"—the seventh of his *Studies of Childhood*—gives insight into mental action from another point of view. Mr. R. P. Halleck discusses "The Personal Equation in Human Truth," showing that our thinking and consequently our speaking are tinged by the prevailing ideas in our minds. In "The Successor of the Railway" the extent to which the trolley road may compete with a steam line is shown by Mr. A. Morgan. A strong plea for manual training is given by Mr. C. H. Henderson, who holds that increased intellectual power is the necessary physiological result of such training. In the Editor's Table the improved relations of science and religion are pointed out, and attention is called to the lack of nervous control that characterizes modern life.

*Harper's Magazine* for April abounds in "special features." Chief among which are the first chapters of "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc"—an historical romance by Sieur Louis De Conte—and "Our National Capital" (Washington) by Julian Ralph. The most romantic of all stories is that of Joan of Arc. It is being told in fiction for the first time, we believe, and judging from the chapters given it bids fair to rank among the great historical novels. The name of the author is not disclosed, but we understand that he is an American and a popular magazine writer. To us Mr. Ralph's article on Washington is one of the most if not the most interesting feature of the number. "Paris in Mourning" by Mr. R. H. Davis gives a distinct impression that Paris in its deepest grief—the result of Carnot's death—was far from gloomy, an impression that is strengthened by Mr. Gibson's excellent illustrations. "Club Life Among Outcasts" is a clever study of the "Tramp" by Mr. Josiah Flynt, with illustrations by Mr. A. B. Frost. The Editor's Study and Editor's Drawer are both full of good things. Altogether this number of *Harper's* is an excellent one.

The most notable article in the April *Century* is the account of the "Oscillator" and other inventions of Mr. Nikola Tesla, in which Mr. T. C. Martin, of the *Electrical Engineer*, makes the first full announcement of several recent electrical inventions of Mr. Tesla. The Oscillator, the new machine for the production of power combining the steam-engine and the dynamo is described both in its single and double forms, and a plan and picture of the machine are presented for the first time. Mention is also made of Mr. Tesla's success in

disturbing and demonstrating the earth's electrical charge, which is illustrated by pictures of the Tesla coil, and which points in the direction of telegraph without wires. We deeply regret to learn that Mr. Tesla's laboratory has recently been totally destroyed by fire with all its machinery and records. This number of *The Century* contains a fine portrait of Madame Rejane by Krohg, a Scandinavian artist, together with an appreciative notice by Mr. Justin McCarthy. The fiction is contributed by Mr. Marion Crawford and Mrs. Burton Harrison. Not the least interesting portion of this fine number of the magazine are the "Departments." The Americans should lay to heart the note on "National Honour and National Well-Being."

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## Literary Notes.

Canon Doyle's "The Parasite" is now in its third edition. It is a series of vivid impressions and strange events.

Messrs. John Lovell & Sons, the Montreal publishers, have brought out a new edition of their "Gazetteer of British North America." Fourteen years have elapsed since the last edition was published.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has written a three-part story for *Scribner's Magazine* which will appear in early numbers. It is entitled "The Story of Bessie Costrell" and is the first fiction contributed to a magazine by the author of "Robert Elsmere."

The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, M.P., was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Not content with his triumphs in politics, he is the author of the most successful book of philosophy (in point of circulation) which has been published for many a long day. Six thousand copies of his book have been sold in the few weeks since it came out, and it goes on selling, Professor Huxley's refutation of its premises notwithstanding, at the rate of a hundred copies a day—and this at twelve-and-sixpence a copy!

*The North Simcoe Free Lance* is the name of the new paper published in Collingwood which will more or less reflect the opinions of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, M.P. The motto chosen is: "From the Atlantic to the Pacific, one language, one school and one homogeneous people. No French ascendancy, no exemptions from taxation, no class or creed privileges. A lasting connection to the British Empire." No doubt the journal will meet with the success it deserves. The first number was printed on the 26th ulto.

"That, in the United States, the English language has, with the mass of the people, degenerated into a most disgraceful condition, and that it steadily becomes more and more depraved there, no intelligent observer can question," writes Dr. Fitzedward Hall in a recent *Academy*. Mr. Andrew Lang also discusses the subject, contributing this note: "Speaking loosely, and subject to correction, I think that colloquial vulgarisms of a peculiar type began to appear in American literature after 1860. If America possessed an *Academy* it would probably have set its face against them."

Estes & Lauriat have just published, in very attractive form, Charles Nodier's charming story "Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle" originally published in the French in 1822 (shortly before the author became a member of the French Academy), at which time it created a wide-spread interest and was afterwards dramatized with great success. The translation and introduction are by Nathan Haskell Dole. The story is one of the most perfect specimens of French literature, and its publication at this seasonable time will undoubtedly heighten the interest in Du Maurier's novel.

An interesting paper might be written upon coincidences in art and letters, and some incidents which would serve as striking illustrations have not yet been brought to the attention of the public. . . . The Maid of Orleans furnishes a case in point. Messrs. Harper announce for their magazine an anonymous story, "Joan of Arc," which is supposed to have been written by her page and

secretary. Mary Hartwell Catherwood has for two years been engaged upon a romance, the title and heroine of which is "Jeanne D'Arc," and this is to be published in *The Century*. Moreover, the news has come from England that Andrew Lang has begun an historical romance, "A Monk of Fife," and that he, too, seeks his inspiration in the career of La Pucelle.—*The Critic*.

