

THE WEEK:

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

Seventh Year.
Vol. VII., No. 52.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1890.

\$3.00 per Annum.
Single Copies, 10 cents.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Paid-up Capital, - - - \$6,000,000
Reserve, - - - - - 800,000

DIRECTORS:
Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.
John I. Davidson, Esq., Vice-President.
Geo. Taylor, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq.,
Jas. Crathern, Esq., Matt. Leggat, Esq.,
John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., Robert
Kilgour, Esq.
B. F. WALKER, General Manager.
J. H. PRUMMER, Assist. Gen. Manager.
ALEX. H. IRELAND, Inspector.
G. de C. O'GRADY, Assistant Inspector.
New York - Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray Ag'ts.

BRANCHES: Sarnia, Goderich, Sault S. Marie, Belleville, Guelph, Seaforth, Hamilton, Simcoe, Berlin, Jarvis, Stratford, Blenheim, London, Strathroy, Brantford, Montreal, Thorold, Cayuga, Orangeville, Toronto, Chatham, Ottawa, Walkerton, Collingwood, Paris, Walkerville, Dundas, Parkhill, Windsor, Newville, Peterboro', St. Catharines Woodstock, Galt.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favourable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
Great Britain, The Bank of Scotland; India, China and Japan, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Paris, France, Legard Freres & Co.; Brussels, Belgium, J. Mathieu & Fils; New York, the American Exchange National Bank of New York; San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank of Chicago; British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia; Australia and New Zealand, The Union Bank of Australia; Hamilton, Bermuda, The Bank of Bermuda.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 700,000

DIRECTORS.
H. S. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-Pres., St. Catharines
William Ramsay, Hon. Alex. Morris,
Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan,
T. R. Wadsworth.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, B. JENNINGS,
Cashier, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
Essex Centre, Niagara Falls, Welland, Ferris, Port Colborne, Woodstock, Galt, St. Catharines, Toronto—Yonge St. cor. Queen—Ingersoll, St. Thomas.
BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.
Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Portage la Prairie.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

American Trust Co.,

173 BROADWAY, N.Y.
67 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000

The American Trust Company has recently authorized an increase of its capital stock to ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and issues three classes of stock:

Ordinary Instalment Stock,
Regular Full Paid Stock, and
8 Per Cent. Guaranteed Preferred Stock.

The different classes of stock meet the wants of different investors. This issue of instalment stock offers an exceptional opportunity for persons desiring to lay aside a few dollars each month where they can realize EIGHT PER CENT. on their money.

It will pay you to investigate this instalment stock.

Write for pamphlet and full information.
WILLIAM H. MILLER, TORONTO, ONT.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$5,799,200
Reserve, - - - - - 2,335,000

Board of Directors.
ANDREW ALLAN, President.
ROBT. ANDERSON, Vice-President.
H. MacKenzie, Esq., John Duncan, Esq.,
Jonath'n Hodgson, Esq., H. Mont. Allan, Esq.,
John Cassils, Esq., J. P. Dawes, Esq.,
T. H. Dunn, Esq.
GEORGE HAGUB, General Manager.
JOHN GAULT, Branch Superintendent.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
Belleville, Kingston, Quebec, Berlin, London, Renfrew, Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Q. Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford, Galt, Napanee, St. John's, Q. Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescott, Windsor.
BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.
Winnipeg, Brandon.
Agency in New York, - - 60 Wall St.

The position of this Bank as to the amount of Paid-up Capital and Surplus is the second in the Dominion.
A general banking business is transacted. Interest is allowed at current rates upon deposits in the Savings Bank Department, where sums of one dollar and upwards are received.
Deposit receipts are also issued bearing interest at current rates.

TORONTO BRANCH: 13 WELLINGTON ST. W.
D. MILLER, E. F. HERDEN,
Manager, Asst. Manager.

QUEBEC BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC.

Board of Directors.
R. H. SMITH, Esq., President.
WM. WITALL, Esq., Vice-President.
SIR N. F. BELLEAU, K.C.M.G.
JNO. R. YOUNG, Esq., Geo. R. RENFREW, Esq.,
SAMUEL J. SHAW, Esq., FRANK ROSS, Esq.

Head Office, Quebec.
JAMES STEVENSON, WILLIAM R. DEAN,
Cashier, Inspector.

Branches:
Montreal, Thomas McDougall, Manager; Toronto, W. P. Sloane, Manager; Ottawa, H. V. Noel, Manager; Three Rivers, T. C. Coffin, Manager; Pembroke, T. F. Cox, Manager; Thorold, D. B. Crombie, Manager.
Collections made in all parts of the country on favourable terms and promptly remitted for.

THE ALLIANCE BOND & INVESTMENT CO'Y.

OF ONTARIO (Limited).
Incorporated February 27th, 1890.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - 500,000

GENERAL OFFICES:
27 AND 29 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

President: W. STONE.
Vice-Presidents: JAS. SWIFT, T. K. HOLMES, M.D.,
Kingston, Chatham.
Manager: A. H. GILBERT.
Cashier: HARRY VIGON.
Solicitors: McPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS,
Toronto.

The Company issue Bonds guaranteed to the face value.
These Bonds are for amounts from \$100, and can be bought for any number of years from five upwards.
These Bonds are payable by instalments, and the investor obtains guaranteed compound interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and are especially protected by a sinking fund invested in first class real estate mortgages.
This Company is empowered by its Charter to act as Administrator, Receiver, Trustee, Assignee, Liquidator and Agents, under appointment by the Court or individuals. Having special facilities for the winding up of estates, the Assignee branch of its business is solicited.
Being a responsible financial Company, creditors can depend on prompt settlements and quick winding up of any estates they may entrust to the Company.

The Alliance Bond & Investment Co.
OF ONTARIO, LTD.,
Assignees, Administrators and Financial Agents.
27 & 29 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO.

AGENTS Wanted. Liberal salary paid. At home or to travel. Team furnished free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES TO SUNNY CLIMES.

For full information, tickets, etc., apply to
BARLOW CUMBERLAND, - AGENT,
72 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company.

DIVIDEND No. 62.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year, payable on and after Monday, the First Day of December next, at the Office of the Company, Church street. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 30th November, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
S. C. WOOD, Manager.

THE Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.

WORKS AT CORNWALL, ONT
CAPITAL, - - - - - \$250,000

Manufactures the following grades of paper:
Engine Sized Superfine Papers
WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER
Machine Finished and Super-Calendar
Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Fools caps, Posts, etc. Account Book Papers Envelope and Lithographic Papers, Colored Cover Papers, super-finished.
Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

HAMILTON MACCARTHY, R.C.A., SCULPTOR.

Artist of the Col. Williams and Ryerson monuments. Ladies' and Children's Portraits. Studio, 12 Lombard Street, Toronto.

LIGHTHALL & MACDONALD, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Chambers: No. 1, 3rd Flat, City and District Savings Bank Building,
180 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.
TELEPHONE No. 2382.
W. D. Lighthall, M.A., B.C.L.
De Lery Macdonald, LL.B.

C. N. SHANLY, REAL ESTATE BROKER

Loans negotiated and insurance effected.
ROOM 6, YORK CHAMBERS,
9 TORONTO ST.

HIGH CLASS RESIDENCES ARE A SPECIALTY WITH A. H. GILBERT & CO., Real Estate and Financial Brokers,

12 ADELAIDE ST EAST, TORONTO.

R. J. LICENCE, PORTRAITURE (Oil and Crayon).

STUDIO—59 AND 61 ADELAIDE ST EAST, TORONTO.

J. F. RUTTAN, Real Estate, Investments, Fire Insurance.

OFFICES: PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM.
Post Office address—PORT ARTHUR, Canada.

MORVYN HOUSE, 350 JARVIS ST., TORONTO
Girls' School for Resident and Day Pupils.
MISS LAY, - - - - PRINCIPAL.
(Successor to Miss HAIGHT.)
The course of study is arranged with reference to University Matriculation, and special advantages are given in Music, Art, and the Modern Languages.
The next term commences in February.

FIRE INSURANCE CANADA BRANCH PHOENIX INSURANCE CO. Of Hartford, Conn.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL, \$2,000,000
MONTREAL.
GERALD E. HART, - General Manager.

A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned for its prompt and liberal settlement of claims.
Agents throughout the Dominion.
See that you get a Phoenix of Hartford Policy.
CHIEF AGENTS—Ald. Boustead, Toronto; Hon. M. B. Daly, Halifax; F. J. G. Knowlton, St. John, N.B.; E. H. Beer, Charlotte-town.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENG.

Capital..... \$10,000,000
Deposited with Government at Ottawa..... \$135,000
OFFICES:
4 Wellington St. West, - Telephone 228,
43 King East, - - - - - Telephone 16.

Fire insurance of every description effected. All losses promptly adjusted and paid at Toronto.
H. M. BLACKBURN, - General Agent, Residence Telephone, 3376.
W. & E. A. BADENACH, Toronto Agents, Residence Telephone, 3516.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.
Fire Premiums (1884).....\$7,000,000
Fire Assets (1884)..... 13,000,000
Investments in Canada..... 982,517
Total Invested Funds (Fire & Life) 3,500,000
Toronto Branch—26 Wellington St. E.
R. N. GOOCH, H. W. EVANS, F. H. GOOCH, Agents, Toronto.
TELEPHONES.—Office 423 Residence, Mr. R. N. Gooch, 1081; Mr. Evans 3034; Mr. F. H. Gooch, 3575.

F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A.

WILL HOLD AN
EXHIBITION AND SALE
OF ALL HIS
PAINTINGS & WATER COLORS
ON DECEMBER 3,
Prior to his departure for Europe.

They WILL BE ON VIEW at the galleries of S. E. ROBERTS & SONS for a few days, commencing Monday, November 17th.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

You can by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S celebrated MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. Terms \$5 for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, Part I., 25c. Liberal terms to teachers.
MEISTERSCHAFT CO., 299 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

FRENCH AND GERMAN FRAULEIN GAISER AND MADEMOISELLE SIROIS

Address or enquire at
ROOM M, YONGE STREET ARCADE,
East End Elevator.

M. E. WELLS,
(Daughter of late Rev. Wm. Wells),
Teacher of Piano and Elocution
LATEST METHOD.
Terms, apply 98 GOULD ST., TORONTO.

"It is the safest and fairest Policy I have ever seen," was the remark made by a prominent representative of one of the largest and best American Life Insurance Companies when he had carefully examined the ordinary Life Policy of The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company.

This is the only policy offered to the Canadian public that can neither lapse nor expire, as to its paid-up value, till death ensues, after three annual premiums have been paid on it.
HEAD OFFICE:—22 to 28 King St. West, TORONTO.
H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.
Reliable agents wanted.

Accident Insurance Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.
Claims paid, over 15,000. The most popular Company in Canada.
Medland & Jones, Gen. Agents.
Mail Building
TELEPHONE OFFICE, - 1067
MR. MEDLAND, - 3092
MR. JONES, - 1610
Agents in every city and town in the Dominion.
Incorporated 1884. HON. G. W. ALLAN, President.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

In Affiliation with Trinity University.
FOURTH YEAR.
Over 1,200 Pupils last Three Years.
A NEW 100-PAGE CALENDAR
For Season 1890-91 will be ready early in November. Send for copy, mailed free to any address, to
EDWARD FISHER, Musical Director,
Corner Yonge Street and Wilton Avenue, Toronto
Incorporated - - - - - 1890

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC (LIMITED)

GEORGE GOODERHAM, Esq., President
In Affiliation with Trinity University.
Musical Education in all Branches.
For Prospectus apply to
F. H. TORRINGTON, Musical Director,
12 and 14 PEMBROKE ST.
Applications for West End Branch may be made to Mrs. Howson, 82 Brunswick Ave.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

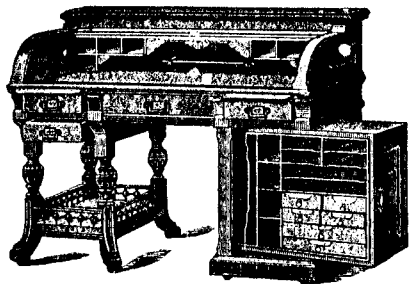
OF THE
Dominion Safe Deposit Co'y.
Bank of Commerce Buildings,
KING ST. WEST,
Are the safest and most complete in the Dominion, where you can most surely keep safe valuable papers or valuables of any kind.
Moderate charges. Inspection invited.
WM. KERR, Manager.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S (BREAKFAST) COCOA
NEEDS ONLY BOILING WATER OR MILK.

THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., LIMITED.

PRESTON, + + + ONT.

SUCCESSORS TO W. STAHLSCHEMIDT & CO., Manufacturers of Office, School, Church and Lodge Furniture.



Office Desk, No. 54.

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE: SEND FOR CATALOGUE

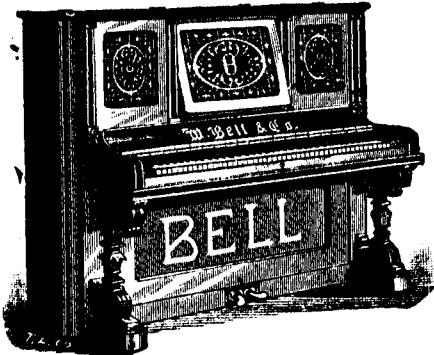
GEO. F. BOSTWICK, 24 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. CONTAINS NO Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE. E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL. MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED ROYAL PAST CAKES.

Pianos!



For Catalogue, etc., address

WM BELL & CO., - GUELPH, ONT.

AROUND THE WORLD FOR

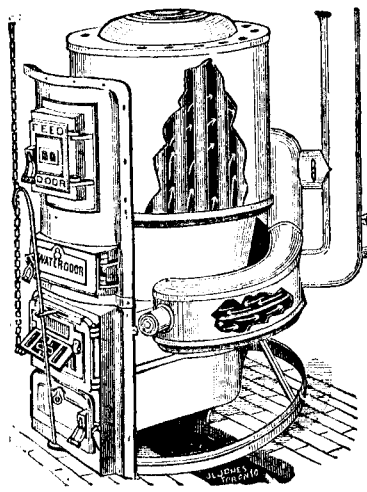
\$600.00

BY



For information apply to

W. R. CALLAWAY, DIST. PASS. AGENT, 118 KING ST. WEST. TORONTO.



CLARE BROS & CO.

PRESTON, + + + ONT., MANUFACTURERS OF

COAL AND WOOD Hot Air Furnaces and Registers

12 STYLES. X 40 SIZES.

All our Coal Furnaces can be arranged as Combination Heaters, Hot Water and Warm Air.

BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.

Estimates and Illustrated Catalogue sent upon application

JUST PUBLISHED.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

For Readers on this Side of the Atlantic.

BY REV. WILLIAM CLELAND.

This work is intended chiefly for Canadian and American readers, and is meant to furnish all who cherish a filial affection for the Church of their fathers, as well as all who value the great principles of Divine truth and constitutional freedom. With a concise yet faithful history of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland from the period of its first plantation in Ulster to the present day.

One handsome Crown 8vo Volume, vellum cloth, PRICE \$1.25.

HART & COMPANY, Publishers, 31 and 33 King St. West, TORONTO.

IN PRESS.—PINE ROSE and FLEUR DE LIS. Book of 60 pp. By Mrs. Harrison (Seranus). Advance orders solicited. HART & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, TORONTO.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO ONTARIO.

Confederation Life

ORGANIZED 1871. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

REMEMBER, AFTER THREE YEARS

Policies are Incontestable

Free from all Restrictions as to Residence, Travel or Occupation.

PAID-UP POLICY AND CASH SURRENDER VALUE GUARANTEED IN EACH POLICY.

The New Annuity Endowment Policy

AFFORDS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST EARLY DEATH

PROVIDES AN INCOME IN OLD AGE, AND IS A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two full annual Premiums. Profits, which are unex- celled by any Company doing business in Canada, are allocated every five years from the issue of the policy, or at longer periods as may be selected by the insured. Profits so allocated are absolute, and not liable to be reduced or recalled at any future time under any circumstances.

Participating Policy-holders are entitled to not less than 90 per cent. of the profits earned in their class and for the past seven years have actually received 5 per cent. of the profits so earned

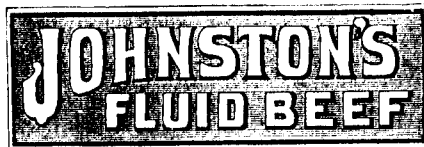
W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

SOLID COMFORT

IS IN A CUP OF HOT FLUID BEEF.

PALATABLE AND STRENGTHENING.



GRATEFUL AND SATISFYING.

THE DRINK TO TAKE WHEN TIRED AND USED UP.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL AND WOOD.

HEAD OFFICE:—90 KING STREET WEST.

BRANCH OFFICES:—409 Yonge Street, 765 Yonge Street, 552 Queen Street West, 44 Queen Street East. YARDS AND BRANCH OFFICES:—Esplanade East, near Berkeley Street; Esplanade foot of Princess Street; Bathurst Street, nearly opposite Front Street.

Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A preparation of phosphoric acid and the phosphates required for perfect digestion. It promotes digestion without injury, and thereby relieves those diseases arising from a disordered stomach.

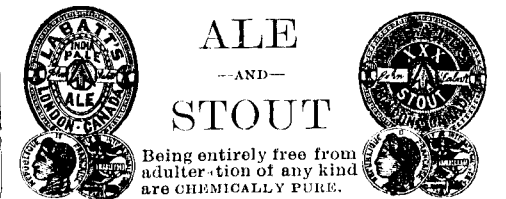
Dr. E. J. WILLIAMSON, St. Louis, Mo., says:—"Marked beneficial results in imperfect digestion." Dr. W. W. SCORFIELD, Dalton, Mass., says:—"It promotes digestion and overcomes acid stomach."

Descriptive pamphlets free.

Rumford Chemical Works, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. CAUTION.—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is printed on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

JOHN LABATT'S



Being entirely free from adulteration of any kind are CHEMICALLY PURE.

THEY REFRESH, STIMULATE AND NOURISH OR STRENGTHEN

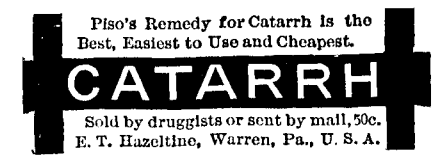
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST

JAMES GOOD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS. TORONTO.



"IT'S ONLY A COUGH" has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs, throat or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm-bell telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "TRY Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;" it has cured thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is a Danger Signal. Use "Wistar" and be cured. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on wrapper.



Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract, (Liquid)

To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic. 40 Cents per bottle.

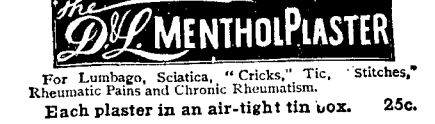
The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla,

It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

For CONSUMPTION, Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA,



WYETH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

For Pallor, Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart. Valuable Restorative for Convalescents. Combines Nutrient with Stimulus. Be careful to ask for WYETH'S, the only GENUINE.

THE WEEK.

Seventh Year.
Vol. VII. No. 52.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1890.

\$3.00 per Annum.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

THE WEEK :

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptionable in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4.00 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

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

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

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

TOPICS—	PAGE
A Beneficial Undertaking.....	819
The Grand Jury System.....	819
Canadian Penny Postage.....	819
Are Railway Rates Exorbitant?.....	819
A Market for Eggs and Poultry.....	820
The Game and Fish Commission.....	820
Judge Killam's Decision.....	820
Financing in the Argentine Republic.....	820
The Behring Sea Question.....	820
Meaning of the Democratic Triumph.....	821
The Pan-Hellenic Idea.....	821
PROMINENT CANADIANS, XXXI.—ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN	
<i>Hon. L. G. Power</i>	821
A PROBLEM (Poem).....	823
<i>W. Douw Lighthall</i>	823
PARIS LETTER.....	823
<i>Z.</i>	823
THE CREED OF PAPINEAU.....	823
<i>Alchemist</i>	823
AUTHORITY.....	823
<i>L. L. D.</i>	823
QUARTETS (Poem).....	824
<i>Matthew Richey Knight</i>	824
THE RAMBLER.....	824
<i>Principal Grant, D.D.</i>	824
THE HISTORY OF CANADA.....	824
REMINISCENCES OF MY TIME AT OXFORD.....	825
<i>Albert E. Smythe</i>	825
EVENING LARK SONG IN SCOTLAND (Sonnet).....	826
<i>Albert E. Smythe</i>	826
ART NOTES.....	826
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.....	827
OUR LIBRARY TABLE.....	827
LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.....	828
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.....	828
READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.....	829
CHESS.....	829

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

OVER one hundred MSS. have been received by THE WEEK for its Short Story Prize Competition. These are now in the hands of the judges; but some time must necessarily elapse before their labours can be completed. The awards will be announced in these columns at the earliest possible moment.

THANKS to the liberality of Mr. William Mulock, M.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, the people of this city, and of Canada generally, are likely to be among the foremost in proving the virtues of Dr. Koch's great medical discovery. At the request of Mr. Mulock, Professor Ramsay Wright has been granted leave of absence by the Medical Faculty of the University, and has set out for Berlin, with the view, if possible, of learning from Dr. Koch personally, and his coadjutors, all that is to be learned concerning the mode of preparation and use of the remedy, the potency of which in the cure of tuberculous diseases has already been to some extent demonstrated, and from which so much is hoped for in the treatment of consumption in its earlier stages. Whatever uncertainty still exists with regard to the efficacy of Dr. Koch's remedy—an uncertainty which, in the nature of things, can hardly be dispelled for months or years to come—there can be no doubt as to the desirability of testing its powers and distributing whatever blessings it has to confer as widely and as speedily as possible. With this end in view Mr. Mulock has generously undertaken to defray all the expenses of Professor Wright's journey, including the cost of investigation and of purchasing all the apparatus required in the preparation of the material. It is thought that Professor Wright, whose proficiency as a student of bacteriology specially qualifies him for his mission, may be able on his return to produce in the Biological Laboratory of the University all the material required for use in Canada, and Mr. Mulock expresses the hope that it may be possible to arrange for its free distribution.

FROM the enquiries which are being made by the Minister of Justice, it appears that the question of the abolition of the time-honoured Grand Jury is under consideration. The matter is one which concerns every citizen and demands the fullest discussion. We have, of course, no means of knowing at present what is the exact tenor of the answers made by the judges, who are in many

respects in the best position for forming an opinion. We are not surprised to learn that in many cases those opinions are distinctly in favour of the retention of this ancient institution. It is evident to the plainest comprehension that certain functions hitherto performed by the Grand Jurors are indispensable in securing justice and guarding individual liberty. The first condition in order to the formation of an opinion in regard to the matter is a knowledge of what means for attaining these ends it is proposed to substitute for the Grand Jury. First and chief among these functions is that of determining whether the evidence of guilt in the case of the prisoner or accused person is sufficient to justify his being put upon trial. The importance of this duty can hardly be over-estimated. It would never do to accept the decision of a single police or other magistrate as sufficient. Under any circumstances it is sufficiently hard that a person who, in accordance with a trite but just maxim of British law is to be held innocent as not having been proved guilty, may be kept in prison for weeks or months prior to trial before a jury of his peers. The fact that it is necessary to interfere so far with the liberty of the subject makes it absolutely imperative that there shall be a preliminary investigation by some unbiased and competent authority. All things considered, what better tribunal for this purpose can be had than a jury made up of a considerable number of the most intelligent and most highly respected citizens to be found in the neighbourhood? The number of the Grand Jury, as now constituted, may or may not be larger than is necessary; the property qualification may or may not be the best guarantee of good sense, intelligence and honesty on the part of those chosen; there may, in short, be room for improvement in the *personnel* of these juries as usually chosen, but it is not easy to see what substitute could be found which would command and deserve the confidence of all concerned in the same degree. Mr. Pirie, who discussed the question so ably and impartially in our columns last week, favours the appointment of Public Prosecutors, as in the Scotch system. As Mr. Pirie points out, it is well that the wisdom of a scheme should be measured by its successful working, and this seems to have stood the test of long and thorough trial in Scotland. At the same time, it is quite possible that a method which proves successful in one country might fail in another. We fancy that the very fact that these Public Prosecutors are appointed by the Government and under the direction of the chief law officer of the Crown, which he adduces as an argument in favour of the system, might be, in the eyes of many, its chief fault, seeing that one of the original and chief functions of the Grand Jury is to stand, to a certain extent, between the private subject and the officers of the Government. The same defects which are urged against the Grand Jury, as, for instance, want of skill in weighing evidence, might apply with equal force as against the jury system generally, a safeguard which the people will not soon relinquish. Is it not too much to assume that the time has long past when there is any danger of unjust exercise of power by the authorities, or any need of somebody representing the people to stand between the Crown and the subject? The lack of publicity, on which Mr. Pirie rightly lays stress, in the working of Grand Juries, is certainly indefensible. Why not reform procedure in this and other respects, rather than experiment with radical changes? As to the other chief function of the Grand Jury, that of examining and reporting upon the state and working of gaols and other public institutions, it seems very likely that this duty could be much better performed by competent and trustworthy public officials, though, in this case, too, there is something to be said for inspection by representatives of the people.

IT is to be hoped that the rumour that the Government will at its next session propose the reduction of the letter-postage rate from three cents to two cents per ounce is not, as an exchange has suggested, "too good to be true." Cheapness of postage and weight of mails may be said to be among the best evidences of a high state of civilization. It is not to the credit of Canada, as one of the most progressive of semi-independent states, that her postal rates are fifty per cent. higher than those of the

Mother Country and her next door neighbour. Is there any sufficient reason why this anomaly should continue? The question is not wholly one of book-keeping in the Postmaster-General's office. There are ends to be served by giving the best possible facilities for inter-communication by mail which may well warrant a liberal expenditure of the public funds. It would be gratifying, however, to learn that the Post Office authorities have become convinced that the time has come when a thirty-three per cent. reduction may be made without fear of serious increase of the present annual deficit in that department of the public service. The effect of cheapness in enlarging the volume of business is too well understood in these days to need argument. The art of increasing revenue by lowering rates is one that has often been successfully employed by the greatest financiers in public and in private business. We see no good reason to doubt that with a two-cent postal rate for ordinary letters, the sum-total of Canadian correspondence by mail would increase with a bound. Business men in receipt of much correspondence must have been struck with the difference now seen in the practice of American as compared with that of Canadian houses. Many correspondents on the other side of the line almost invariably send as sealed letters documents of a kind which in Canada would be sent unsealed as "Circulars." So, too, the two-cent letter takes the place in very many cases of the postal-card, which on our side of the line is parsed into the service wherever practicable to save the extra two cents. And, by the way, it would, we think, puzzle the Postmaster-General himself to point out any difference in expense in handling or transmission which can justify the Department in charging three times as much for conveying a sealed note as for conveying a postal card. It would be interesting to learn, in this connection, to what extent the doubling of the charge for delivering letters in cities and towns has increased the revenue from that source. Possibly the failure of that attempted economy may have disposed the Government to take the hint, and try the effect of cheapness on the larger scale.

BY the law of Association, the subject of the foregoing paragraph suggests the query whether the rates of railway travel in Canada are not altogether too high. Professor Edmund J. James, President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, gave some interesting facts bearing on this question, in a recent address before the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Among European States, Hungary and Austria have, it appears, within the last year or two made immense reductions in passenger fares. Under the rates now prevailing in the former country, the cost of travelling from New York to Chicago would be \$3.20; under those established in Austria, a thousand-mile ride, third-class, would cost \$6.50 instead of \$20 to \$30, as in the United States or Canada. Commutation rates for local service are still lower. Thus workmen can travel to and from work on the railroad for 2 cents a trip, up to 6 miles; 4 cents up to 12 miles; 6 cents up to 18 miles; 8 cents up to 24 miles; and 10 cents up to 30 miles. Yearly tickets good for 30-mile trips are sold for \$17.40. Yet, Professor James tells us, the experience in Austria shows that these rates are profitable to the railways. The traffic has increased so rapidly that the accommodations are taxed to the utmost. It is a regular thing to sell 200,000 tickets in Vienna on a holiday to people who wish to go into the country to spend the day. It would be idle, of course, to expect the same results to follow to the same extent in a sparsely populated country like Canada. The question is, could not the railway rates even here be largely reduced, not only without loss, but with absolute profit to the railways? Professor James states that while England has twenty-five railroad passengers per year per head of the population, the United States has but five. We have not statistics of the Canadian roads within reach, but we suppose the average cannot be much higher here than in the United States. These figures are most suggestive. Moreover, the same reasoning is applicable, and the same questions are pertinent, *mutatis mutandis*, in reference to such services as those performed by the telegraph and telephone companies. In all such services, now becoming necessities of the business and social life of almost the whole

population, it is pretty clearly but a question of time when the companies will have to face the alternatives of sweeping reduction of rates, or transference to State ownership and management.

THE *Commercial Bulletin*, No. 1, issued from the Finance Department at Ottawa, and dealing with the egg and poultry trade, contains some encouraging facts and statistics. The growth of the Canadian export of eggs since 1868 has been remarkable, having risen from 1,893,872 dozens, worth \$205,971 in that year, to 14,170,859 dozens, worth \$2,122,283 in 1888, in which year it reached the largest figures. Since that date the export has been about stationary, the total for 1890 (covering presumably about ten months) having been 12,844,610 dozens, sold for \$1,795,913. These figures, it may be observed in passing, are very suggestive as to the volume of trade that would flow back and forth between the two countries but for the customs' barriers. It is no wonder that when it became apparent that the McKinley Bill, with its almost prohibitive tax of five cents a dozen on eggs, would be passed by Congress, a feeling akin to dismay should have arisen, in view of the threatened destruction of this very profitable business. That feeling was happily of short duration. The eyes of the Government and of the tradesmen were at once turned towards other markets, and with the happiest results. In the short time that has since elapsed it has been ascertained, almost beyond question, not only that Great Britain offers a market ample to absorb all the eggs which Canada can produce for years to come, at prices at least equal on the average to those obtained in the United States previous to the imposition of the tax, but that the problem of transportation presents no insuperable difficulties. Thus the blow which it was feared the McKinley Bill would deliver at a very vulnerable point is effectually parried, and Canadian farmers may go on with confidence, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of their egg products. The latter point, the improvement of quality, demands special attention. It is demonstrated that the best class of Canadian eggs is fully equal to the best produced by any other country, but it is also seen that British buyers discriminate much more sharply in regard to qualities than do either the Canadian or the American. It has long been a matter of surprise to householders here that little or no distinction in price was made between eggs, in which there was a manifest difference of fifty or seventy-five per cent. in weight and flavour. The question of finding in England a market for Canadian poultry has yet to be settled by actual trial, but there seems excellent reason to hope that equally successful results will be attained, as the matter of transportation does not seem likely to be attended with any serious difficulty.

THE action of the Ontario Government in appointing a Game and Fish Commission meets with very general approbation. The plan of "governing by Commissions," which was at one time made a sneering accusation against the Ottawa administration seems to be of late used to good purpose by that of this Province. The "Commission" may sometimes be used as a device for shirking full ministerial responsibility, but it certainly has its advantages in many cases. Such cases are those in which legislation of some kind is evidently desirable, while no means are at hand of gaining the accurate information without which any action taken must be taken more or less at random. The information thus to be gained is indispensable when legislation is demanded for the proper care and husbanding of the country's resources. The Fish and Game Commission fittingly follows up the work begun by the Mining Commission, whose report is among the most valuable contributions that have yet been made to a knowledge of the natural resources of the Province. There can be no doubt that the fish and game of the Province are in danger of extermination. Such extermination would be nothing less than a national disaster. To incur any risk of such a disaster while it is in the power of the Legislature to prevent it would be criminal folly. There is every reason to hope that the information gained by a competent and painstaking Committee, with the facilities for investigation which a Government mandate affords at their disposal, will render it possible to take such precautionary measures as will at least greatly prolong the evil day which the thoughtlessness or greed of sportsmen and fishermen is always hastening on. There is another source of wealth in Ontario which is perhaps of greater importance than either its minerals or its fisheries, and which is almost surely in greater danger of early destruc-

tion. We refer to its vast and valuable forests. Can we be sure that all is being done that should be done to preserve our forests from deterioration by wasteful methods of lumbering and by fire? Ought not the next royal commission of enquiry be a Forest Commission?

THOUGH the decision rendered the other day by Judge Killam in the test case involving the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act, which was brought before him on the initiative of a Roman Catholic of Winnipeg who refused to pay the rates levied under the Act, does not dispose of the question, it is still a very important decision. It is the first of what—unless the Dominion Government should intervene with a veto of the Act—will no doubt become a series of judicial decisions, ending only with that of the British Privy Council. It is well that this should be so, and that the legality of the Act should be settled once for all. It is clear that the main issue involved in the case as tried before Judge Killam is that covered by the clause of the Manitoba Act which provides that nothing in any Provincial law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons had by law or practice in the Province before the passing of the Act. The question is thus that of the status of Roman Catholic schools as they existed before the union. Were they or were they not recognized by the State in any such sense that the withdrawal of aid from them as Separate Schools, and the establishment of a uniform system of Public Schools, can be held to be prejudicial to a right formerly possessed? In his elaborate judgment, Judge Killam reviewed the position of affairs in Manitoba previous to its incorporation into the Dominion, and referred to the affidavits filed to show that there were before the union no State schools, but that all schools were supported voluntarily and entirely by the different churches. This being so, it is clear that, as the Roman Catholics of the Province are still at liberty to support schools at their own expense, they have been deprived of no right in the matter. Subsidiary to this was the question whether the schools established under the present Act are denominational in any such sense that the compulsory taxation of Roman Catholics for their support can be fairly regarded as an infringement on their liberty of conscience. Notwithstanding the affidavit of His Grace the Archbishop to the effect that the Public Schools are in reality Protestant schools, and so rightly obnoxious to the consciences of Roman Catholics—a view which his Lordship thinks supported by the affidavit of Professor Bryce—the court ruled that the present schools are free and non-sectarian, and that there is, consequently, no reason why the Legislature should not compel all citizens to contribute for their support. The question raised in regard to this point, and Judge Killam's remarks in connection with the evidence of the Archbishop and Professor Bryce, should impress upon the minds of all lovers of religious liberty and fair play the necessity of keeping the Public School systems free from everything savouring of disregard of the conscientious scruples of Roman Catholics.