The next volume to be issued by Macmillan & Co. in the "Economic Classics," edited by Professor Ashley, of Harvard, will be a careful reprint, retaining much of the external appearance of the original, of "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade," by Thomas Mun, 1664. It was this book which for the first time gave a clear statement in English of the theory of the Balance of Trade and the principles of the Mercantile system; and it undoubtedly exercised much influence upon the policy of England and her American colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It has, however, been practically inaccessible to most students, and they have been obliged to be content with Adam Smith's account of it. Adam Smith, it may be remembered, spoke of its very title as embodying "a fundamental maxim in the political economy, not of England only, but of all other commercial countries."

Mr. Sydney Jephcott, himself a now fairly well-known Australian poet, read a paper in Brisbane the other day on "The Tendencies of Australian Literature." Mr. Jephcott has a high opinion of the present colonial poets, and he holds that Mr. V. J. Daley, as an Australian poet, is worthy to claim the discipleship of Saadi and Omar Khayyam. Mr. Jephcott also believes that the essentially Australian art will not be found to come from the few great seaboard cities, which will always remain strongly Europeanised, but from the vast mystic and severe interior, which, when once beheld, haunts the mind with a strange kinship in unlikeness to the world-wide sea, which has always fascinated the races from which we have sprung. Possibly there may be something in this theory, and the "back blocks" may yet produce their Joaquin Miller. Mr. Jephcott himself hails from the bush, and some of his best writings smack of the gum forests in which he was born and reared.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers' announcements of publications during April and May include: "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden," by Hon. John Bigelow; "The American Congress": A History of National Legislation and Political Events, from 1774 to 1895, by Joseph West Moore; "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," by John Kendrick Bangs, with illustrations by H. W. McVickar; "With the Procession," a novel of Chicago life, by Henry B. Fuller; "The Helpful Science," by St. George Mivart; "A Daughter of the Soil," a novel, by M. E. Francis; "Among the Northern Hills," by William C. Prime; the third volume of "Rhode's History of the United States"; "The Martyred Fool," a novel by David Christie Murray; and "Oliver Cromwell," by George H. Clarke, D.D., with illustrations from old paintings and prints—this being a new edition of Bishop Clarke's work, with an introduction by Charles Dudley Warner. "The Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," by George MacDonald, will be added to "Harper's Franklin Square Library" this week.

One of the most popular writers of stories depicting army life is a woman, Mrs. Stannard, and one of the writers of the day who finds inspiration chiefly in naval life and adventure is also a woman, Miss Molly Elliott Seawell. Miss Seawell has chosen for the heroes of her romances many of the most gallant commanders in the American navy during its early years. Now she has made the most famous of all, John Paul Jones, the subject of a biographical sketch which will appear in the April *Century*. It is, in a measure, a vindication of Admiral Jones, who was called a pirate by no less an authority than Thackeray. Miss Seawell shows him to have been a single-hearted and devoted patriot. The article is founded upon unpublished documents in the possession of the Government. There are preserved at Washington hundreds of letters from Paul Jones, the larger number being written to Franklin and Lafayette. One of the letters to Franklin, which is freely used

in the *Century*, gives Jones' own quaint but graphic account of the engagement between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*.

Prof. McCurdy's *History, Prophecy and the Monuments*, the first volume of which has gone recently into a second edition, is to be completed by the publication of two additional volumes, instead of one as originally intended. Vol. II., which will be ready about the end of the present year, and Vol. III., early in 1897, will continue the history of the Semitic peoples so far as they have to do with the fortunes of the Israelites. Special attention will be paid to the internal development of the nation, political, social and religious, and also to the literature of the Old Testament as representative of the forces and elements that moulded its history and entered into its inner life and thought. The story will be continued from the fall of Samaria and the resettlement of Palestine in the Persian Era. Vol. I. has been unanimously recognized by leading critical journals of Great Britain and America as an indispensable authority on general Semitic history as well as on the beginning of the history of Israel. The completing volumes may be expected to be of equal value for the more important later stages in the training of the Hebrew people and the part it has played in the moral and religious education of the race. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. of London and New York are the publishers.

\* \* \*  
Music.

Sousa's Band is undoubtedly a popular organization. At its last appearance here on the evenings of March 25th and 26th, with matinee in the afternoon of the 26th, in the Massey Hall, very large audiences attested to the increasing popularity of this splendid body of players. Sousa himself is a man of singular individuality. He is magnetic. His grace of figure, his style of conducting, and his personality in general, coupled with his reputation as a composer of tuneful and effective marches, make him more or less an idol of the great, restless, novelty-loving public. But the Band plays under the direction of its very talented leader with wonderful spirit and fascination. The tone of the brass and woodwind is beautifully clear and delicious in quality, besides being remarkably well balanced. In *crescendo* passages, the effect is positively thrilling, and one wonders where it will end, for the volume of sound so gradually thickens and increases in intensity as to become enormous, elemental. Yet it diminishes just as gradually, until all is hushed and quiet, but the lulling, murmuring woodwind.

To the public at large, without regard to the musically cultivated, Sousa's programmes forcibly appeal. They are calculated to amuse rather than instruct, although occasionally a number is performed which is really classical. Still it is sandwiched in, so if the audience as a whole becomes fagged, it is immediately revived by a catchy, lighter selection, or one of Sousa's own stirring marches. These latter pieces are played with great sweep, and with brilliant, extraordinary precision. Besides several of these pieces, the programme I heard at the final concert here, embraced Rossini's immortal "William Tell" Overture; Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal," Svendsen's Parisian Carnival, Ganne's Japanese Mazurka, Mr. Albert Nordheimer's Encore March, Herald's Overture to "Zampa," a soprano and violin solo. All were well played; but the Wagner number was not taken at the right tempo, and lost much of its effect in consequence. The soprano, Miss Marie Barnard, sang "Delight Valse," by Luckstone, a pleasing florid composition, with such success and facile execution as to be twice recalled, and she finally responded by singing a second number. Her voice is good, and she is a very attractive singer. Miss Currie Duke, the violiniste, while not possessing the fire and vim which characterized Miss Leonara Von Stosch, who formerly travelled with Sousa, is nevertheless a brilliant player, who has a fine technic, and she played Hauser's Hungarian Dance so effectively as to be obliged to appear again. The young lady is talented, and her tone and execution excellent. Mr. Nordheimer's March was deservedly received with applause, for it sounded very well. It will most likely be pop-

ular in its way, for there is considerable sparkle in it. For nearly eleven months the Band plays nightly, and often afternoon performances besides. Certainly a tour of phenomenal duration.

A circular has been placed in my hands favouring a system of Provincial examinations in music, to be open to all students throughout the Dominion, the certificates to be granted solely under the authority of the Department of Education. The idea, it seems to me, if feasible, is a good one, for pupils could be prepared under any competent teacher in their own locality, and if successful in gaining the certificate it would certainly entitle them to the favour of the public. If the Canadian Society of Musicians had this power it would answer the same purpose, and would be a strong point in favour of its continued existence. In the matter of piano playing, however, difficulties would arise, for the production of a beautiful tone and an elastic touch are requisites which are not always artistically developed in outlying country towns, and if a high standard of excellence were placed here, it would positively prevent such pupils not so taught and matured from passing, no matter what their other qualifications might be. The subject will probably receive some attention and discussion at the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Musicians in this city on the 15th and 16th of the present month.

W. O. FORSYTH.

NOTES.

The remarkable and brilliant soprano, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, will be heard in this city on the evening of April 23rd, being assisted by a company of well known and skilful artists. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. Hirschberg, of the Canadian Musical Agency, and will, we do not doubt, be attended by a very large audience.

The Toronto Vocal Club (Mr. W. J. McNally, Conductor) will give its second concert in Association Hall on the evening of the 25th April. Miss Bessie Bonsall, the popular contralto, who has just completed her tour with the Musin Concert Co., Miss Anna Louise White, elocutionist, and Mr. Paul Hahn, Cellist, will assist. About three hundred reserved seats at 50c. will be sold, the balance can be reserved at 25c. Application for seats can be made to the Secy., Mr. J. S. McCullough, 168 Robert St.

Miss Florence Marshall, the brilliant young pianist, pupil of Mr. Field, gave a recital in St. George's Hall on the 28th inst., to a very full house. The pianist was in splendid form and played an exacting programme in a remarkably mature style, some two or three of her numbers, however, she performed at her recital last year. Whilst we fully appreciate and acknowledge her exceptional talent and artistic cultivation, we cannot coincide with the statement made on the programme, that she is Canada's favourite young pianist, for we do not believe that Canada at large has accepted her in that capacity. We could mention several other young lady pianists in Toronto who have remarkably ability who might, perhaps, be spoken of, and with just as much authority, in the same way, although it would be a very premature statement, and thoroughly indiscreet.

Mr. I. E. Suckling announces the engagement of the great and famous prima donna Melba, on the 10th of May, in the Massey Music Hall.

Miss Adele Strauss, the favourite and brilliant soprano, late of New York, has returned to Toronto where for a time, at least, she will permanently reside. We hope to hear Miss Strauss soon in concert, for she is a fine artist and a very beautiful singer. This ought to be good news to our music-loving citizens.

The tenth of a very comprehensive series of twelve piano recitals being given by pupils of Mr. Edward Fisher, the musical director of the Conservatory of Music, took place on Thursday evening of last week, in the Commodious Music Hall of the institution. On this occasion the pianist was Miss Edith Myers, who played before a very large and cultured audience a well selected programme of exacting character, from the works of

Mozart, Schubert, Dussek, Chopin, Macdowell, Grieg and Mendelssohn. This embraced two double numbers, a triple number, and two concertos. In the concertos able assistance was given Miss Myers by Miss Maud Gordon, at the second piano in one number, and by Mr. Donald Herald in the other. Pleasing variety was given by vocal selections which were sung with expression and finish, and a reading by a pupil of the elocution school which was rendered in a very artistic manner. Miss Myers played with much taste and skill, showing excellent technic, intelligent phrasing, and a scholarly grasp of the compositions. She played her entire programme from memory, receiving much applause, recalls and flowers. In June, 1892, Miss Myers won the medal for "Memory playing" on piano, presented by Mr. Edward Fisher, whose methods and careful training were so well displayed by the work of his clever pupil.

On Tuesday evening next the choir of the Church of the Redeemer, corner Avenue Road and Bloor street will give the Lenten Cantata "Bethany" under the direction of Mr. Walter H. Robinson. This work was composed by Dr. C. Lee Williams, organist of Gloucester Cathedral and performed at the Gloucester festival in 1889. The work describes the last events of our Saviour's life culminating in the Crucifixion and is especially suitable to this season of the year. The soloists are Mrs. Willson-Lawrence, soprano, Miss Minnie F. Hessin, contralto, Mr. Walter H. Robinson, tenor, and Mr. Fred W. Lee, baritone. A collection will be taken at the entrance.

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Art Notes.