NOT only the financiers but the people of England have cause both to shudder and to be thankful when they look back upon the crisis which they have escaped, as it were "by the skin of the teeth." The first feeling of the onlooker is one of admiration of the broad-minded and brave liberality of the Bank of England and other great controllers of capital, by whose prompt action the danger was averted. One feels disposed almost to hope that in the presence of such financial ability and such a spirit of patriotic helpfulness, such terrible commercial disasters as those, some of which are now matters of history, may be hereafter impossible. Then as the thoughts revert to the causes which had well nigh wrought such frightful results, the feeling of admiration of the means by which the crash was prevented gives way to one of wonder at the infatuation which gave rise to the danger. There can be, we suppose, no doubt that transactions in the Argentine Republic had more to do with creating the crisis than any other cause. And yet when we look for a moment at the way in which the monetary affairs of this adventurous little Republic have been carried on for years, and then remember that the English firms which were prostrated by the collapse of the bubble were managed by men supposed to be among the shrewdest financiers in the world, the wonder grows till the fact seems almost beyond belief. Much has been heard of the "cedula" which played so large a part in the history of this strange affair. An

American Exchange very clearly describes this interesting method of land speculation. The cedula is a Government guarantee of bank loans of money on land mortgages. When all other processes of raising the money which it expended so recklessly had become exhausted, the Argentine Government authorized the establishment of two banks to issue loans of paper money to all comers, on landed security. The bank valued the land, took from the owner a mortgage, and gave him its own bond or paper money for an equal amount. When the owner wished to pay off the loan, bearing eight per cent. interest, he bought depreciated bonds of the same class and amount and presented them to the bank in settlement. Such was the simple process of floating and redeeming Argentine cedulas. With the guarantee of the Government, the bonds of the bank, and the land values there could be apparently no better security for money. Not less than \$400,000,000 worth of these cedulas is said to have been issued, of which \$200,000,000 were absorbed by the money markets of London and other European cities. The Baring Brothers, as is now well known, were among the largest investors. To this process of issuing money on land values there was no limit except the capacity of the paper-mills. Lands rose to fabulous prices, and as the value of lands became inflated the volume of the cedulas increased. There was a tremendous "boom" to business prosperity. But the premium on gold rapidly advanced to 25, to 30, and finally to 200 per cent. Land values fell more rapidly than they had risen. Then came the financial crash, ending with free fighting in the streets of Buenos Ayres and a political revolution. The immediate result in London is well known, the liquidation of Baring Brothers being one of the chief episodes. As the Exchange quoted says: "Though based upon Government credit and land values, the currency had no substantial foundation, in that it lacked the one essential quality of specie redemption. The very facility with which land could be turned into paper money for speculation and the paper money into land increased the financial ruin. It should not be necessary to insist upon so obvious and so costly a lesson." The lesson has no doubt been pretty well conned in England and will not soon be forgotten. But the end is not yet, in Argentina at least, and many interested spectators the world over will watch with interest the subsequent course and history of this enterprising but financially unscrupulous little community.

NOTHING has as yet come to light respecting the progress of negotiations between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, if it be really true that the Behring Sea question is again under consideration between them. The tone of many of the United States journals of the better class is commendably fair and reasonable, in discussing the propositions said to have been submitted by the British Minister. It is not, indeed, easy to see how they could have been otherwise, for those propositions, if correctly stated, are obviously most liberal to the United States. In fact it might be questioned whether the admission of Russia as a third party in the Convention would not give the Great Republic, with which Russia has long been on so friendly terms, an undue advantage. The interest and claims of Russia are, too, to some extent identical with those of the United States. It is true, as one of the leading American journals has pointed out, that Sir Julian does not propose to leave everything to the sense of justice of these two nations. It is reserved that in case of disagreement in the Convention, arbitration shall be resorted to. And, of course, any one of the three parties to the Convention may disagree. It is quite possible even that Sir Julian may regard ultimate arbitration as the only means of settling the question, and may have suggested the Convention as the most hopeful means of reaching the arbitration. Even so, no statesman or nation, minded to do what is just and right, should object to impartial arbitration. In one respect it is evident that the interests of the United States demand the earliest possible settlement of the difficulty. The report of Professor Elliott, of the Smithsonian institution, who visited Behring Sea last summer by request of the United States Senate to make a special investigation, is said to be strongly confirmatory of the view that the seals are rapidly diminishing in numbers under the system now in vogue, and will be utterly exterminated in a few years unless effective preventive measures are speedily taken. It is clear that England will not again submit to the high-handed protective measures of the American Government. On the other hand Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposals for the temporary regulation of sealing are all that could be asked by any fair-minded American, their own writers being

judges. It is not unlikely that the chief difficulty in the negotiations will arise from Mr. Blaine's unwillingness to withdraw from the untenable position into which he suffered his zeal to hurry him. It is thought that the British proposal to admit Russia as a third party was devised to make it easy, as it certainly should, for Mr. Blaine to retreat. It is to be hoped that he will do so, so far as is necessary, in order to secure a dispassionate re-consideration of the whole question.

THERE can no longer be any doubt that the great Democratic victory in the United States was the outcome mainly of a genuine and spontaneous revolt against the McKinley Bill and the policy of which it is the exponent. Other causes, of more or less local or personal kinds, no doubt contributed to the result, but the most noteworthy fact remains that there has been a great uprising against the system of exorbitant and unnecessary taxation which, under the guise of protection, is artificially increasing the cost of many of the necessaries of life in the United States. It adds to the significance of this fact that the Republican party was defeated mainly on the farm, though many of the obnoxious provisions of the new Tariff Act were ostensibly devised for the protection of the farmer. The Republican leaders are, it may readily be believed, in a quandary, and the party is in some danger of being further weakened by divided counsels. Some are very naturally disposed to bow to the storm by modifying the tariff in some of its most objectionable features as a concession to the popular feeling, and more especially by promoting reciprocity with neighbouring countries on this continent. Others are of opinion that the result is due to a want of intelligent appreciation on the part of the people of the great benefits conferred upon them by the policy of high protection, and that all that is needed to bring them to a better state of mind is a process of education such as two or three years of the operation of the McKinley Bill can hardly fail to bring. On the other hand, those Democratic leaders who have been opposed to the policy of high protection are naturally greatly encouraged. Many of them will, it is very likely, move on to more advanced positions, and make either Revenue Tariff, or even absolute Free Trade, their watchword in the approaching campaign. When we pointed out some months ago that the fundamental questions involved in the theories of Free Trade and Protection were up for discussion in the United States as never before, and that the ultimate result could hardly be favourable to the latter, we little thought that such progress as that now indicated would appear so soon. It is very unlikely that the process can stop where it now is. It is rather probable that the real contest has only begun, and that the tariff question will be the battle ground of United States politics for years to come.

THE sequel of the recent defeat of M. Tricoupis, the late Greek premier, and the advent of his rival, M. Delyannis, to the premiership, has apparently come sooner than might have been anticipated. Read in the light of the late political overturn in Greece, the brief despatch from Berlin, which appeared in the morning papers the other day, has a significance out of proportion to the prominence given it. The pith of that despatch is that the leaders of the Governments of Germany and Austria have deemed it necessary to intimate very decidedly to the Government at Athens that, in the event of its openly fomenting and assisting simultaneous risings in Crete, Epirus and Macedonia, as it proposed to do, the Dreibrund's squadron would blockade the coasts of Greece, thus rendering useless the navy upon which the Government must chiefly rely for success in a struggle with Turkey. The decisive character of this note is said to have prevented the outbreak of a blaze which would have been pretty sure to end in a great European conflagration. The despatch may not be fully authentic, but it has certainly an air of verisimilitude. It is well known in Europe that the unexpected and crushing defeat of Premier Tricoupis, after four years of wise and successful administration during which he had greatly improved the general influence and financial credit of his country, was due directly to the fact that his policy had not been bold enough to suit the mood of his countrymen. He had not done enough to advance the "Pan-Hellenic idea," which is generally the recovery of the Grecian countries now under the dominion of the Turk, and especially the emancipation of Crete. So strong had the popular feeling become that M. Tricoupis, who is regarded as the ablest of living Greeks, was himself fain to assure the electors that his cautious policy was designed

but as a preparation for a time of action which was not yet fully ripe. When that time should have come, the Government, he declared, would again devote itself to the Pan-Hellenic idea.

"The kingdom," he said in a speech made on the eve of the elections, "is ready to make still greater sacrifices, not for the good of the citizens of the kingdom, but for the great Hellenic idea for which it is working and will work, and towards the realization of which Europe has contributed. To-day we approach the end of the first period. We have not reached the stage of immediate action, but we are standing before the barrier; we are standing ready, so that when it falls we should take up the fight in earnest, assuring success for our end."

The speech, which was regarded as "almost a declaration of war on behalf of all non-enfranchised Greek communities," came too late. M. Delyannis, the Opposition leader, was put in power with an immense majority. The new premier had a reputation for rashness, which bid fair to qualify him for the dangerous enterprise which has fired the Greek imagination. The first result seems to be indicated, as we have said, in the brief despatch from Berlin. M. Delyannis has been checkmated at his first move. Whether he and his compatriots at home and in the restive Turkish provinces will for the present make a virtue of necessity, and wait in hope of a more favorable moment, or will rashly seize the first occasion to precipitate a struggle, which will be made hopeless, not by Turkish prowess but by the cautious policy of the triple alliance, remains to be seen. It is impossible not to sympathize with the brave descendants of this proud historic race, in the islands, in Macedonia, and in other parts of the Turkish dominion, in the aspirations which make them ready to face almost any odds and dare almost any danger in a desperate struggle for freedom. But the exigencies of the European situation afford them little room for hope at present.

PROMINENT CANADIANS—XXXI.

SKETCHES of the following Prominent Canadians have already appeared in THE WEEK: Hon. Oliver Mowat, Sir Daniel Wilson, Principal Grant, Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Louis Honoré Fréchet, LL.D., Sir J. William Dawson, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Hon. William Stevens Fielding, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., K.C.M.G., Alexander McLachlan, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Sir Richard Cartwright, K.C.M.G., Sandford Fleming, C.E., LL.D., C.M.G., Hon. H. G. Joly, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Sir William Buell Richards, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., Hon. Honoré Mercier, Q.C., Hon. William Macdougall, C.B., Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, M.A., George Paxton Young, M.A., Hon. Auguste Real Angers, Principal Caven, D.D., William Ralph Meredith, LL.D., Q.C., M.P.P., Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G., Senator the Hon. John Macdonald, the Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Chief Justice of Ontario, Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, and Sir Antoine Aimé Dorion.

THE MOST REV. CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCH-BISHOP OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE son of Irish parents—a Wexford County father, and a mother whose birth-place was in the great County of Cork—Cornelius O'Brien was born near New Glasgow, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, in the year 1843. His school education began under Robert Laird, an elder brother of the Honourable David Laird. Amongst his school-mates were the future Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, and the Honourable William W. Sullivan, now Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island. When about thirteen years of age, the future Archbishop left New Glasgow and went to school at Pubnico, chiefly with the view of learning French. Here he spent something over two years, and, after some months at home, went, at the age of sixteen, into mercantile business at Summerside. He continued at this occupation for some three years, and, when nineteen years of age, realized what had long been the strongest desire of his heart, and entered Saint Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, to study for the priesthood. After two years well spent at Saint Dunstan's, he went, in 1864, to the great College of Propaganda in Rome. Here he might have entered the class of Philosophy, but wishing to perfect himself in classics chose to begin with Rhetoric. In the curriculum of Propaganda the rhetoric year is followed by two years of philosophy, under which head are included logic, psychology, metaphysics and ethics, as well as mathematics and physics. At the competitive examination, which closed the second year of philosophy, he won the gold medal for excellence. This medal is awarded only to a student who takes first place in three out of the four subjects to which the second year in philosophy is devoted. Young O'Brien not only took the necessary three first places but stood second in the fourth subject. How difficult an achievement this was may be judged from the fact that the classes of Propaganda are attended not only by the students of that institution, but by those of the American, Irish, and Greek colleges as well. The whole number of students in attendance at the Propaganda lectures in 1867 was about two hundred and sixty, of whom nearly forty were competitors with the subject of this sketch at the close of the course of philosophy. When it is remembered that those young men were intellectually the pick of the Catholic

world, and when attention is called to the further fact that, at any rate in recent times, the coveted medal is not won more than once in ten years, one can begin to realize what a combination of mental ability and continuous effort is demanded from the successful aspirant. After a brilliant course of theological study extending over four years, young O'Brien left Rome in 1871, a doctor of divinity and of philosophy. Returning to Prince Edward Island, he became professor and also prefect of studies in Saint Dunstan's College, and for two academic years devoted over five hours of each working day to imparting to others portions of the vast store of knowledge which he had himself acquired. In October, 1873, Doctor O'Brien was transferred to the Cathedral, as principal priest in charge, but remained for less than a year. His health gave way, and, in September, 1874, he was appointed to the parish of Indian River, which is in Prince County and near Summerside. The next eight years were passed almost without interruption in the quiet and comparative leisure of this retreat. But Doctor O'Brien's leisure was not idle. During this period he wrote and published his "Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated," a book of some three hundred pages, and one which, from its character, must have involved an amount of mental work out of all proportion to its size, and also "Mater Admirabilis," a theological and devotional work on the Virgin Mary.

In 1880 Doctor O'Brien accompanied Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, to Rome, in the capacity of secretary, and in the following year revisited the Eternal City, in company with Archbishop Hannan, of Halifax, and at his special request. It would appear that during those two visits Doctor O'Brien must have made a favourable impression upon the ecclesiastical authorities in Rome; because, not long after the death of Archbishop Hannan, he was chosen to fill the vacant See. The Bull nominating Doctor O'Brien Archbishop, of Halifax, bore date on December 2nd, 1882, and his consecration took place at Saint Mary's Cathedral, in Halifax, on the feast of Saint Agnes—the 21st of January, 1883.

As a rule, the men chosen to be archbishops are already bishops, or if not, are vicars-general, or, at least, priests, well known in the capitals of the respective archdioceses; and some surprise was felt at the nomination of a priest from a comparatively obscure parish in Prince Edward Island to the metropolitan See of the Lower Provinces, while doubts were hinted by a few as to the wisdom of the choice made by the authorities at Rome. Events have justified the action of those authorities in departing from the course usually followed; while most of the doubters are now free to admit that it was they themselves who were mistaken.

The life of Archbishop O'Brien, since his assumption of office, has been a particularly busy one. The writer has not the information needed to give the details of the Archbishop's work, and, even if he had, this is, perhaps, hardly the occasion for doing so with any degree of minuteness. There can be no objection, however, to giving an outline of what has been done.

In 1883, the new archbishop began the work of erecting Saint Patrick's Church, in the City of Halifax, which had been contemplated by his predecessor. This work, which cost some \$75,000, was completed in 1885, and, what is remarkable in these days, without incurring any appreciable debt. In 1884, the building of Saint Joseph's Orphanage, which had been destroyed by fire, was re-erected. In the same year Archbishop O'Brien took part in the Council of Baltimore, and took advantage of his visit to make arrangements under which a colony of Christian Brothers came to Halifax, in 1885, and took charge of Saint Patrick's Home, a Reformatory for Catholic boys, then being opened. These undertakings did not, however, absorb the whole of the Archbishop's time and thought. In 1885, he published "After Weary Years," a novel based largely on his reminiscences of the Garibaldian attempts to gain possession of Rome, which preceded the conquest of 1870. In 1886, the Archbishop visited Rome, and in the same year took part in establishing at Halifax the Victoria Infirmary, a private hospital conducted by the Sisters of Charity, which has met with a gratifying measure of success. In 1887, he established an Infants' Home, which he placed under the care of the same sisterhood, and which shelters some twenty-five helpless little ones. In the same year he began the erection of the church of Saint Agnes, a handsome specimen of Roman architecture, which, being completed and paid for, has recently been dedicated; and also began the building of a fine new brick school-house for girls in the northern portion of Halifax, which was completed in 1888, and leased by the City School Board for a term of twenty years. As if all this was not enough, the Archbishop, in 1887, published a "Life of Saint Agnes." In 1888, the building of a new brick glebe-house for Saint Patrick's was begun, and in the following year the work was completed. Saint Joseph's Church, upon which work had been going on for some time, was finished in 1888; and in the same year an academy for boys was opened by the Christian Brothers on His Grace's recommendation. The year 1889 saw a fine brick school-house for girls begun in the southern end of the city, and the present year has seen the building completed. During 1889 certain costly and much needed repairs to the front of Saint Mary's Cathedral were finished. In the month of May last the Archbishop purchased the dwelling of the late Honourable James Butler, to be used as an archiepiscopal residence; and, shortly afterwards, a colony of nuns of the Good Shepherd came,

at His Grace's invitation, from Montreal, and opened a home for girls, which is intended to be the beginning of an important and extensive institution.