Some five or six years ago a small picture, sombre alike in colour and subject, was discovered by the artists in one of the last rooms in the Academy. By "last," I mean a room at which the visitor arrives when his brain and nerves are fatigued by the effort of trying to see and understand the multitude of canvasses in the six or eight rooms preceding it. The picture I refer to bore the title of "Hard Times." It attracted the artists first and, through them, gained some notoriety with the public. A year later I met its author; and his face revealed the reason why his picture of the miseries of body and soul should have such a genuine ring. He had "been there." Fred Brown has none of the overweening egotism of Herkomer, who delights in telling you of the struggles of his early life, and of the bitter privations which he underwent before reaching his present affluence; but Brown will sometimes let you have a glimpse of the hardships which, in spite of present well won prosperity, have left him with a cadaverous face, a silent, brooding manner, and an impaired constitution. His was an experience which, thanks to modern enlightenment, is less common than formerly. The artist of fifty years ago was the impractical, but lofty and aspiring tenant of a garret. He smoked inordinately, and wore a velvet coat and long hair. Meals were events the recurrence of which was not to be counted on with any degree of certainty; and the poor dreaming idealist, the most epicurean of mankind, was reduced to a diet which would be nauseous to a brick-layer. But times are a trifle better, now, for the painter. His own ambitions are more modest. Poor Haydn painted Last Judgments on a colossal scale, and inveighed against the capitalist who had no desire to hang them in his hall. The Haydn of to-day, finding no sale for the loftier flights of his genius, turns his attention to book-illustration, ceiling decoration, lace designing, street posters, and the hundred other channels in which an artistic gift may very properly run. The advantages are equally great to the artist and to the public. The former makes a livelihood, while the latter enjoys a home in which the wallpapers, curtains, prints, cornices, woodwork, carpets, etc., are the work of a competent designer who has qualified South Kensington, and whose talent affords a lasting pleasure to the modern man of taste.

What vicissitudes Brown went through before the date when I first met him I shall not attempt to detail circumstantially; but I turn with pleasure to that stage in his career when the artistic quality of his yearly exhibits

—generally modest in dimension and unpretentious in theme—won him a sufficiently assured position in the artistic world, to make the opening of an art school in Westminster, a successful enterprise. He has the gift of imparting knowledge in a quiet, impressive way. His school grew and prospered; but his zeal as a teacher did not abate his vigour as a painter; and, year after year, his work (exhibited mainly in the New English Art Club) was amongst the best of the efforts of the coming men. The picture, "Hard Times," was a dark interior, painted mainly in browns of beautiful quality. The story was quietly told, and well: a labourer, out of work, sat in an attitude of dejection, with his chair against the dingy wall; his ten-year-old daughter crouched by the dying embers of a fire at which she tried to warm her hands. This was clearly stated, but the story was subordinated to a fine scheme of glowing, deep browns, and the picture is valuable, not so much as an illustration of the hardships of the poor, but as a masterpiece of style. Fred Brown allied himself with the advocates of progress—Starr, Sickert and Steer—and he fearlessly attacked the conservatism of the Academy. One of the features of a powerful speech of his, at a dinner given to him by his students at the "Holborn," was a most unqualified denunciation of the methods of Burlington House. But in justice it must be said that on the rare occasions, when Brown has sent pictures there, the Academy (after a few rejections) has treated him very well. It remains to be seen what will be the position finally occupied by Brown in the world of art. He has not painted his best work yet. He is still experimentalising. Portraits, landscapes, interiors, all interest him in turn, and it cannot be said that he has found his groove. Perhaps his acceptance of the position of successor to Legros as Slade Professor will help him to find it.

E. WYLY GRIER.

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Personal.

Mr. H. Corby, M.P., was in Toronto on Tuesday last.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, is in the United States, and will be absent from his office for several weeks.

Mr. J. B. Mills, M.P., of Annapolis, N.S., is mentioned amongst Conservatives as a possible member of the Dominion Cabinet.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, left on the 27th ult. for the purpose of obtaining a new Provost for Trinity University. The Archdeacon of York was appointed his commissary during his absence.

Principal Grant was in town last Sunday and was the guest of Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Maclellan. He preached at St. Andrew's Church at both the morning and evening services. The Principal's sermons are striking and original in the best sense of the words.

The Newfoundland delegation, charged to negotiate confederation with Canada, is now at Ottawa. It consists of Hon. Messrs. Robert Bond, Geo. H. Emerson, E. Morris, and W. H. Harwood. They have the authority of both branches of the Newfoundland Legislature to negotiate the treaty, and hope to be successful.

Mr. David Creighton, formerly manager of *The Empire*, has been appointed Deputy Receiver-General in Toronto, in place of Mr. C. J. Campbell, who, having reached the age of 73, and having been twelve years in the office, has been superannuated. The change will take place May 10. The salary is \$3,000 per annum.

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Mr. T. D. Bell, of Montreal, has been in Toronto recently. He favoured our sanctum with a visit, and was good enough to say that the people of Montreal were beginning to appreciate the national character of *THE WEEK*.

At the recent Trinity Medical College examinations the gold medal was won by Mr. H. Parker, and the first and second silver medals by Mr. Alexander C. Lambert and Mr. J. C. Hutchison respectively. We beg to offer our congratulations to these three able young men. They took their M.D. degrees yesterday at Trinity University.

The Hon. A. R. Dickey, M.P., is now Minister of Militia and Defence. He was sworn in at Rideau Hall on Monday afternoon last by Mr. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council, in the presence of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Messrs. Costigan, Angers and Haggart. Mr. Dickey has already assumed charge of his department.

Dr. Laphorne Smith, of Montreal, is delivering a course of lectures in that city on "Health and Beauty of Women." The addresses are characterized by sound common sense and a large knowledge of feminine failings. We are pleased to see that he condemns in strong terms the use of the hideous form-destroying corset which makes so many women mere caricatures.

Mr. Archibald Blue, of Toronto, has been asked by the editors of *Res Gestae*, the publication of Ann Arbor University's law faculty to prepare a monograph on the life of Hon. David Mills, who, in 1867, graduated from that law school. Judge Cooley, the well-known American jurist, recommended Mr. Mill's name to the editors as one of the three distinguished graduates of the institute, sketches of whose careers will appear in the annual publication of *Res Gestae*.