All the buildings mentioned above are within the limits of the City of Halifax, but the sphere of activity has extended to all the eleven counties over which His Grace's direct jurisdiction extends. In those counties twelve new churches have been erected, most of them handsome buildings, and some of them expensive. A thirteenth is now building at Dartmouth. Fifteen glebe-houses have also been erected, and a considerable quantity of real estate has been acquired for church purposes. A college, intended especially for French-speaking Acadian students, has been established at Church Point, in the district of Clare, in the County of Digby. This institution is under the charge of a colony of Eudist Fathers, from Angers in France. An academy for girls, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, has also been opened at Bermuda during the present year. As if to show that he had not ceased to combine in a remarkable and most unusual degree the qualities of a man of books with those of a man of action, Archbishop O'Brien gave to the press in 1890, "Aminta," a drama in blank verse. No reference has been made, in the foregoing imperfect record of His Grace's work during the past ten years, to his exemplary discharge of what may be called the routine duties of his high office, to the pastoral visitations and letters, and the many spoken addresses delivered to various sections of his scattered flock; and nothing has been said of his numerous public utterances, of a non-official character, through the press and from the platform; but the record as given is enough to stamp the Archbishop as a man of wonderful energy and great business capacity. Our admiration must be increased when we know that it is the record of one whose bodily health is never robust, and who, during most of the period which it covers, has been under medical treatment.

The churches, schools, glebe-houses and other buildings erected and the various properties acquired for church purposes speak for themselves as to the character of what may be called the material activity of Archbishop O'Brien. Of the results of his intellectual energy, those who have not read or heard his published writings or utterances will be able to judge only after some account of them, which on the present occasion must needs be brief and somewhat superficial. His earliest, and in some respects most important work, is the "Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated," published, as already mentioned, in 1876. As an alternative title that of "Outlines of Christian Philosophy" might have been given to it, and its scope can be fairly gathered from the following description, contained in the preface to the work: "Briefly outlined the Christian system of philosophy is this: 'There exists an infinite, necessary, intelligent Being who, of His own free will, created all contingent things; these He rules by His providence and cares for in His love. Man is the lord of visible creation; he is the work of the Most High, and is endowed with freedom of will and an immortal soul. A law has been imposed upon him by his Creator; by its observance he can merit reward, by its transgression he will incur condign punishment. Viewing man historically the moral necessity of a revelation is made manifest; God can reveal, He has, in fact, revealed. Miracles are possible, and they are one of the evidences of revelation. No one truth can contradict another, hence between reason and revelation there can be no real contradiction.' The work is very thorough in its character. Starting from the three fundamental truths—our own existence, our ability to know with certainty some truth, and that a thing cannot both be and not be, under the same conditions at the same time; it proceeds step by step to build up in a logical manner the system outlined in the above extract from the preface. The various necessary propositions are established clearly and forcibly. The style is concise, vigorous and remarkably free from the obscurity so often found in philosophical treatises. Technical terms are used only when necessary and never without satisfactory explanation, and the book as a whole forms a complete manual of Christian philosophy, which may be read understandingly by any person blessed with an average intellect and an ordinary English education. So far as the writer is aware, it is the only work of which so much can be truly said. It is used to some extent in certain colleges, as supplementary to the regular text-books, but has not had the circulation amongst the general Catholic public which was wished for and which it deserves. This is probably due in a great measure to the fact that the work has been allowed to stand altogether on its own merits; and everyone knows that the growth in popularity of the best book is slow when not helped by judicious advertising.

"After Weary Years," although not published until 1885, was, as we are informed in the preface, completed in 1879. It is a volume of some four hundred and thirty pages, but, as the pages are not large, and the type is of good size, can be read in a few hours. It is a work which is somewhat difficult to classify, although probably most readers would call it an historical romance. The plot is simple. Two Irish couples—Mr. and Mrs. John Leahy, and Mr. and Mrs. Barton—are settled side by side on the banks of the Saint Lawrence. The Leahy couple have a son, Morgan, and a daughter, Eleanor, both full grown when the story begins. The Bartons have had a son, Denis, who disappeared mysteriously when about five years old. Mr. Barton has died, and Mrs. Barton, who feels convinced that her son still lives, has waited through many weary years for his return, which she does not cease to hope for. Filled with this hope, and feeling a great affection and

admiration for Eleanor Leahy, she induces this fair young neighbour to pledge herself not to become engaged to any one other than Denis Barton for a period of three years from the Christmas next following the opening of the story, which is in October of 1866. Morgan Leahy feels called to the priesthood, but, on learning that the temporal power of the Pope is in danger, thinks it his first duty to help to defend that, and accordingly sails to Europe and joins the Papal Zouaves. In this corps his greatest friend is called Lorenzo Aldini, and is known as the son of Giovanni Aldini, a well to do resident of Marino, a village lying some distance to the eastward of Rome. In reality the so-called Lorenzo Aldini is Denis Barton, who had been kidnapped on the banks of the Saint Lawrence many years before, at the instance of Giovanni, who had then recently lost his wife and a son whom young Barton much resembled. Mrs. Barton and her young friend Eleanor visit Rome in 1869, and the latter and Lorenzo Aldini fall in love with one another; but Eleanor is restrained from accepting him by her promise to Mrs. Barton, the term covered by which has not yet expired. In 1869 Giovanni Aldini dies, leaving a written statement for Lorenzo's information; but this does not reach Lorenzo until 1871, having been stolen from Giovanni's bed-chamber immediately after his death by a rascally old Jew named Ezra. Upon receiving Giovanni Aldini's statement, Lorenzo or Denis Barton loses no time in making his way to Canada, whither Morgan Leahy had preceded him, and seeking his mother, who is rewarded for her weary years of waiting by the return of her son and his subsequent marriage to Eleanor.

Upon the slender thread of this plot the author has hung descriptions of Canadian and Italian scenery, some of them striking and eloquent; patriotic, religious and moral reflections, with which in themselves few could quarrel; a little political economy, and much history of an eventful and critical period in the life of Italy and of the Catholic Church. The descriptions of the feelings of the people of the Papal States towards the Pope, of the characters and plots of the revolutionists, of the motives and bravery of those who fought for Pius the Ninth, and of the defeat of the Garibaldians, at Mentana, in 1867, and the attack of the Sardinian troops upon Rome in 1870, are lively and most interesting; and, coming from one who lived in Rome during the period spoken of, may be relied upon as substantially in accord with the facts. In the preface, written in 1885, Archbishop O'Brien tells his readers that "there is but little of fiction in the following pages. Historic places and events are accurately described, more accurately than in the average history." It can hardly be said that the work taken as a whole has achieved any marked success in the way of popularity. Most people nowadays prefer to take their fiction undiluted. A little history may be tolerated, but no more. Anything like moralizing, unless it be in something like Thackeray's peculiar vein, is not to be endured; and, I am satisfied, that, with all Scott's genius, were the Waverley Novels to be now published for the first time, their reception by the general novel-reading public would be far from enthusiastic. It is not then to be wondered at, that Archbishop O'Brien's publication, in which fiction forms only a slight framework to enclose a variegated tapestry of history, theology, philosophy and other grave subjects, should have appealed with only moderate success to that same public. Had the work been avowedly historical, and had it been published under some title indicating that it was an account of Rome from 1866 to 1871, by one who had lived there during those critical years, it would have attracted a different class of readers and gained a popularity and a permanent place in the literature of our day, which all the author's knowledge and ability have failed to win for "After Weary Years." It is the hope of the writer that His Grace, amongst his manifold occupations, may yet find time to prepare a second and enlarged edition of the historical portion of that work.

"Mater Admirabilis," published in 1882, is a statement of the Catholic doctrine as to the honour paid to the Virgin Mary and of the scriptural and other reasons upon which that doctrine is based, followed by a short treatise containing advice and directions as to the practice of devotion to our Lady. This is not the place to deal at any length with such a work; but one may be permitted to say that it is both interesting and instructive, and a book the reading of which by persons outside the Church would do much to remove the many misapprehensions which they entertain as to Catholic devotion to the Virgin. Though short, it is most satisfactory, and says much in a small space.

"St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr," issued from the press in 1887, is a brief history of a saint for whom Archbishop O'Brien has an especial admiration and devotion. The writing of this little book has, therefore, undoubtedly been in every sense a labour of love. St. Agnes, a mere girl, was martyred about the year 304, during the prosecution of Diocletian. Many circumstances tended to make her martyrdom remarkable and to excite devotion to her memory. We are told in the little work now under notice that: "Over the remains of Agnes a public church took the place of the underground oratory during the reign of Constantine. With a slight change of form and somewhat enlarged it exists now, and is looked upon as one of the most interesting of all Rome's churches on account of the preservation of the form into which it was reduced by Pope Symmachus in 498." Judging from the account of the celebration of her feast given in "After Weary Years," Saint Agnes would appear to be a particularly popular

saint in Italy; and Archbishop O'Brien's book is intended to popularize devotion to her in Canada.

"Aminta, a Modern Life Drama," is the last work published by Archbishop O'Brien. The heroine and hero, Aminta and Coroman, are both at the opening of the poem Agnostics, or something of the kind, and both find earthly goods to be

Like Dead Sea fruit that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips.

Aminta lives with her father in a mansion by the sea, in the neighbourhood of which she is rescued from the violence of Gonzalez, an outlawed lover, by Coroman, who has just been revolving in his own mind the question of suicide. An intimacy springs up between Aminta and Coroman, which the young lady's father disapproves of, Coroman, however, rows every evening to the wall of Aminta's residence and holds conversations with her through the telephone. After this has gone on for a time. Coroman, for some unexplained reason, summarily departs from Metiz. Aminta is in despair, but after some time, in a great measure through the influence of a friend named Mathilda, becomes a Catholic. Coroman, after several years of "roaming with a hungry heart," meets at Rome with Gonzalez, now a monk; Mathilda, a nun, and Aminta and another lady friend named Rosina, both Catholics; and finally decides to join the Church himself. All are now comparatively happy and the poem ends, leaving us to understand that the fates of Aminta and Coroman are to be united. There are many eloquent passages in the poem, which want of space forbids one to quote; but, in order to give some idea of the character of the Archbishop's verse, the following lines are submitted:—

To God we gladly leave death's hour,
His every counsel is the best;
Yet might we make this one request,
To fade with grass and leaf and flower;
On some October day to die
When sun-drenched earth smiles to the sky,
And then be laid in earth's bower.

No gloomy cypress round our grave;
But when our obscure course is run
We'd sleep where brightest shines the sun.
And dews the pansies' soonest lave;
A cross—the pledge of life-sought prize—
These simple words—He shall arise—
This, this the boon I fain would crave.

Though called a drama, "Aminta" is in the strict sense of the word didactic, dealing for the most part with grave philosophical and theological questions. This being the case, it is hardly to be expected that the poem will be very generally read. Didactic poetry belongs to a much earlier age than ours. Who now reads Young's "Night Thoughts"? How many read even Dryden's "Hind and Panther"? Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes," the last great didactic poem, has not many readers; and Pope's "Essay on Man," probably the finest didactic poem in the language, is read for the beauty of its verse, "its brilliant rhetoric and exquisite descriptions," and not for its acute reasoning. In "Aminta" Archbishop O'Brien shows that he is capable of conducting a long and profound argument in verse; but the poem gives one the impression of a vigorous intellect striving, with comparative success, no doubt, but still with perceptible effort under the constraint of the self-imposed shackles of rhyme and metre, and not of an ardent poetic soul soaring into the chill, if lofty, regions of philosophy and divinity.

Too much attention has been devoted to His Grace's books to allow much to be said in this sketch of his utterances from the public platform and through the press. With even slight preparation, the Archbishop—although never availing himself of the arts of an orator—is always a powerful and impressive speaker. For instance, it is generally admitted that, at the Imperial Federation meeting held in Halifax, in June, 1888 (if the writer is not mistaken), his speech was the best of the evening, and probably the best ever delivered upon its subject in Canada. Even his little casual addresses, delivered as a rule without any previous study, are full of thought and practical wisdom. Like many educated Irishmen, he wields a keen and fluent pen in newspaper controversy. It would be hard to find a better specimen of its kind than Archbishop O'Brien's second letter in the controversy with Sir Adams Archibald arising out of the proceedings of the Nova Scotia Historical Society at the meeting in December, 1889, on the occasion of the reading of Professor Hind's paper with reference to the Acadians.

The Archbishop's views upon public questions are peculiarly his own. He differs from most of the Canadian supporters of Irish Home Rule in being a warm advocate of Imperial Federation, and from most Canadian friends of Imperial Federation in being a thoroughgoing Home Ruler. He is an ardent believer in the future of Canada, and particularly of his native island. In politics he looks more to men than to parties, but has wisely refrained from avowed support of any leader. Being first of all an ecclesiastic, he realizes clearly the injury which religion always sustains from being brought down without necessity into the arena of politics; and, although not averse to controversy and feeling a lively interest in the political questions of the day, he postpones his natural inclinations to the good of religion, and keeps his archiepiscopal robes unsullied by the dust of party conflict.

It is to be hoped that, from what has been said, the reader will be able to form a fair, even if imperfect, estimate of Archbishop O'Brien's record and character. It has been seen that he is highly endowed with the gifts of industry, business capacity, scholarship and literary abil-

ity; that he is in the best sense of the term many-sided, combining, as already indicated, in a most unusual degree, the qualities of a man of books with those of a man of action. If there is a striking characteristic which has not been brought out as clearly as could be wished, it is that he is a man who thinks much and deeply, and above all independently upon a great variety of subjects.

I am enough a believer in the doctrine of heredity to fancy that I can see in His Grace the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*—that intense and brilliant Irish talent, with a possible tendency to exaggeration and unreality—which is to be found nowhere more abundantly than in the County of Cork, combined with and tempered by the independence, perseverance and practical common sense which characterize the people of Wexford County.

The subject of this sketch is still in the prime of life, and, if his activity is allowed to continue, will do a vast amount of useful and important work during the years that are to come. That he may be spared to accomplish this, and that the prayer—*ad multos annos*—for a long life, used in the service at the church consecration of a prelate, may in his case be granted is the earnest wish of the members of Archbishop O'Brien's spiritual flock.

L. G. POWER.

Halifax, N.S., November 7, 1890.

A PROBLEM.

ONCE, in the University of Life,
Remember and Enquire, my old Professors,
A question hard required me to solve:
"How can man's love be great and be eternal
If Right forewarns he may be called to leave it:
Whether should Love rule Duty and be all,
Or Duty turn his back on sweet Love crying?"

I paused—then spoke, not having what to answer:
"Ye know, Professors, how to utter problems,
And man perplex with his own elements!
Yet I believe the ways ye teach are perfect
And able are you what ye set to solve.—
Admiring you, however, aids me nothing:
I speak because I have not what to answer."

"Ponder" they said, those quiet, sage Professors.

I had seen Love—O Vision, I was near thee
When Death refused that I should speak with thee!
And, I had seen her soft eyes' trustful brightness
Wondrous look down into the soul of many
And lead it out and make it of eternity.
Yes, truly in her look men find true being!
What ruin if such being must be blighted!

I had seen Duty—soldier of his God—
Of Virtue and of Order sentinel.—
Grand his firm count'nance with obedience,
His troth to Love would everlasting be
Or nothing. What, then, should commanding orders
Bid him have done with her and all renounce?
How can he look on Love and know this shadow?

"I see no answer" answered I, dejected,
"Except that either Love must be abased,
Or he resign perfection in his calling."

"Nay," said they, but, by strange, clear apparatus,
(Whereof within that college there is much)
Gave illustration paraphrased as follows:
"Thou hast not reckoned for eternity.
The True fears not Forever. Fear thou not.
Duty and Love are noble man and wife,
If otherwise thou see them 'tis illusion.
'Tis she sends Duty forth, with dear embrace,
And, proudest of his battle, through her tears
Encourages: 'Regard me not, but strike!'
And 'if thou must depart alas, depart!
Follow thy noblest: I am ever true.'
He strikes and presses, sending back his heart
As forward moves his foot on the arena;
Or marches bravely far and far until
Hope of return as mortal disappears:
This should true soul endure though everlasting!
But, then, besides we know that One has mercy."

W. DOUW LIGHTHALL.

Montreal, June 23, 1885.

PARIS LETTER.