"Turning again toward the poet's domain," so writes Helen E. Gregory Flesher, of a visit to Joaquin Miller, in California, "upon the top of the mountain and to the right we see three high, square heaps of stones and beside each a pile of wood. One of these is Joaquin Miller's funeral pyre, and here, after death, he intends to be cremated. One has already been used, and the third is for a Parisian lady, whose body, when her spirit has left it, will be brought hither and burned."

Mr. S. Sheren, the Secretary of the proposed Pan-American Congress, has been in Toronto during the current week making arrangements for the reception of its members. The date selected is the 18th to 25th July next. Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of St. Paul, is President, and on the Executive Committee are: Bishop N. N. Gilbert, Rev. Dr. Heffron of Minnesota; Lyman J. Gage, President First National Bank, Chicago; Bishop J. H. Vincent; Hon. John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, and others.

*The Bookman* gives the following as a story that Kipling has told of himself: "One day I was sitting in my bachelor study in London when suddenly a gentleman appeared at the door unannounced, followed by two young ladies. 'Is this Rudyard Kipling?' inquired the gentleman. 'Yes,' I answered. I turned round. 'Girls, this is Rudyard Kipling. And is this where you write?' he continued. 'Yes,' I replied. 'Girls, this is where he writes.' And before I had time to offer them tea," said Mr. Kipling, "they were gone, girls and all. I suppose they had all literary London to do in that way."

Great is the energy displayed by the ladies who have charge of the projected "Women's *Globe*" of April 18th. It ought to be an immense success with an organization so perfect as that which has now been reached. The Executive Committee is an interesting one comprising the following well-known brainy women: Mrs. John Alexander, Mrs. Adam Lynd, Mrs. George Kerr, jr., Mrs. E. G. Heliwell; Mrs. George Dickson, (Editor-in-Chief) Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Frank Yeigh, (Press Committee) Mrs. Dignam, Mrs. M. McDonell, (Business Manager) Mrs. W. C. Matthews, Miss War-drope and Mrs. Charlotte Morrison, (Circulation Committee) It is a very strong and harmonious executive, the business and editorial departments in the various branches

being well represented. At a recent meeting Mrs. S. H. Blake was unanimously elected Honorary-President.

The new Examiner of Plays—a post worth about £1,000 a year—is Mr. George A. Redford, who frequently assisted his predecessor, Mr. Pigott. The applicants were very numerous, among them, it is reported, being Mr. Robert Wallace, M.P.

"Bi-metallism" was the subject of a most valuable and instructive lecture delivered on Saturday night last at the Canadian Institute, by Professor Mavor, who occupies the chair of political science at Toronto University. Prof. Ramsay Wright was chairman.

Mrs. Campbell Praed, the novelist, who is accompanied by her son and daughter, is now on a tour round the world. She was in Sydney when the last mail left, and was going on to Queensland. After a few weeks stay there Mrs. Praed was to proceed to Japan and return to England by way of America.

\* \* \*  
Health and Happiness.

HOW IT WAS FOUND BY A LANARK COUNTY LADY.

She Had Suffered for Years From Weakness and Pains in the Back—Sciatica Complicated the Trouble and Added to Her Misery—Her Health Almost Miraculously Restored.

From Brockville Recorder.

On a prosperous farm in the township of Montague, Lanark county, lives Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, esteemed by all who know them. Mrs. Wood was born in the village of Merrickville, and spent her whole life there until her marriage, and her many friends are congratulating her on her recovery to health and strength after years of pain and suffering. When the correspondent of the Recorder called at the Wood homestead, Mrs. Wood, although now not looking the least like an invalid, said that since girlhood and until recently, she was troubled with a weak back which gave her great pain at times. As she grew older the weakness and pain increased, and for nearly twenty years she was never free from it. About a year ago her misery was increased by an attack of sciatica, and this with her back trouble forced her to take to bed, where she remained a helpless invalid for over four months. Different doctors attended her and she tried numerous remedies said to be a cure for her trouble, but despite all she continued to grow worse. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had dosed herself with so many medicines that her faith in the healing virtues of anything was about gone, and she had fully made up her mind that her trouble was incurable. At last a friend urged her so strongly that she consented to give the Pink Pills a trial. Before the first box was all used she felt a slight improvement, which determined her to continue this treatment. From that out she steadily improved, and was soon able to be up and about the house. A further use of the Pink Pills drove away every vestige of the pains which had so long afflicted her and she found herself again enjoying the blessing of perfect health. Eight months have passed since she ceased using the Pink Pills, and in that time she has been entirely free from pain or weakness, and says she is confident no other medicine could have performed the wonder Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her. She says: "I feel happy not only because I am now free from pain or ache, but because if my old trouble should return at any time I know to what remedy to look for a release."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

## Public Opinion.

Hamilton Herald: If the earth would only open and swallow Manitoba and its school question for six months, the Dominion Cabinet's sign of glad relief would startle the stars.

Montreal Gazette: Sir Oliver Mowat is in special luck this session of the Ontario Legislature. When the Patrons are not voting with him against the Conservatives, the Conservatives are voting with him against the Patrons.

Ottawa Citizen: Under the leadership of Haycock the Patrons have been made use of as tools of the Grits, but the Conservative farmers are beginning to get their eyes opened, and their is every indication that the reign of the Grit-Patron wire-puller is rapidly nearing an end.

Hamilton Times: Have you noticed how the Monroe doctrine fire-eaters have gradually crawled back into their holes as that British man-of-war approaches Nicaragua? Even the story that two Yankee vessels had been sent to watch the British has been denied.

Montreal Star: Prof. Prince mentions \$20,000,000 as the approximate value of our fisheries, but confesses that there worth cannot be told in figures. He is wisely anxious, however, that we should take better care of them. Such an invaluable possession should not be lost through mere neglect of regulations dictated by common prudence.

Montreal Star: The British Parliament has just relieved the Australian colonies of their old burdensome disabilities in the way of tariff legislation looking to discrimination in favour of fellow Britons. This is an important step toward the desirable consummation that the British empire should be regarded within and without as one nation.

Victoria Colonist: The action of the Legislature of Manitoba will be watched with intense interest. If it decides to redress the grievance complained of there will be an end of the matter. The question is therefore still a Manitoba one, and it will be so for some time longer. It will only be after Manitoba refuses to act that the question can be taken to the Parliament of the Dominion.

Hamilton Times: In any event Canada has no occasion to worry. Newfoundland is of more value to Britain than it is to Canada and Britain will not let go. There is no doubt about that. But the position for Canada to take in dealing with the Newfoundlanders may be summed up simply in the one sentence: If Newfoundland does not like to enter the Confederation on Canada's terms, she can continue to sit solemnly in the gulf, and good luck to her.

Mail and Empire: Through the publicity which the divergence has received Sir Charles Tupper is hearing something about himself. It appears that there were great rejoicings at Washington over the report that he was to step down and out. He had stood firmly at Paris for the protection of Canada's interest in the seal fisheries, and Washington was glad to know that this persistent obstructionist was about to disappear. No doubt Washington would also welcome the destruction of the Government as a whole. It has far more to gain from Sir Richard than from the men who are now at the helm.

Manitoba Free Press: Wherever there is profitable trade England goes for it; she does not permit her statesmen to cabin crib and confine her business in the interest of monopolies, and just as soon as Canada gets rid of the N.P. we shall be able to enter the race with the Mother Country. In the meantime the Government is asked to subsidize fast lines of steamers, oceanic cables and what not, while her rulers are bound hand and foot to those who will not permit her to trade with foreign countries to any greater extent that suits their convenience. The grip is all right; the chief cause of lament is that Canada's fingers are so enfeebled by trade restrictions that she cannot keep a grip of anything.

# Indigestion

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**Gallery of Paintings,**  
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All the paintings are originals, mostly from the French school, the leading modern school.  
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**H. N. SHAW, B.A.,** - Principal Elocution School.  
 Elocution, Voice Culture, Delsarte, Literature, etc.

Scientific and Sanitary.

The Australian colonies have adopted the standard zone time. By the new mode of reckoning Victorian time is advanced 20 minutes, thus making Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane time alike 10 hours ahead of Greenwich, while Adelaide is 9 hours, Perth 8 and Wellington 11.

An instrument for detecting the presence of escaped gas has been placed on the market, and is claimed to do its work safely and effectively. It contains an air column, the length of which is measured by the amount of air necessary to produce a musical note of standard pitch, and as the length of the column depends upon the density of the air, the presence of the gas is shown by a difference in the sound.

The proper method of heating greenhouses was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Manchester (Eng.) Institute of Gas Engineers. Most of the speakers favored the idea that, on economical grounds and for the purpose of maintaining a steady heat, a gas fire was much superior to a coal or coke fire for the heating of small greenhouses, but that solid fuel was preferable to gaseous fuel in the case of large conservatories.

As a result of experiments in filtering the water of the Merrimac at Lawrence, Mass., it has been found that 98 per cent. of the germs of typhoid fever and other diseases present in the water are removed by proper filtration. Since the introduction of the system now in use the deaths from typhoid fever in Lawrence have been reduced 60 per cent. Philadelphia, however, continue to drink Schuylkill mud, and take the chances as to disease germs.

A cheap, and it is said, efficient disinfectant for use in the sick room has been published by M. Meillere of Paris. It is at least a good deodorizer. It consists of two pounds of sulphate of zinc, two drachms of sulphuric acid, thirty grains of essence of mirbane, and three drachms of coloring matter, for instance indigo blue. About a teaspoonful of the mixture is placed in the bed-pan, and deodorization is said to be instantaneous on contact with the liquid of the stools, sterilization also being effected. The objectionable odors are entirely removed and replaced by even agreeable smells. One recommendation is that the mixture is cheap.

In a West Philadelphia pharmacy last night a visitor, who is on terms of familiarity with the proprietor, remarked chaffingly to the latter, "I presume you cleared 90 per cent. profit on that prescription that just went out." "Better than that," replied the druggist. "That prescription called for three grains of powdered alum in two ounces of water. I buy the alum for about a cent a pound and draw the acqua from the spigot yonder. The actual cost of the mixture was so infinitesimal that it could scarcely be expressed in fractions of a cent. Yet, I charged thirty-five cents for it, and my conscience doesn't reproach me the least bit. Had I given it to him the probability is that the patient wouldn't have used it at all, and in any event its efficaciousness would have been impaired by the knowledge that its commercial value was next to nothing. And there's another side. I compounded a prescription this morning, the bare ingredients of which actually cost me nearly \$3. I charged \$1 for it, and the customer gave me a look which said as plainly as words, 'You're a swindler!'"

I was cured of rheumatic gout by **MINARD'S LINIMENT.**  
 Halifax. **ANDREW KING.**

I was cured of acute Bronchitis by **MINARD'S LINIMENT.**  
 Sussex. **LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.**

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by **MINARD'S LINIMENT.**  
 Markham, Ont. **C. S. BILING.**

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION.

—AND—

All Disorders of The Liver.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fulness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fulness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, beating in the flesh.

A few doses of **RADWAY'S PILLS** will free the system of all the above named disorders.

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 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

## Personal.

The Ibsen fad still continues to hold sway in Boston. About the middle of April several of that writer's plays will be produced there.