THE French continue to indulge in all the homilies over the Stanley-Barttelot quarrel. They demand, in the name of the civilized world, that an international committee be constituted from the leading anti-Slavists, to probe the terrible subject to the very bottom, and lay the blame on the right shoulders. In any case, clear up this phase of African Darkness, say we all of us. Naturally, the French thank God they are not as other nations are, and cite the examples of Binger, Trivier and de Brazza, who, however, have not done exactly original work; nor have they made the first descent of a Congo river, or the first penetration into an Aruwhimi forest. Livingstone, Cameron, Speke, Baker, Arnot, Baron, Count Teleki, *e tutti quanti*, made respectable omelettes, too, without breaking eggs. The French cannot penetrate Sahara-wards on

account of the Touaregs that killed the Flatter's exploring mission in 1880. The dread of a second massacre explains why no other mission has been organized. In America and Australia, when the aborigines block the white man's way, they are not treated in a kid-glove fashion. In Senegambia, the French have to rely on their Lebel's; the Malagasys also know something of civilization by gunpowder. In fact, where the white man is crossed in his ends, he resorts to force; but the abuse of that is another question.

Is it possible to make silk worms colour the silk themselves by feeding them on mulberry-leaves, artificially coloured? M. Blanchard says, yes; and M. Blanc, no. The latter employed various colouring matters, of a vegetable origin, or derived from aniline; some were employed in the form of powder; others in that of a solution. The former state only gave some results as where the silk worms absorbed indigo-dust, which they evolved with difficulty, but yielded no cocoon, stopping their spinning, and next, dying. What silk they spun was blue not the less. However, when the worms were fed with leaves that were dusted with pulverulent carmine, they produced a dozen of cocoons of an orange colour, having patches of red. On dissecting some of the worms it was seen that the animal organs presented no corresponding colour, and a microscopic examination of the silk demonstrated that the red colouring matter was represented by granules or particles of red; that is to say, only on the surface of the secreted fluid. But the latter was not coloured. M. Blanc concludes that, as the worm spun the thread, the latter was merely soiled with the carmine dust, and not dyed by the animal organism. The glands of the worm secrete the colour, but do not communicate it to the silk-film; and, when coloured, that it is only the result of the mechanical deposition of colour-dust.

The parliamentary commission has prepared its draft bill for the reform of medical diplomas. No one henceforth can be a sanitary inspector unless provided with a medical diploma. Further, no foreigner will be able to practise the healing art in France without a diploma granted by the French University of Medicine, after the candidate has been formally examined. This will apply to all foreign physicians now practising in the Republic. No exceptions will be made, save in the case of dentists; if they can produce proof of having been physicians of twelve months' standing before the promulgation of the law they will be "tolerated"; but they will not be allowed to practise either general or local anaesthesia without the aid of a qualified physician. The "medecin-destitue" will henceforth become a reality. There are two classes of mid-wives, as there are two classes of apothecaries—why this distinction? is a mystery. In any case, for the future only mid-wives of the first-class will be legally recognized. It is more important to prevent a second-class apothecary from compounding "perilous stuffs," than second-class mid-wives to exist, or even health inspectors, whose qualifications rest mainly on a good nose and a pair of sharp eyes. Rich, foreign invalids, will henceforth have to seek health stations across the Italian frontier or in Egypt.

Round the School of Fine Arts there is quite a furnishing world that live on the wants of the students by selling pencils, paper, drawing boards, easels, photos, album, etc. One old man will give his paints, oils, and brushes, in exchange for a signed sketch by a promising pupil. When the latter arrives at celebrity the sketch has its value. This special industry is on the eve of being extinguished. The Ecole des Beaux-Arts has several class-rooms where pupils, gratuitously admitted, study under the eye of celebrated professors, as Bonnat, etc. Owing to fights among the pupils, the Government intends to close these classes, and leave all students to graduate in private studios. This, it is expected, will have the effect of weeding out a class of aspirants who believe that they have a call to paint a Millet's "Angelus" that will realize 750,000 frs., or a Meissonier, "1814," for 500,000 frs.

Job said that the price of wisdom is above rubies. The latter are likely to become still lower-priced, and the Burmah mines to be closed. Messrs. Frémy and Verneuil have for some years been engaged in the artificial production of precious stones. In the case of the ruby they appear to be scoring success. At first they produced excellent ruby particles, such as Queen Mab might wear, when driving in her "team of little atomies over men's noses as they lie asleep." Now these laboratory savants have been able to turn out rubies of the size of those employed as pivots by watchmakers. It was by "feeding or fattening" the tiny stones with fresh matter that their volume has been enlarged. It was not by the humid process this augmentation took place, as is generally pursued when developing crystals, but by a mixture of alumina and carbonate of potash in successive dry doses or feeds—by "dry nursing" in fact. The matters were placed in a crucible and kept, not for a week as hitherto, but for a month, at a uniform temperature of 1,300 degrees. The crucible on being cooled yielded seven pounds of rubies, equal to the natural stone in density and *déclat*, and not only of a beautiful rose colour, but in the same out-put were crystals of a violet and bluish hue, akin to sapphire, full of limpidity, and perfectly adapted—since they were tried—to the jewellery and watchmaking trades.

There is an outcry against the proposed tax on patent medicines. One owner of a proprietary medicine estimated that he will lose 73,000 frs. a year by the impost. Now he has three married daughters, and their marriage settlements bind papa to secure their husbands, by a mortgage right on the medicine, a fixed annual sum. It will

be for the sons-in-law to allow an income to their father-in-law. Nearly every proprietor of a patent medicine is a leading doctor or druggist; occasionally he may be a chemist. Dr. Ricord, the very special specialist, may be said to have been his own apothecary; when he wrote a recipe he placed it in an envelope, told the clients they were free to have it compounded where they pleased, but he had only confidence in that firm whose address was printed on the envelope. Ricord, not the less, died a poor man; his extravagance was proverbial.

It is well-known that many dress-makers supply the toilettes to *actrices* appearing in a new play by a prominent author, on the speculation that it pays as an advertisement, and so will not be charged for. A jeweller, plunged into the same business, loaned for the first representation only a valuable diamond neck-lace. Next morning when he sent for the neck-lace his assistant was met by a point blank refusal; the *actrice* alleged the loan was a gift, etc., and could not be returned. The unfortunate owner has also got into hot water with his wife on account of the matter.

The Panama Canal Company cannot flicker much longer. No one believes that the Columbian Government will grant the extension of time solicited, and they want solid proof beforehand that sound capitalists are ready to finance any new project. Even the officious *Temps* is at last compelled to admit that the public displays no interest either in the resuscitation or the interment of this moribund.

Up to the day of his death Victor Hugo disdained spectacles; he suffered from Daltonism, and confounded yellow with blue in his poetry, too. Z.

THE CREED OF PAPINEAU.

PAPINEAU, when he lived in Montreal, in his residence on Dorchester Street, interested himself in a familiar way in a clever young student just beginning his course for the priesthood—who related to me this incident. One day he had a conversation with the youth about the latter's studies, especially regarding some elaborate notes taken from books and current lectures on "Grace" and "The Errors of the Calvinists," concerning which the young man recounted to him the accepted views of the Church, which he was then being taught. Papineau listened and made suggestions for a considerable time as he had been often accustomed to do. At length, turning quickly, he smiled and said: "And you, do you believe all that?" His manner startled and confused the young man, who hesitated and after a while replied humbly: "You, sir, have a great intelligence; mine is but very little. If you see doubt in these questions, what can I do? We are, it seems to me, swayed backward and forward on the great waters of life; we are carried on with the current down into the rapids, and I know not what follows."

Papineau, still slowly walking on, answered with the most impressive solemnity: "I have studied, I have meditated, I have read the whole circle. I believe," said he, raising his arms upward, "that there is a Being above me who has made me and loves us all and with whom rests the future. That is what I believe and it is all."

ALCHEMIST.

AUTHORITY.

AN interesting controversy has arisen over some of the statements in the portion of "A Modern Mystic," contributed to THE WEEK for September 26th, by Mr. Flood Davin. Our readers are acquainted with the *dramatis personæ* of those brilliant sketches, and are, of course, aware that they do not, necessarily, represent the mind of the author. Here and there, however, one cannot help feeling that it is not a mere representative of current thought that is speaking; and most persons who read the instalment to which we have referred would be inclined to attribute the utterances of Mr. Hale on Dr. Newman's statements on the subject of authority, to the writer of the papers.

This has been done by *The Casket*, an Antigonish Roman Catholic paper. Mr. Flood Davin has replied, first, that it was Mr. Hale and not Mr. Davin who gave expression to the opinions criticized; and, secondly, that it was not the subject of authority in general that was being then discussed, but only some statements of Dr. Newman on the relation of conscience to Papal infallibility. *The Casket* rejoins and calls in question Mr. Davin's conclusions; but happily in a manner which is too rare in theological controversy, and which is creditable to both parties. "We should be sorry," says the editor, "to misrepresent anyone, and we have special reasons for wishing to treat Mr. Davin fairly. He has rendered, and will doubtless continue to render, good service both in the cause of truth and that of culture. But just now we are not at one with him." This is quite as it ought to be, and the discussion is carried on throughout in the same spirit. It would not be quite easy for us, at present, to pursue the course of the controversy between the two combatants; but the subject of the relation of the conscience to authority is one of so much interest that we may draw attention briefly to "Mr. Hale's" criticism of Dr. Newman's statement, made originally in his letter to the Duke of Norfolk, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, "Vaticanism."

In this answer, we are told, the future Cardinal tried to prove that the Pope is "not infallible in matters in which conscience is of supreme authority," and Mr. Hale

sets to work to point out that this statement is not in accordance with the latest utterances of authority in the Roman Catholic Church. In debating a subject of such difficulty, involving many subtle distinctions, it is not at all impossible to make statements which would bear two meanings quite irreconcilable, and we think that Dr. Newman's statement is one of this kind. We imagine that every Roman Catholic would unhesitatingly declare that there is a sense in which the Pope has dominion over the conscience, and there is another sense in which the conscience is supreme.

For example, it would now be conceded that, for each individual man, at least, conscience is the supreme authority, and no papal infallibility could have any place in opposition to it. In other words, every man is bound to do that which he personally thinks and believes to be right, and we must add whether the thing which he purposes doing be objectively right or not.

Some, at least, of our readers will remember that this was one of the points argued between Pascal and the Jesuits in the controversy which produced the Provincial Letters. Pascal exposed, with the most polished sarcasm, the sophistries and casuistry of the Jesuits on many points. But on this point, it has been held, the Jesuits were in the right, and we strongly espouse their side. Pascal and the Jansenists generally were slightly affected with Calvinism, to say the least, and held the now untenable doctrine, that a man was to be condemned if he followed an unenlightened conscience. The Jesuits, on the contrary, maintained that a man might have to suffer if he did wrong unconsciously, but that he could not, in that case, be held guilty of doing wrong; and that, in short, even if his conscience was perverted, it was his authoritative guide, and he was bound to obey it.

Such is now the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, as we believe, universally; and for this reason it does not condemn absolutely those who are in heresy or schism. It makes allowances for what it calls invincible ignorance, for a man acting in good faith, and believing or doing wrong because he does not know better; whilst the man who resists the truth wilfully, and darkens the light which he possesses, is regarded as guilty, and to be condemned.

It is therefore now clear, we think, in what sense it may be said that the Pope is not infallible in matters in which conscience is of supreme authority. Even the Pope would not hold that a man was acting meritoriously or rightly who put himself under the authority of the See of Rome without believing in its validity. He would certainly hold and teach that there can be no safety for any man but in following the guidance of his own conscience, whatever the conscience of anyone else may say. The convinced Roman would, of course, hold that anyone who failed to recognize the supreme authority of the See of Peter was an object of compassion, or even of censure. He would probably believe that most persons, unless their education and circumstances were peculiarly unfavourable, would arrive at the truth, if they would only do their best to put aside their prejudices and give due attention to the proofs afforded. But however much the Roman might pity, however much he might blame, he would certainly conclude that the man who saw only half the truth must walk in the path which he saw, and not shut his eyes and trust himself to another.

To those, however, who accepted the Papal infallibility, and so regarded the voice of the Roman Pontiff as the voice of Peter, and therefore of Christ and of God, there could be no disputing of the Papal decisions regarding the general principles of Faith and Morals. The dogmas of the Catholic faith may rest upon Scripture, Tradition, and the Witness of the Church; but the Pope must always be the last interpreter of these testimonies; and when he speaks *ex cathedra* and to the whole Church, his decrees are certain and irreformable, whether they have received the consent of the Church or not. This was not the opinion of Bossuet, nor is it possible to reconcile it with the testimony of the Primitive Church; but it is the teaching of Pius the Ninth, of the Vatican Council of 1870, and it must be received by all who would be in communion with the Roman See. Here there is no place for individual conscience. When the infallible voice lays down the dogmas of the faith and the principles of moral life, all the earth must keep silent.

Yet there is another place where the individual conscience comes in, and where external infallibility can have no place, namely, where the conduct must be determined not by a mere general principle, but by the circumstances of the case. When and under what circumstances is resistance to authority lawful? How far may we hurt another or even take his life in self-defence? To what extent may we suppress or withhold from others the knowledge of circumstances within our own cognizance, and for what reasons? and under the influence of what motives? Questions like these are by no means speculative questions for casuists. They are of practical concern in the lives of men; and they have to be determined by the individual conscience and by the sense of personal responsibility. Indeed the Pope has never been held to be infallible either in regard to matters of fact, or in regard to decisions of doctrine which depend upon matters of fact. Thus the modern Roman denies that Pope Honorius was a heretic, although he was denounced as such by some of his successors. He maintains that he was misinformed, and that he cleared some of the heretics of his time from simple misapprehension of their opinions.

We are not here arguing about the truth of the infalli-

bility of the Pope—a dogma which has not the least foundation in early Christian history; we are simply trying to point out some of its bearings and applications, and so far, we think, the most zealous Roman Catholic will hardly call our statements in question.

LL.D.

QUARTETS.

HABIT.

THE sin confest to-day
To-morrow will repeat,
And even while we pray
Habit will conscience cheat.

SACRIFICE.

Achievement still demands
The same unchanging price;
He dies with empty hands
Who makes no sacrifice.

MEMORY.

Thy tablets, Memory,
Hold all I would forget;
Ne'er shalt thou have from me
Incense or coronet!

DESPAIR.

Pity who doth aspire
And in despair doth grope!
Pray that he lose desire
Or else recover hope!

LOVE.

Love is but selfishness
Spread out to take in two;
If each the other bless,
All in the world may rue.

Benton, N.B.

MATTHEW RICHEY KNIGHT.

THE RAMBLER.

I DO not often air my own personality. But one day, recently, I was compelled to do so, since—O fame, O notoriety—I was asked by a friend, a literary Achates, who undertakes such things, for an account of my Lares and Penates, and for the methods of my work. "My dear Achates," said I, "I have no methods. I have no moods. I can write at any time, and upon any kind of surface. Paper, ink and blotters are all the same to me—matters of perfect indifference. Only promise me a J pen and I can write anything anywhere—provided I know a little of the subject."

At this Achates laughed. He has the most villainous opinion of journalism, and has been of late very coxy—I think that is the word—over Clark Russell's latest creation, a flippant London journalist, in "My Shipmate Louise."

However, I invited Achates to look at my den, and he accepted. The interior was, as it usually is, more than a trifle untidy, which is not my fault, for people of a rambling nomadic turn naturally gather a good deal of moss as they travel through this world, and if papers and books, and impedimenta of all kinds do swarm all over my floors, and up the walls, they are so much *portable property* anyway.

"You haven't even got a desk," said Achates, pityingly, as he regarded my big table (laundry) scattered over with MSS. and books, innumerable as leaves in Vallombrosa—I mean Rosedale. Now, Achates has just bought a superb desk for himself, a great architectural puzzle of a thing, all run on swivels and pivots, and furnished with secret recesses and sliding panels, and dreadful little drawers that will warp—I know they'll warp—and twenty-nine pigeon holes. Think of it! Twenty-nine pigeon holes, all for that poor Achates, who will not have above seven or eight pigeons to stow away, even at his busiest!

"No," said I, "I dislike desks. I prefer a table—a nice large table like this. You can sprawl your arms as much as you like, and spread your feet out underneath, and altogether it's a great deal more comfortable."

"So I should think," says Achates; and he sets to work quizzing my pictures. "What a conjunction!" he leads off with, as I knew he would. Upon a sheet of cardboard to my right I have tacked three pictures—those of John Henry Newman, W. D. Howells, and Matthew Arnold. That of Arnold has quotations from his poems written all round the margin. I really will not consent to explain to Achates why I thus ornament the one picture, or why I chose certain lines in preference to others. He is worse than a professional interviewer. Over my table are three photographs of Tennyson, and a facsimile of his handwriting.

"I know where you got that—out of the *Century*, wasn't it, or *Scribner's*? I don't remember which."

Then he laughs as his eye travels upward, and well he may, for over the Laureate hangs Sothorn as Lord Dundreary, and over him again, Coquelin as Mascarrille, flanked by Andrew Lang and Molière.

Well, Achates has a roving eye, like so many of Moore's young ladies, defunct, let us hope, forever, and he next caught sight of three or four full-page illustrations from the *Paris Figaro*, which I have pinned up wherever I can find room for them.

"Now, those I *don't* admire. Makes the room like a nursery."