The counsel in a recent case before a London Court, in which the firm of Dombey & Son was interested was Mr. Dickens, son of the famous novelist.

All the poems on Bismarck which have appeared since 1882 in the comic paper *Kladderadatsch* have been collected into one volume and published in Berlin.

Hon. Dudley Churchill Majoirbanks, of London, son of Lord Tweedmouth, is now in Ottawa with his mother. They will spend several weeks at the capital.

English publishers intend to launch a book by Mary L. Penderedo, called "A Pastoral Played Out," which they hope will rival "The Heavenly Twins" in popularity.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is in Nova Scotia. His thousands of friends in the beautiful old Province down by the sea will be glad to welcome the brilliant young statesman.

Miss E. V. Grier, the popular contralto of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, leaves for England early this month, and will be absent for some time attending the Royal College of Music in London.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of the Province of British Columbia, and Minister of Finance and Agriculture, will probably leave for England in a short time, in connection with the new provincial loan.

Sir Robert Duff, Governor of New South Wales, died at Sydney after a painful operation. The remains will be buried in the cemetery of Waverly, which is situated on a height overlooking the Pacific.

The late Joseph Freiti bequeathed a million florins to the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The Vienna *Nene Freie Presse* says that this is the first instance in Austria of a private individual leaving such a legacy.

The current number of the *Review of Reviews* has been interdicted in Ireland by Messrs Eason (the W. H. Smiths of that country), on account of the extracts from Mr. Grant Allen's novel, "The Woman Who Did."

W. B. Yeats, the young Irish poet, is mentioned as reminding one of Stevenson. He wears a scarlet sash and a sombrero in the Dublin streets, and has "a tall, willow frame with the tint in his cheeks of the wild olive."

Sir William Dawson has just finished his series of three lectures on "The Bible in Relation to Ancient Monuments" which he has been giving in Association Hall, Montreal. The lectures have been of the greatest importance.

\* \* \*

"Say, Jack, what is the capital of Switzerland?" Jack (who has just returned from abroad): Why, the money they get from travelers of course.

"Dear me!" cried the nurse; "the baby has swallowed my railway ticket. What shall I do?" "Go and buy another right away," returned the mother. "I am not going to let the conductor punch the baby."

It is a sad and gloomy fact that there are in London 980 common lodging-houses, which have nearly 60,000 inhabitants. In these warrens are about 9,500 women and girls, and of this number some 4,600 are under the age of 22.

Artesian well boring has frequently been the cause of interesting mineral discoveries. In New Mexico, at the depth of 1,400 feet, a drill struck a bed solid rock salt 420 feet in thickness. This is probably the thickest salt vein in the world.

The healthiest spot in the world is said to be Amumone, a French village containing forty people. Twenty-eight of the inhabitants are over eighty years of age, and three have passed a century. There are no graves in the local cemetery, and the oldest inhabitant cannot remember seeing a funeral.

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**PURE, HIGH GRADE  
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**

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**Industrial and Food  
EXPOSITIONS**  
In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

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WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. MCCURDY PRESIDENT.

## STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31 1894.

## Income

Received for Premiums	\$36,123,163 82
From all other sources	11,897,706 12
	\$48,020,869 94

## Disbursements

To Policy-holders:	
For Claims by Death	\$11,929,794 94
Endowments, Dividends &c.	9,159,462 14
For all other accounts	9,789,034 18
	\$30,878,291 26

## Assets

United States Bonds and other Securities	\$83,070,690 67
First lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	71,339,415 92
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	11,366,100 00
Real Estate	21,091,733 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	9,655,198 91
Accrued Interest, Deferred Premiums &c.	6,615,645 07
	\$204,638,788 96

Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities, Company's Standard, American 4 per cent.	182,109,456 14
Surplus	\$22,529,327 82

Insurance and Annuities assumed and renewed	\$750,290,677 97
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Insurance and Annuities in Force December 31 1894	855,207,778 42
---	----------------

Increase in Total Income	\$6,067,724 26
Increase in Premium Income	2,523,825 84
Increase in Assets	17,931,103 82
Increase in Surplus	4,576,718 91
Increase of Insurance and Annuities in Force	51,923,039 96

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct  
CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS VICE-PRESIDENT

WALTER R. GILLETTE	General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD	21 Vice-President
FREDERIC CROMWELL	Treasurer
EMORY MCCLINTOCK LL.D., F.I.A.	Actuary

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager,

31, 32, 33, Bank of Commerce Building,  
TORONTO.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

The Japs, during the war, have captured twelve of the Chinese war ships, and destroyed twenty-two others—all of them being valued with their Armstrong armaments at \$11,500,000.

No more famous song is to be found in the long list of national airs than "Rule Britannia;" yet this had its origin in a song in an opera called "The Mask of Alfred," composed by Arne, now totally forgotten.

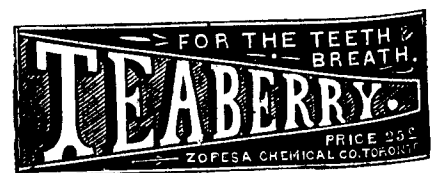
Slatin Bey, otherwise Herr Rudolf Slatin, of Vienna, one of Gordon's coadjutors in the administration of the Soudan, has made his escape after twelve years captivity, under two successive Mahdis. This adventurous gentleman, in 1882, verted to Mohammedanism, to satisfy the prejudices of the forces under his command.

The loss of the liner *Elbe* has been followed by another marine disaster of equal magnitude. The Spanish cruiser *Reina Regente*, one of the best ships of the Spanish navy, has been wrecked off the coast of Spain, as is shown by the debris washed ashore. She carried a crew of over 400 men, not one of whom seems to have escaped.