But when I show him the splendid drawing and colouring of these studies by De Neuville and Detaille and Meissonier, and all the subtle fun of Caran D'Ache, he relents a little and condescends to approve of a bull fight I have tacked up between Rider Haggard and William Black. Then there is Frith's "Road to Ruin" in five large pictures that very nearly cover up one side of the wall and which hold Achates' roving eye quite a long time, particularly the fifth and concluding scene of the sad tragedy. There is the locked door, the empty cradle, the forsaken toys, the cold dawn creeping up and the haggard desperate man—poor devil of an author—just about to commit the irreparable deed of self-demolition, egged on, no doubt, by the calm and courteous note which lies on the floor, informing him that the manager of the Theatre Royal does not require his comedy. Comedy? Great Heaven! The man has sent his wife and little ones away that they may not witness a tragedy.

Next, Achates inspected my scrap-books. Autographs of Haweis, Oscar Wilde, James Payn, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, Edgar Fawcett tempt him sorely.

"Here are some charming little letters from a charming little lady—Miss Rosina Vokes, *alias* Mrs. Cecil Clay. Ah! if you knew how charming she was—off the stage, Achates! How earnest and calm and dignified, with such a sense of her art, and with such a serious little face for the most part!"

And here I really think I have hit him hard. He has nothing in all his twenty-nine pigeon-holes that he prizes as much as he would prize, if I let him take it, one of those little black-edged missives.

Then this troublesome man unearths an ivy-leaf which I had placed carefully in my book of curiosities, for behold! it was plucked from a plant growing in Grasmere Churchyard, and it lies here to-day side by side with another from Warwick Gardens—the house in which Browning once lived. And thus the tide of recollection flows on and as Achates listens and looks I do not find him such a bad companion after all.

I have often thought that a really well-conducted Loan Exhibition of colonial relics in Canada would form a most interesting and novel landmark. We must have in our old French manor-houses and in the broad and comfortable mansions of Ontario numerous articles, such as pictures, prints, furniture, clocks, letters, documents and books, of great interest and importance. Given a Douglas Brynmor and a corps of willing assistants, and an exhibition of really unique character might with ease and benefit be opened. Historically, the occasion would be of immense value and if started under proper auspices and in the spring or summer (for Toronto is a summer city) would attract crowds of visitors from the provinces. The homesteads around Niagara alone should yield a sufficing harvest. Then we have in our midst representatives of many old and historical (speaking colonially, of course) families who, I am certain, would offer what help they could. I leave the idea with readers of *THE WEEK* for execution in the summer of 1891.

THE HISTORY OF CANADA.*

IN this volume Dr. Kingsford has completed the work that he set before himself some years ago of telling the story of Canada under French rule, from its earliest date to the Peace of Paris in 1763. While he mentions the three voyages of Cartier to the St. Lawrence, he rightly fixes upon Champlain's settlement of Quebec in 1603 as the earliest possible starting point in the history of Canada that can be accepted. When Sir George Cartier was a prominent figure in politics, it was the fashion to speak of Jacques Cartier as the founder of Canada; but it would be equally sensible to speak of Captain Vancouver or Sir Alexander Mackenzie as the founder of British Columbia. Dr. Kingsford's four volumes thus deal with the first hundred and sixty years of the history of the land we live in. The fourth volume is occupied with the stirring events of the last six or seven years of this long epoch. To some persons it may seem disproportionate to give so much space to so short a time; but it will not appear so to those who understand the supreme importance of the events that led to the surrender of Quebec and Montreal, and the bearing that the Treaty of Paris has upon questions that are still burning, not to speak of the necessity of having an accurate sketch of the period from 1760 to 1764 that has come down to us under the name of the *règne militaire*, a name that leads French and English Canadians alike to regard it as a time of oppression, or at least of harsh government. That "No opinion can be more ill-founded," Dr. Kingsford abundantly proves.

It is most satisfactory to have at length in English a reliable history of our early colonization and struggles for existence. I say "our," because it was Canadian. Britain was Britain alike under Iberian, Keltic, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman or modern British rule, and quite irrespective of the language spoken at different times. Our people should know something of the men who laid the foundation of the State; of what Lord Lansdowne well called the heroic age of Canada; of Champlain, de La Salle, de Tonty, de Frontenac, and a hundred others like

* "The History of Canada," Vol. IV. By William Kingsford, LL.D. Toronto: Rowse and Hutchison. 1890.

mind; of the early struggles, the first attempts at farming and trading, the wonderful explorations of the Verendryes, the history of Hudson's Bay, the romances of Acadia, the captures of Louisburg, the European treaties that determined the fate of the colony from time to time, and, above all, every particular of the gallant resistance of Montcalm against the fate that closed remorselessly round him, and of all that was involved in the struggle. All the time it was the destiny of Canada that was being worked out, and it would be just as sensible to assume that the history of Canada began with the Act of Confederation in 1867 as to assume that it began with the Peace of Paris in 1763.

It is also satisfactory that in Dr. Kingsford we have a historian who has, at the cost of enormous labour, sought out and consulted original authorities, and who, after sifting evidence and coming to his conclusions, does not allow himself to be biased on the one side or the other by any considerations of so-called courtesy or self-interest. The historian must be loyal to truth and to truth only. If he is not, he poisons the wells from which thousands have to drink. By some he has been accused as anti-French, simply because he has not accepted every legend or gone out of his way to pay compliments. A more ridiculous accusation could not be made. True, he defends the English claim to the discovery and right of possession of Hudson's Bay, and points out that the Acadians deported from Grand Pré and other places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had brought their hard fate on themselves, but surely a historian ought not to be expected to write of such matters from a poet's, or from a French or an English point of view. It is his duty to examine the evidence, and, while stating his own conclusions, to tell us the authorities he has consulted, that we may examine them or others we may know of for ourselves. This he has done, and we have no right to ask for more or to discuss the questions at issue in the spirit of romancers, clansmen or partisans. No volumes in English known to me are a nobler tribute to the French-Canadians than those now completed. Whether describing Champlain, the hero with "no moral leaven to weaken the regard or esteem with which his character must be considered," or more complex and very different personalities like La Salle or Frontenac, or that Jesuit of the Jesuits—Rasle—whom he forces us to respect and almost to love; or detailing the sacrifices that the *habitant* was always willing to endure for his country and his faith, and the piety and unity of feeling that made a handful of people able to hold their own so long against the greatest odds, he is always fair, and, therefore, without intending it, is building the noblest monument to our French-Canadian ancestors. They can afford to have the truth told. Here is one of the passages, in the fourth volume, to which I allude:—

"There was one strong sentiment in the Canadian mind which could always be called forth, the intensity of belief in the truth of the form of worship universally professed, joined to a sentiment amounting to contempt for those who differed from it. They held that they were possessors of the only pure faith, and such peoples who did not entertain it were wanting in true civilization, and entitled to little consideration. There was no great philosophy in these views, for, except the '*livre d'heures*,' there was scarcely a book to be seen in French Canada, certainly outside the higher ranks of society; but the sentiment what it might, it was powerfully felt and it had been earnestly appealed to. The conviction had become certain that Canada was under the special protection of the Virgin. There were frequent processions of large numbers to implore the intercession of 'Notre Dame,' and private prayers were alike offered for the destruction of the heretic, should he attempt an invasion of the sacred soil. Large sums of money were given to obtain the supplications of the clergy, and all that was hoped for as obtainable from persistent devotion was earnestly implored in every city, parish and household, at least by devout women." (Pp. 217, 8.)

No intelligent or fair-minded French-Canadian will deny the truth of this portraiture, and every true-hearted man will confess that such a people have in them the finest possibilities. We have their strength and their weakness brought before us, and we can thus see what the duty of the statesman is. He must not shut his eyes to the strength, and still less will he pander to the weakness. Now that Protestant and Roman Catholic live side by side, he must endeavour to get them to stand on common ground. Instead of making Protestant schools more Protestant, and Roman Catholic schools more Roman, his aim must be to make them both public; in other words, schools to which even a minority of one in any parish could send his children to be educated, with the assurance that their faith would be respected by the teacher. The facts that public money is given to both, and that the tax on corporations is divided, not according to the beliefs of the shareholders, but according to population, are additional reasons for making the schools public rather than rigidly sectarian.

Dr. Kingsford can pay a tribute in nervous language to a Scotchman, when he deserves it, as well as to a Frenchman. I quote the passage describing the death of Brigadier-General Forbes, the man who took Fort du Quesne, and called the site Pittsburg, in honour of the great minister, by whose spirit he said that he was actuated. Forbes was one of the forgotten heroes who died for us.

"Forbes' health had been too rudely affected by the severity of the weather and the fatigues of the march to recover from the exhaustion which his strength had suffered. He was carried back on the hurdle with the troops on their homeward march. . . . Owing to his bad

health he had applied for leave of absence, and he had received an answer that the leave would be granted. He still performed his duty, and to show his satisfaction with the conduct of the troops composing the column in the campaign, at the end of February he ordered a medal to be struck, to be presented by him to every officer on the expedition.

"It was to be one of the many unfilled purposes with which history abounds. The hand of death was on Forbes; he had not a month to live. He was to witness no one of the triumphal consequences of his generalship; he was to pass away before even the commencement of the important operations of the year, which were to prove one series of successes. He struggled between life and death for some three weeks, to die on the 10th of March, 1759, at Philadelphia. He was buried in Christ Church of that city.

"No monument is erected to Forbes, either in Christ Church, where he was buried, in his native place, or at any spot in the empire which he served so faithfully. No *Campo Santo* devoted to the memory of the illustrious dead displays a tablet to record his services, his abnegation, and his undaunted resolution. Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Pittsburg, which he founded, have not only forgotten all that he achieved, but have ceased to remember even that he lived. Notwithstanding this neglect his name will ever remain prominently emblazoned in its own nobility in the page of history as that of one whose genius, firmness and patriotism secured for the British race the Valley of the Ohio, with the southern shore of Lake Erie and the territory extending to the Mississippi."

For a very different kind of Scotchman Dr. Kingsford has also appropriate treatment. Forbes' works follow him. So do Bute's. The objectionable concessions granted by him to the French on the coast of Newfoundland have been a fruitful source of irritation ever since, as well as a bar to settlement and colonization of the best part of the island. British statesmen are bound in honour to do their best to extinguish those concessions which no true statesman would ever have granted. Dr. Kingsford indicates very plainly his belief that Bute—in the matter—was knave as well as fool, and gives evidence to support the view that he had been bought by the French Government. The last attempt made by the French, before peace was declared, to gain possession of Newfoundland would, he says, have taught any statesman of ability the value which the enemy attached to the fishing privileges. But "Bute's want of experience, joined to his being intent on furthering his own interests, and in extending the royal prerogative, made him incapable of profiting by the teaching. . . . If there was no word but Newfoundland in the Treaty of Paris, it would be enough to establish the blight which Bute's presence cast upon the Empire. There is a charge brought against Bute which it is not possible to pass over unnoticed, that he was the recipient of money from France to influence him in the settlement of the peace." Dr. Kingsford then proceeds to give the evidence in the case. If not sufficient to establish guilt there is quite enough to make a Scotch jury bring in the nasty verdict of "Not proven."

It is impossible to read this volume without being convinced that—had it not been for the generous and abundant aid of the Mother Country—French domination would have been established over the greater part of North America. What an evil thing this would have been for the *habitants* every French-Canadian frankly admits. The more's the pity that it is forgotten by the people of the United States. They ridicule the politicians who wave "the bloody shirt" to revive the animosities of the Civil War of 1860-4; but they are always ready to wave the bloody shirt of a civil war that was fought out a century before and to wipe from the slate the records of still older deeds when the Mother Country fought with them and for them in the good cause. Let us hope that before long something better will take the place of a spirit so ignoble. With regard to what French-Canadians gained by the Peace of Paris, and to what in consequence should be their attitude now and the attitude of every Canadian—no matter what his race, language or form of faith—Dr. Kingsford speaks some pregnant words of wisdom in the last pages of his work, and with these I shall bring this notice to a close. May I also be permitted to thank him for the great work he has given us and to express the hope that, if no official recognition is given him, the public will do so in the best way, by ordering his history to be placed in every mechanics' institute, school and city library, and by purchasing it freely and giving it to their sons and daughters to read?

"In relating these events I have endeavoured, so far as I have been able, to adhere rigidly to what I have held to be the truth; and I have pointed out the sources whence, if errors exist, they may be rectified. There is a phantom constantly brought before the French-Canadians of their duty to adhere to their language, their institutions and the laws of former times. It is only in accordance with the promptings of nature that a strong feeling of race should exist; it is a sentiment inseparable from our being, and it clings to the highest as to the lowest races. To this day, in the far West the Indian demands recognition of his old customs and traditions. From time to time a wave of this feeling passes across Europe, and this love of race is appealed to as the strongest of political arguments. The handful of men who surrendered at the Conquest was granted no special privileges. The one assurance given was liberty of religious worship. Although French law has remained as the procedure of the civil courts, and a conservative spirit has resisted all change in its form and system, and all

amendment, more from political sentiment than a wise consideration of that which is best and essential, has been resisted, the liberty of the subject is protected by English criminal law, and political freedom is assured by representative institutions transplanted from England, the 'mother of Parliaments,' which place the government of the country under the control of a Parliamentary majority.

"The French-Canadian *habitant* is much more British than he himself knows until circumstances make him aware of the political rights he enjoys and the tone of thought which they have engendered.

"It is on this feeling that the harmony of the future must rest; the use of language and the practice of a religion go far to create a sentiment of unity, strong and powerful when assailed by injustice and wrong. They are weapons for the arena where the contest is between foes and the cause of quarrel is manifest and on the surface. They fail in their strength and might when appealed to by littleness, selfishness and fraud. Where there is liberty of thought and the printing press is active even those who are most careless regarding passing events must learn to discern the difference between an actual and an imaginary wrong. The well-being of the Dominion is in the hands of those patriotic men who have higher views than the notoriety of holding some prominent position for a few years, to pass away into forgetfulness when they fail in their duty to the state, or only to be mentioned with contempt. History ever avenges itself, and there is a certain nemesis for those who misuse their opportunity for good, however apparently for the time they may be successful.

"While Canada relies on the sinew and industry of her sons to develop her material interests, it is to her true and patriotic children that she must look for the maintenance of those institutions by which she can preserve her political freedom with the peace and prosperity which attend a Government wisely and honestly administered."

GEORGE MONRO GRANT.

Queen's University, Kingston.

REMINISCENCES OF MY TIME AT OXFORD.

MY Oxford reminiscences go back more than a quarter of a century ago, from the time when, after the departure of Gaisford, Dean Liddell became the Head of Christ Church. In no quarter of a century since its existence has Oxford gone through such a variety of changes, yet the era of restlessness has by no means closed. In my day, men used to contrast the virtuous state of things in comparison with the "port wine" fellows who used to have late *sederunts* in the Combination Rooms, and were supposed to batten on a variety of ancient abuses. We have now a large Professoriate, and that undreamt of anomaly, the Married Fellow.

We go back to the days when Placcus was Consul. They were very pleasant days; and whatever a man may do or however he may fare in after life, he has always a peculiar affection for those college days, so often more delightful in the retrospect than in the actuality. I will give the first place to the man whom I first knew at Oxford, perhaps the very ablest man whom I ever knew, who might have done anything he chose—only he did not choose. This was Osborne Gordon, of Christ Church, Tutor and Senior Censor of "the House," who in his day was one of the central figures of Oxford. He might be called the Tutor of Cabinet Ministers, for he turned out many of the celebrated statesmen who have been reared on that ancient and royal foundation. Osborne Gordon expressed to me a very unfavourable opinion of the effect of periodical literature on Oxford Common Rooms. "A gentleman can't now talk with freedom over his wine as he used to do. Now there's such a man"—naming a very leading light of that time—"instead of talking he is listening all the time, and gathering up notions for the *Saturday*."

There are various stories of Gordon's dry humour. When an omnibus put down at Tom Gate, there were always "loafers" to carry luggage to a man's rooms. One man would expect a shilling, or if they considered that there was enough luggage for two men, each man would expect his shilling. Two men brought a Mr. Wallsend's luggage to his rooms, who presented the first of them with a penny, and told him to divide it between them. The story ran rapidly through "the House," and excited much harmless merriment. One morning, in the Greek Testament Class, Osborne Gordon addressed himself to Mr. Wallsend, and said: "Mr. Wallsend, will you translate this next passage?" Then Wallsend proceeded to translate: "Friend, I do thee no wrong. Did I not agree with thee for a penny?" Of course it might have been a singular coincidence, but Mr. Gordon got much credit for his astuteness.

Gordon was a ruling power in Christ Church during the reign of Gaisford. I found many traditions lingering about Gaisford.

It was said that Gaisford was almost thrown into a fit by some German commentator, who had mentioned his edition of Herodotus, prefacing it by the words *Gaisfordius nescio quis*. Once there was a talk at the Deanery about the attentions of a learned scholar to a young lady, a certain Miss Anne—, who herself had a fair knowledge of the classics. The conversation fell on Greek particles. "The Tutor likes *ἀν*," said some one. "Yes," said Dean Gaisford, "but Anne understands *μέν*." There was a story told of the fellow of some college, who was discharging the

temporary office of dean, writing a letter to Gaisford beginning: "The Dean of Oriel presents his compliments to the Dean of Christ Church." The Dean wrote back: "Alexander the Great to Alexander the Coppersmith, greeting." Once the Dean made an unfortunate remark—at least, so ran the story—when preaching in the University Church of St. Mary's, he said: "St. Paul says, and I partly agree with him." The origin of Oxford "Neologianism" was attributed to a German Professor who came over to Oxford, and was dining one day at the high table of Worcester. Some one mentioned St. Paul. "Oh, Saint Paul you do spik of. He was a vary clayver man. His letters I have read, but I do not think moche of them."

Dean Liddell was not popular. Some of the men were so unmannerly as to climb over the walls and spoil his garden, just as on another occasion they brought out the statues and calcined them to ashes in Peckwater Quad. I wondered at his unpopularity, for no one could be more courteous or more scrupulously just and impartial than the Dean. He was quite capable of making a caustic remark in the peculiar Oxford manner. He was taking stock of the intellectual attainments of an undergraduate who "vaunted himself to be somebody." "What Sophocles do you know?" enquired the Dean. "Oh, I know all Sophocles," was the ready answer. "Really," was the Dean's reply. "How I wish I could say the same." The youth then proceeded to translate, and gave an extraordinary rendering to one of the phrases. "Where did you get that from?" asked the Dean. "Oh, Liddell and Scott," was the answer. "Then," said the Dean, with much gravity, "I am sure it must have been Dr. Scott, and not I."

The precocious youth who knew Sophocles reminds me of another clever fellow whose account of his own intellectual attainments hardly bore the strain of a simple test. There was a man at one of the small colleges who when he came into residence was the senior man on the list of undergraduates. He came very late into residence, as he had been kept away by ill-health and foreign travel, but during his time had read considerably. Like Lord Brougham, "Omniscience was his foible." The Head of the House asked him what classics he knew. "Oh, I know them all," was the answer. "I have read them through, generally." "And what mathematics do you know?" said the amazed Head. The same answer came back, "I know them all. I have read them all. I know them all—generally speaking." "Well," said the Head, "suppose you sit down and write out the fifth proposition of Euclid's first book." "Oh, I say," said the young fellow, very much agast. "Look here, now. I call that coming down on a man."

I remember very well the Prince of Wales coming into residence. It had naturally been looked forward to with great interest, and the hour of his arrival was generally known. The reception given to him was of a unique kind. The Quad was full of men on the terraces as he drove up to the door of the Deanery. There was perfect silence; not a single cheer, but every hat and cap was up-lifted. His residence, Frewon Hall, was close to the Union, and he used frequently to attend the debates. The present Earl Cadogan was often with him.

Two gentlemen who were not infrequent speakers on the Union were Mr. John Morley and Mr. A. V. Dicey, the author of "England's Case Against Ireland." Mr. Dicey, though of somewhat rapid, thick utterance, had a kind of eloquence and an incisive style. John Morley was a man who taught himself to speak at the expense of his audience. He had come up from Cheltenham to a scholarship at Lincoln College when exceptionally young, and left the University at an age when many men were only entering it.

Other men there were who rather despised oratory and would say: "I am no orator as Brutus is." Such a one was Swinburne of Balliol, easily recognizable by the Rufus hair, and a man who could talk good English and write good Greek. There were some other men who were coming on as my residence was about to come to an end. There was Wace of Brasenose, now Principal of King's College, who was supposed to have Bacon at his fingers' ends; and Stone of Pembroke, whose hymns are now sung all over the world. There was one man, J. R. Green, of beautiful eyes and singularly pleasant aspect, who, like other gifted men, died early, but not till he had rendered himself known by his "Short History of the English People."

There was Bryce, of Trinity, a prominent member of Mr. Gladstone's last Government, whose college essay on the "Holy Roman Empire" has become a classic. There were some remarkable men at Jesus. There was one man of whom the world has taken some note as one of our modern poets, Lewis Morris of Carmarthen, for many years Secretary of the Athenæum Club, but known best to multitudes of readers as the author of the "Epic of Hades," and the "Ode of Life." Another literary man of that day was James Addington Symonds, formerly of Magdalen College and now of Davos Platz, whose criticisms on Italian writers are so good that they are translated from English into Italian for the benefit of Italian critics. Dodgson, the Mathematical Tutor of Christ Church, was combining with his severer studies that taste for literature which has made him so popular as Lewis Carroll. He introduced me to Edmund Yates, and we made our *début* in Yates' brilliant literary venture, "The Train," which had for its motto *Vires acquirit eundo*. Nevertheless our "Train" got shunted into a siding, where it has remained ever since.

One Christ Church man asked me one day who was the author of "Milton," and with the same ingenious thirst for knowledge enquired a few days later whether Gibbon had brought his "Decline and Fall" down to the reign of George the Third. The Volunteer movement which sprung up in Oxford, as all over the country, in those days had not only an important political effect but was a strong influence for good with many idle young men, except, of course, those idlest of all, who did not care to join it. There were amusing stories told of an old sergeant, who was the first military instructor of the young volunteers. One blood-thirsty bit of instructions which he gave the men was as follows: "When you have got your bayonet implanted in the body of the foe, turn it to the left, and move it about, which renders the wound incurable." But the old man's brogue and way of saying it were inimitable.

There was an old Balliol don who never had more than one guest at a time at breakfast, which uniformly consisted of a chop and two eggs. He used to say to his guest: "Now, Mr. Smith, will you take the chop and I'll take the eggs? Or suppose you take the eggs, and I'll take the chop." The breakfasts were often carried to an extravagant and graceless profusion.

I was very much amused one morning by overhearing a dialogue between two men:—

"Come and breakfast with me this morning."

"What have you got?"

"*Paté de foie gras* and champagne."

(*With much disgust*)—"Paté de foie gras and champagne! Do you take me for a ballet-dancer?"

There was one pleasant harmless meal to which some of us who haunted the Union were addicted. This was supper in rooms after we had got home from the Union, but there were many men to whom the Union, while it brought profit and pleasure in many ways, also proved a serious detriment. They seemed to be incessantly writing letters; reading novels and newspapers; speechifying and spending much time in getting up the subject-matter of their speeches.

There was one of us, who was called Pindar, who had proudly announced that as a masterpiece of economy he had gone in for a huge cask of beer. After the buttery was closed it was a popular suggestion to go and drink old Pindar's beer. The beer disappeared with "moderate rapidity." If Pindar had gone to bed, which, being a man of regular habits, *non obstante cervisia*, might be the case, a cannonade at his oak would produce him. A supper was then extemporised. Then old Pindar would appear in nightgown at the door of his room, and say: "I say, you fellows, don't make such a beastly row. I am going to say my prayers." Ten minutes afterwards old Pindar would make his appearance with much cheerfulness, and join us at supper in his somewhat *al fresco* garb.

Dogs were a constant source of feud between the men and the dons. I do not know of any college authority that has ever been successful in putting down dogs. From dogs to cats is an easy transition. Any remark about college cats would be like the famous chapter on snakes in the History of Iceland, viz., "There are no snakes in Iceland." I never met a cat in an undergraduate's room. There was, however, a famous cat at Christ Church. This was the Common Room cat. From cats to dons. Jacobson, afterwards Bishop of Chester, was Regius Professor of Divinity, and he afforded a curious instance of a Regius Professor of Divinity being proctorized. He used to wear his gown twisted like a comforter round his neck, and a near-sighted proctor, seeing a man with a cap, and his face partially obscured by the convolutions of his gown, imperiously demanded his name and college.

They used to tell an absurd story about Jowett. Those who read the Theætetus of Plato considered that Dr. Jowett possessed a kind of magnetic power in bringing to birth the faculties of young men. If he asked an undergraduate to take a walk, it was supposed to be with the Socratic design of developing his intellect by a process of search. One day he invited a promising young man of Balliol to take a walk with him. Accordingly the two set forth on their expedition. No word of wisdom—or of unwisdom—dropped from the sage during the whole of their walk to Ifley. As they came down to the waterside at Ifley, the undergraduate, finding the silence unpleasant, fell back upon the weather, and observed that it was rather a fine day. Professor Jowett made no answer, and they got back to Oxford in dead silence. As they re-entered Balliol the Professor turned round to his pupil, and dryly said: "I did not think much of that remark of yours." Wall was the Professor of Logic, and I remember his giving a rather amusing anecdote. He said that two men were arguing together, and one of them being annoyed by a series of contradictions, exclaimed: "Well, I suppose you will allow that two and two make four." "Certainly not," exclaimed the other, "until I know to what use you mean to put the admission." Arthur Stanley was come from Canterbury to Oxford, as Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and was making himself extremely popular. I have seen his class very much resembling a Sunday school when he was asking the men questions on Old Testament history. I suspect that some Sunday-school scholars might have answered much better than some of them. He made a rule of asking all the men to breakfast, generally several times over, in batches of two or three. These were the forerunners of his large hospitality at the Deanery of Westminster.

Mark Pattison was preaching singular sermons and eating his heart out because he had not been elected Head

of Lincoln. As he afterwards acknowledged, the disappointment had really been a very good thing for him, as he survived to be Rector for twenty-three years, and he saved thirty thousand pounds.

In my time Mansell was one of the foremost men of the University. There was a tremendous rush to hear his Bampton Lectures, especially on the part of those who were least qualified to judge of them—young ladies and undergraduates. It was said that only Heads of Houses could understand their meaning, and Heads of Houses denied the soft impeachment. A little sketch has been left of him by Lord Carnarvon, a statesman and scholar who knew him well.—*Temple Bar for November*.

EVENING LARK SONG.

At a rural railway station, en route to Glasgow, leaving Scotland.

THERE'S the last lark in Scotland! Hear him pour
His sweet enchantment on the quiet air—
A benediction or a vesper prayer,
Or praise for all the gladness gone before.
Still there is light to sing and light to soar
And all the glowing western heavens wear
Gold promise of the morrow. Does he dare
Exultantly rejoice for gifts in store?
While I, with heart more like the shame-fast flower
That grows beside his nest and shuts its eye
Ere daylight fades, dreading the sunset hour,
Leave these bright Scottish years and each dear tie,
Faces of friends, kind hands, warm hearts—Love's dower,
Unthrifed, yet secure, while Time rolls by.

ALBERT E. S. SMYTHE.

ART NOTES.

NOTICEABLE among Mr. Bell-Smith's pictures to be offered for sale in Toronto on Wednesday, December 3rd, are "The Dulce Gatherers, or Low Tide on the Bay of Fundy." A large and imposing picture, with its soft colouring and effective treatment of the returning dulce gatherers, the tide-washed boulders, the breaking billow and rocky headlands fading in the misty distance, and "The Artists' Camp in the Rockies," on the margin of the placid waters of Lake Louise, with the camp and camp fire, and hungry artists preparing their meal by the scraggy mountain pines, and the bold and broken mountain slope on the farther shore. "October" is a gem of soft and blended colour. In the "Canyon of the Illecelewaet," a rushing torrent forces its broken and brawling waters down the mountain gorge between lofty and rugged walls. "Lake Harrison," British Columbia, is a very effective treatment of a splendid stretch of lake with two large caenoes in the middle-ground, and a broad based snow-topped mountain forming a sublime and splendid background. "A Reminiscence of the Rockies" is an artist's dream in colour. This picture is a painted poem. A snow clad mountain top looms through its shifting curtain of enwrapping mist from the awful depths below, while the lonely pines in the foreground are life-like in their solemn gauntness. If Canada is to retain such able and patriotic artists as Mr. Bell-Smith, Canadians must prove that their patriotism is as deep as their pockets.

A STATUE to Daumier, the great caricaturist, is to be set up in Marseilles, his native town.

M. CHAUCHARD, once a clerk in the *Magazin de Louvre*, and now the director of that great Paris shop, is the new owner of "The Angelus." It was he who recently paid over \$100,000 for Meissonier's "1807."

M. LOUIS BOGNIO's fine statue of "Victor Hugo" which was exhibited at the Salon of 1884, under the title of "Autumn Leaves," and now figures prominently at the French Exhibition at Earl's Court, is to be cast and erected in Jersey.

THE fine memorial monument to the heroes of Waterloo, executed by the Comte Jacques de Lalaing, and which was unveiled with so much ceremony at Brussels by the Duke of Cambridge, has been about six years in hand and is a work of real genius. The Comte Jacques declined any remuneration for his work on account of his sympathy with the subject, being half English by descent, and speaking the language like a native.

A PHOTOGRAPHURE of Mr. W. E. Lockhart's painting of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in Westminster Abbey, June 21, 1887, will be published in America in a limited edition by Mr. Schaus. The picture is chiefly remarkable for the number of portraits introduced, including, we believe, everybody who was present, from the Queen of England to Daniel McArthy, from the Queen of Hawaii to Captain Gubbins, from the Indian rajahs to the Coburg princes, and from Minister Phelps, egregiously apart in the south gallery, to Master Bridge in the organ loft.

THE picture "Vuelvan Cara! Episode de las Queseras del Medio," the work of the painter, Arturo Michelena, presented by the State of Caracas to the city of New York, is a very creditable example of Spanish American art. It is a large picture, 9½ x 15ft., and represents the retreat of a body of irregular horsemen, pursued by regular cavalry. The leader of the retreating corps, apparently mortally wounded, is about to fall from his horse. His soldiers turn in their saddles to hear his last words. It is a spirited work, well drawn and broadly painted.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

D'AURIA CONCERT.

THE first of a series of concerts given by Signor D'Auria, was held Thursday, 20th inst., at the Pavilion and a large audience was present. The orchestra under the baton of D'Auria is first-rate so far as individual merit is concerned, many of them being professors of their instruments, but the *ensemble* is not as yet perfect, showing evident signs of insufficient rehearsal. Madame D'Auria sang the "Polonaise" from Miguda very acceptably, and we must notice especially a "Gavotte" composed by Signor D'Auria himself and his orchestration of Scotch airs which were especially well rendered.

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A LARGE and fashionable audience filled the Association Hall in every part on Monday evening, the 17th inst., on the occasion of the first quarterly concert of the season given under the auspices of the above popular institution. The night was wet and miserable. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, there was a large and intelligent audience, showing the interest taken by many of Toronto's best citizens in these periodical and popular concerts. Nor were those present disappointed in the efforts put forth by the students for their enjoyment. The artistic and finished rendering which the various numbers received more than satisfied the critical with the progress made by the pupils. We cannot go over the programme in detail; the numbers in several cases demanded more than ordinary ability to properly interpret them, and that this ability was shown in a conspicuous degree says much for the native talent of the pupils, as well as for the careful training of their masters.

ZERRAHN ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

ALL lovers of high class music, who were present at these concerts, will freely admit that the performances of this orchestra ranked among the most finished and noteworthy that it has been the privilege of a Toronto audience to hear. We would like to offer an adequate excuse for the glaringly inadequate attendance; the only solace we have is that the small audience was both intelligent and appreciative. We think it censurable that such perfect rendition of music of the most delicate and exalted character should be marred by the importunities of lads vending programmes about the hall during the performance, after the fashion of a circus, and the usual diversion of the opening of the upper windows by the tramping nuisances on the roof. At the final concert on Tuesday evening, the chief numbers by the orchestra were the overture to Wagner's "Tannhauser;" Saint-Saens, "A Night at Lisbon;" Grieg's Suite, "Peer Gynt," and Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony." "Anita's Dance" may also be mentioned. The Philharmonic chorus lent their aid. Mrs. Ida Bond Young made a favourable impression. "Peer Gynt" is new to Toronto, and the weird and moving conception of its gifted Scandinavian composer scored for him here a distinct success.

THE ACADEMY.

THE engagement of Adèle Frost at the Academy has not been a great success. Apart from the fact that she is totally unknown here, people do not care to see heavy plays such as she attempts unless they are certain to see them well performed. "Lucille" was not a great performance and while we will give the actress and her Company credit for doing their best we think the choice of play very ill-advised. The costuming and scenery were good.

"THE CLENECEAU CASE" will be the attraction at the Academy next week. This should prove a powerful play judging from the reports that have preceded it from New York and Boston. Owing to the Company being in financial difficulties the "Parisian Pantomime" was not played here this week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mrs. LESLIE CARTER has achieved a distinct success in her play "The Ugly Duckling," and considering the short time this lady has walked the boards her acting is certainly most praiseworthy. She is admirably supported by a Company which may be described as "good all round," and this itself is sufficient to go a long way towards the success of a play. Among the members of the Company Messrs. Arthur Dacre and Raymond Holmes are perhaps most deserving of mention, while Miss Helen Bancroft among the ladies is a painstaking actress. The staging and costuming are all that could be desired and show that no expense and trouble have been spared in fitting out this Company. The play itself is perhaps the weakest part of the whole thing, but even this by judicious curtailing in various parts where it is liable to drag could be much bettered. We prophesy for Mrs. Carter a successful career on the stage should she continue to improve at her present rate.