"An Indignant Englishman" writes to the London *Telegraph*: "Why do all or nearly all of our big cafes and restaurants in the city and West End use foreign-made matches? One takes a match to light a cigarette or cigar, and sees on the box: 'These matches are manufactured in Sweden,' or sometimes it is Belgium? Can't we manufacture them?"

The Cunard steamship company report that their profits for last year were not sufficient to cover the usual reserve for depreciation of property. The amount was only about half a million, which is over \$400,000 less than the depreciation account. The loss was almost entirely in freight traffic, the passenger travel having been as heavy as the year before.

The Bishop of London, speaking at a temperance meeting, narrated the following experience he had undergone at another meeting. He was discoursing on the evils of drink, when a woman at the back of the hall suddenly got up and called out, "Have you ever stood over a washing-tub all day? If you've done that you would know something about it, and you had better do something like that before you talk about something you don't understand." Dr. Temple "could not deny that she hit him hard."



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

—For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,—

Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. Manufactured only at

THOS. HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford Street, London.

And sold by all medicine Vendors throughout the World.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

### Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company

LONDON, ONT.

Capital Subscribed.....\$3,000,000  
Capital Paid-up.....1,337,000  
Reserve Fund.....670,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.  
Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.  
Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.  
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#### SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

CORNER KING AND JORDAN STREETS,

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CAPITAL, - - - - - \$800,000

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Vice-Presidents..... { SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT.  
                                  HON. S. C. WOOD.  
Manager, - - - - - A. E. PLUMMER.

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Solicitors bringing business to the Company, are employed in the management thereof.

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CANADA BRANCH: MONTREAL

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS OVER \$1,000,000  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, \$8,548,625  
INCOME, \$1,415,000  
ASSURANCE IN FORCE, \$31,500,000  
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID, \$12,000,000  
Results of 15th Triennial Valuation, 31st December, 1893.

Larger Cash Surplus. Increased Bonds. Valuation Reserves Strengthened.  
Special advantages to total abstainers.

F. STANCLIFFE,  
General Manager.

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Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

### Quips and Cranks.

"You say the colonel is a great military man?" "A perfect hero." "What's his record?" "Seventeen oaths a minute."

Lawyer: Then I understand you to swear, witness, that the parties came to high words? Witness: No, sir; wot I say is, the words was particularly low."

"It pains me very much to smack you, Johnny," said his mother with deep feeling, "and I shall have to pass you over to your father. His hands are harder."

"That lady across the room is going to make a great name for herself some day." "In what way?" "She's going to marry a Russian with 30 letters in his name."

"I understand there wasn't a dry eye in the room when Miss Elokute finished her pathetic recitation." "There wasn't. There wasn't any other kind of an eye there, either."

Fingle: There goes a woman with a history. Fangle: That woman who just left your office? How do you know? Fingle: She worked for an hour trying to sell it to me.

"May I light may cigarette  
By the fire in those eyes?"  
"Oh, yes, I'll be a match for you,"  
She said—to his surprise  
Out of this inflammable speech  
There grew a case of promise breach.

Max O'Rell tells the following joke on himself: "I was in Pittsburg once when a young man came up to me after my lecture and congratulated me because of the lovely evening he had enjoyed. 'Why do you say so?' I queried. 'Because all the relatives of my girl went to hear you, and left us alone together.'"

"I don't know what's going to become of us," said the woman who talks about her family troubles; "John doesn't seem to get along the way he used to." "Why, he never seems to be idle." "Idle? I should say not. He's got a political boom on his hands, and he's full of the Napoleon fad, and is learning Tribby by heart, and belongs to a debating society. If he gets any busier than he is, I'm afraid we'll come pretty near starving."

A little girl is said to have written the following bright essay:—"Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by and bye. Man was made before woman. When God looked at Adam, he said to himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again.' And He made Eve. God liked Eve so much better than Adam that there have been more women than men. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way half the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy. Man was made, and on the seventh day he rested. Woman was then made, and she has never rested since."

#### TO DOWN SPOOKS.

A wealthy bachelor declared that a horrid hag had glared at him through the night. His friends laughed at him but he insisted that the house was haunted. He grew ill, complaining of extreme heaviness in the stomach, his appetite failed, he grew sallow, emaciated and despondent, believing he was going to die, the spook being a warning, and declared he could hear funeral bells ringing in his ears, and even hinted at suicide. A friend induced him to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and he rapidly grew well, spooks and all his distressing symptoms disappearing. A torpid liver and dyspepsia caused his suffering and the medicine cured both. A pamphlet free or a large Book, on Liver and Stomach diseases and how to cure them (136 pages) for 6 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, biliousness and derangements of stomach, liver and bowels.

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Send for information.

HON. A. W. OGLVIE, President.  
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M. BARCLAY STEPHENS, Manager.

#### Accident Insurance Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office, - - - - - Montreal.

Claims Paid over \$15,000. The most Popular Company in Canada.

Medland & Jones, General Agents,  
MAIL BUILDING.

TELEPHONE OFFICE  
" MR. MEDLAND - - - - - 1067  
" MR. JONES - - - - - 3092  
" - - - - - 1510

Agents in every city and town in the Dominion.

### The Hamilton Provident And Loan Society.

President - - - - - G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.  
Vice-President - - - - - A. T. WOOD, Esq.

Capital Subscribed.....\$1,500,000 00  
Capital Paid-up.....1,100,000 00  
Reserve and Surplus Funds.....330,027 00  
Total Loans.....2,730,575 85

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.

DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years, interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Society.

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Established in London, 1803.

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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER \$9,000,000.

Agencies in all the principal towns of the Dominion.

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Company's Bldg., 107 St. James St., Montreal.

E. D. LACY Resident Manager for Canada.

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