WE are shortly to have a musical treat in the shape of Agnes Huntingdon and her Comic Opera Company in Planquettes Opera "Paul Jones."

It is reported that Pauline Lucca is about to retire permanently from the operatic stage, and will devote herself to teaching.

It is said that Rubinstein suffers from an affection of the eyes that may cause his permanent retirement from public life.

MR. WALTER FRITH, son of the delightful three-volume art-gossiper, has a play called "Flight" ready for production in London this month, of which Mr. A. M. Palmer has thought the American rights worth acquiring. The Friths seem possessed of great literary abilities.

SIMS REEVES has decided to make his "positively final" public appearance at Albert Hall, London, May 11, 1891. Efforts are being made to have Mme. Christine Nilsson assist her old colleague at this concert. In spite of her growing deafness she will probably consent to sing.

MME. LILLIAN NORDICA knows her *role* in forty operas, nearly all of which she can give at a moments notice. She recently memorized her music in a long oratorio in three days. She practises three hours a day, and when learning something new, sometimes sings for five consecutive hours. She wears no corsets.

BLATCHFORD KAVANAGH's beautiful soprano voice is a thing of the past. On October 5 he sang his last solo in Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago. The voice has been breaking for some time. His last solo was "He was Despised and Rejected." It is said that there was hardly a dry eye in the congregation when he sat down.

ON the last night of Macready's engagement at Paris he performed "Othello," and when he was called before the curtain a number of his French audience leaped on the stage and overwhelmed him with embraces. This *épanchement de cœur*, as they say, brought its inconveniences, and many faces showed the effect of their contact with that of the Moor.

MME. PATTI's theatre at her home in Wales was informally opened recently with Hulley's comic opera, "The Coastguard." The formal opening will not be until next year, when Patti herself will sing and Henry Irving recite. The building is a private one. The auditorium is 42 feet by 27 feet, with a small gallery. The height is 22 feet. The floor slants toward the stage, and by means of a patent arrangement it can be raised to a level with the stage. The building will hold 200 persons. The frieze of the proscenium is continued round the room, and bears the names of great composers. The drop curtain is a portrait of Patti as "Semiramide," driving a chariot and a pair of white horses.

THE most brilliant season of Italian opera in England closed with a performance of "Carmen." The season of 1890 seems to point to the fact that the attraction of prime *donne*, heretofore considered a paramount necessity, no longer holds the important position that it did of yore. The operas in which the brothers de Reszke sang paid better than those that introduced "prime *donne*." It has been suggested that the term "Italian Opera" be no longer used, as operas in various languages are more popular. The only opera by an English composer given the past season, Goring Thomas' "Esmeralda," was especially translated into French for the English audience, which seems rather of an absurdity.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE. By James Mills, M.A., and Thomas Shaw. Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Company Ltd.

As the authors say, in their preface, "Agriculture is a broad subject." In view of this fact it is really surprising that they have collected and compressed so much valuable, practical and scientific information on this all important subject within the covers of this small handbook of two hundred and fifty pages. The illustrations are abundant and excellent. Many an old and experienced farmer will find new and helpful information in this little book which is really intended for nothing more than a public school primer.

TEETOTALLER DICK. Thos. W. Knox. New York: Ward and Drummond.

This story, as the title suggests, contains a temperance moral, and a perusal shows that its author is in full sympathy with the Prohibition movement. The hero, Dick Graham, is a New England youth whose father has a most unhealthy appetite for strong drink, and, who in spite of all attempts, fails to be reformed. The son profiting by the evil example of his parent, commences and continues life as a total abstainer. He becomes a good business man, and is enabled by means of a trip, taken for the business of his employers, a New York firm, to travel pretty extensively through Europe. He meets with a number of thrilling adventures, which are related in the most attractive way. The strength of the book lies in the fact, that it incorporates the most wholesome truths about intemperance, with an interesting and racy narrative, and thus will, no doubt, reach a class of people who would contemptuously reject the customary temperance literature. A brief history is given of the total abstinence movement in the United States and Great Britain, with telling statistics.

THE PAINTER-POETS: Selected and edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Kineton Parkes. London: Walter Scott; Toronto: W. J. Gage and Company. 35 cts. (Canterbury Poets' Series.)

But little excuse is needed nowadays to bring out a new edition, a new selection, or even a new series, but no one will quarrel with Mr. Parkes for his dainty little book,

"The Painter-Poets." It is not a classical classification, nor yet a scientific one, but he would be critical indeed who could not find delight in this selection. He will find many a well-known name too—Dante Gabriel Rossetti, of course, John Ruskin (three of his poems never before published, except "privately"), Philip Gilbert Hamerton, J. Noel Paton, William Makepeace Thackeray, J. M. W. Turner, and many others, some of whom the world at large did not know were guilty of versifying. Mr. Parkes does not say anything strikingly new in his introduction, and his "notes" are purely biographical, but what he does say he says plainly and simply, and this to-day is surely something worthy much thanks.

THE ETHICS OF ARISTOTLE, CHASE'S TRANSLATION (NEWLY REVISED) WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY BY GEORGE HENRY LEWES. London: Walter Scott; Toronto: W. J. Gage and Company. 35 cts. (THE CAMELOT SERIES.)

The latest volume of the Camelot Series is a reprint of the Rev. D. P. Chase's translation of the "Nicomachean Ethics," first published in 1847. The choice of this work is quite in accord with the general character of the series, in which already such kindred books as "Marcus Aurelius," "Epictetus," and Seneca's "Morals" have appeared. Not so happy, we think, is the choice of the introductory essay, this being merely a much curtailed reproduction of the section on Aristotle in Lewes' "Biographical History of Philosophy," a work that rarely fails to draw upon itself objurgatory criticism from all who mention it, and one which Lord Acton has described as a "vacant record of incoherent error." Many liberties, too, are taken with Lewes' article. The punctuation and paragraphing are arbitrarily altered, and at least one passage is interpolated without brackets or other distinguishing marks. Lewes, too, certainly never wrote "acromatic" for "acroamatic" (p. xiii). One would have thought that Mr. Ernest Rhys could himself, say with the aid of Grote's analysis and commentary, have furnished a preferable introduction. However, the chief value of this addition to the well-known series is that one possesses in it in handy form a good translation of one of the most important of Aristotle's works for the modest sum of thirty-five cents. To the student this will be a boon; to the general reader a luxury.

EVELYN GRAY; or The Victims of Our Western Turks—a tragedy in five acts. By H. J. Sterne. New York: John B. Alden.

This is a tragedy of the Romeo and Juliet style, written in dialogue with prose verse interspersed. The Western Turks are the Mormons. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are English emigrants, of good station in life, who are converted to this pernicious religion. Their beautiful daughter, Evelyn, remains unconverted. She is in love with an adventurous youth, Jas. St. Clair. The plot is laid in the days of Brigham Young, and that worthy figure is in the story in the most unfavourable light. He vainly endeavours to seduce Evelyn to marry him, and threatens vengeance against the recalcitrant girl and her lover, James. The converts become tired of Brigham's despotism, and a general flight from the Mormon camp follows. The fugitives are afterwards entrapped, and in the fight that ensues Mrs. Gray, Evelyn and St. Clair are killed. There are some home thrusts at the American Government's mode of dealing with the Mormons. For instance, when Brigham Young, trying to seduce Evelyn, threatens her lover's life, she exclaims: "You dare not touch a hair of his head, for he is an American citizen and his Government will protect him," to which Young responds "His Government! O sweet simplicity! Protect him, indeed! Ha, ha, ha! Don't you know his Government out here is a dirty foot ball, that I kick about as I please. I have just kicked it out of Utah for a good long while."

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF PROTECTION. By Simon N. Patten, Ph. D., Professor of Political Economy, Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

This book is a valuable addition to the library of Political Economy, whether one agrees with its conclusions or not. It is needless to say that Professor Patten is a protectionist, but he is a protectionist because he is an American. He contends that the economic conditions of America are so different from those of other nations, that its industrial policy must be of a distinct type. On the premise that the world's progress is now dependent upon the development of internal resources, and not of external trade, he reasons that progress must come from the development of large continental nations, rich in natural resources. Does not the professor imagine a uniformity of climate all over the United States when he says: "Americans must adjust themselves to a tropical climate in summer and an Arctic climate in winter, and in the end this necessity will force them to modify their clothing in a way that will make it quite distinct from that of Europeans?" From this he infers that the typical American must become more typical as time goes on. Again he asserts "that the policy of free-trade has the same effect upon a new, progressive nation like America that would result from a large increase of its population. The foreign countries with which it must compete in the production of commodities have a

lower rate of interest and wages. Home producers must therefore lower the price of commodities, so that they can compete with foreign countries." He appears to overlook the protection afforded to the home producer by the cost of transportation which his foreign competitor must pay. The work will, no doubt, be fairly considered by those versed in economic studies.

THE GENESIS OF NATURE: by Thomas H. Musick. New York: J. B. Alden. 1890.

The full title of this interesting volume is: "The Genesis of Nature Considered in the Light of Mr. Spencer's Philosophy, as based upon the persistence of Energy." Mr. Musick quite appreciates the importance of his undertaking. "It is scarce to be expected," he says, "that the suggestion of grave errors by such masters in physics as Galileo and Newton, Mayer and Grove, Helmholtz and Joule, Tyndall and Stewart, will be received with either patience or complacency." But he enters the list without fear, and asking for no favour. "It only needs to be added," he says in the closing paragraph of his preface, "that no other favour is expected or asked for the propositions and arguments here advanced, than that they be read and considered in a spirit of independence and loyalty to truth like to that which has guided the pen in this presentation." We do not think that the writer has accomplished all that he thinks he has achieved; but he has produced a readable and interesting book, one, moreover, which will give a great deal of useful information to readers who are not familiar with the principal works on the subject here treated, and, we must add, one with the general conclusions of which we are in complete agreement. The writer starts from the right point when he says: "There are and can be, on a last analysis, but two theories of the Genesis of Nature, the one, that of its creation and government by a personal Deity, the other, that of its self-development by the self-exercise of impersonal, inherent, internal and external principles, acting under impersonal, self-contained and eternal laws." This is quite obvious, and we agree with the author in taking the former alternative. The main point on which he insists, and we think rightly, is the equivocal meaning of the principal of the Uniformity of Nature. It is quite certain that this phrase is employed in a very careless manner; and the defects of clear definition leads to fallacies by which the unwary are led astray. If the Uniformity of Nature be a mere law derived from induction, then we have no certainty but only a probability of its continuing. If it is a mere inference from the Law of Causation, then it is indeed quite certain in itself; but in its actual operation must depend upon circumstances, many of which may be unknown to us. The conservation of energy, persistence of force—or by whatever name we call the Law—can therefore be no certain principle at all, inasmuch as we know only the state of things as they exist around us, and know nothing of the changes which may be taking place in different parts of the Universe. As we have said, the book contains a great mass of extracts and quotations from previous writers and a good deal of acute criticism.

OLIVER DITSON AND COMPANY, Boston, have published a number of bright attractive carols, songs and cantatas, suitable for the Christmas season.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of Convention of Fruit Growers of Canada, held in Ottawa in February last, is a valuable contribution to the literature of Pomology.

Travel is an attractive series of papers which has its purpose embodied in its name. It contains graphic and interesting sketches of travel issued by W. M. Griswold, Bangor, Maine, U.S.

REPORTS ON TRADE, Nos. I and II, compiled by our indefatigable Dominion Statistician, Mr. George Johnson, contain a mass of important and well-arranged information on the all important subject of Canadian trade.

Onward is the first number of a new illustrated paper for young people issued by the Methodist Book and Publishing House, and the fact that it is edited by that accomplished scholar and litterateur, Dr. Withrow, assures its success.

Canadiana is an admirable collection of Canadian notes published monthly and edited by W. J. White, M.A., and J. P. Edwards. It is doing good work as one of the minor streams which go to swell the volume of our country's history.

Hypnotism, by Theodore E. Schwauck. The Elzevir Library is a thoughtful little exposition of its subject. Knowledge continues to supply encyclopedic information weekly; both publications are issued by John B. Alden, New York.

The Writer for November has articles on "Fault-finding Writers," "Unbusiness-like Methods of Editors," and "What kind of Manuscript do Editors prefer?" Then follow "Queries," "The Scrap Basket," and the interesting article on the "Use and Misuse of Words." Reviews and notes complete the number.

Poet Lore for November contains several articles on the Drama, prominent among them in interest are "Hamlet" in Paris by Theodore Child. "The Russian Drama" by Dole, and a "Study of Macbeth" by G. W. Cooke. Other contributions consist of "The Journey of Childe Roland" by R. J. Gratz. "Papers of the Jack-

sonville Browning Club," and notes on various societies, etc.

Macmillan's Magazine for November begins with the serial tale, "He Fell Among Thieves," by D. Christie Murray. An article on "Cyprus After Twelve Years of British Rule," by R. Hamilton Lang, is of more than ordinary interest. "Chaucer's Prologue," by Cyril Ransome, is of literary merit; and "A Buddhist Shrine," by P. Hordern, and "Roman Ventimiglia," by N. Bodington, are good descriptive contributions. Interesting stories are supplied by Arthur Kennedy, who contributes "A Lucky Hit," and Alan Adair, whose "Love the Conqueror" is of more than ordinary merit. A short poem entitled "Autumn," by R. Le Gallienne, and "A Gallery of British Art," by Mark Reid, complete the number.

THE November number of the Westminster Review has several interesting contributions on political and educational topics of the day. Among those on the former, special note should be taken of an article on "Popery and Home Rule," by Samuel Fothergill, and the "Political Position of Holland," by S. R. Van Campen, and on the latter subject a discussion of the question, "Should the Universities be International?" by S. G. Janion, is worthy of careful perusal. Other articles consist of a criticism of "Lux Mundi" by Walter Lloyd; "The Intellectual cowardice of Woman," by Geoffrey Mortimer, and a short biographical sketch of "George Buchanan," the Scottish reformer, by D. G. Ritchie. The usual quota of notes on contemporary literature completes an exceedingly interesting number.

The Canadian Methodist Quarterly for October sustains its growing reputation. This quarterly is the only review of its kind in Canada, and with this number completes its second year. It is devoted to Theology, Philosophy, Sociology, Science, and Christian Work. This issue is mainly devoted to "Messianic Prophecy," by Prof. G. C. Workman, Ph.D., of Victoria University. The purpose of the author "throughout the whole investigation has been to correct misapprehension, to remove difficulty, to dispel doubt, and to establish faith." In giving his theory to the world, Prof. Workman asks for it "the careful consideration of all devout Christian scholars and teachers with the hope that it may tend to awaken interest and stimulate enquiry." The concluding part of Rev. W. D. P. Bliss' article on "What is Christian Socialism?" in which the objections to "Christian Socialism" are stated and met, and "what Christian Socialists propose to do," asked and answered; and "Christian Fellowship," by Rev. Jas. E. Ford, conclude the number.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MR. GEORGE MURRAY recently read an admirable paper on "Legends and Lyrics" before the Society of Canadian Literature at Montreal.

THE first of a course of lectures on Physiology was delivered by J. B. Hall, M.D., at Miss Lay's ladies' school, Morvyn House, 350 Jarvis Street, on Thursday, the 27th inst.

LORD TENNYSON expects to make a sea voyage with his son Hallam this winter, and may visit the Mediterranean. His health of late has been excellent, and he has taken almost daily walks.

THE "Holiday Announcement" number of *The Critic*, to be issued on November 29th, will give the latest and most authoritative information as to what the best-known American authors are doing.

M. TAINE has finished correcting the proofs of the first volume of his work on "Le Régime Moderne," dealing with the Napoleonic epoch, and forming part of his "Origines de la France Contemporaine."

"A WOMAN'S TRIP TO ALASKA," by Mrs. Scott Collis, is the attractive title of a volume of travels, which the Cassel Publishing Company will soon issue. Gen. W. T. Sherman is enthusiastic in his praise of its accuracy and the manner in which it is written.

FOR an hour each morning the ex-Empress Eugénie sits writing her memoirs. She does all the writing herself, although warned by physicians that her eyes are not strong enough to stand the strain. But she holds the task to be a sacred one, and no eyes but hers have seen the manuscript.

ALPHONSE KARR, the French author, declared not long before his final illness that he rested his hope of immortality, not upon his many books, but on some of his *bon-mots*, one, the immortal answer to the advocates of the abolition of capital punishment, "Let messieurs the assassins begin."

THERE are to be many interesting letters in Mr. William Sharp's biography of Joseph Severn, the friend of Keats. They cover the period of Severn's life in Rome, where, for sixty years, he was brought into relations with every eminent English and American visitor. Mr. Sharp will spend the winter in Rome.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH AND COMPANY will publish immediately the Cabinet Edition of "Jesus the Messiah," by Alfred Edersheim. An abridgment of the author's original work. Large-paper edition, with 24 photograph illustrations; and "The Hittites, Their Inscriptions and their History," by the distinguished Canadian scholar, the Rev. John Campbell, M.A.

CARDINAL MANNING has written for Chambers' Encyclopedia the article on the Immaculate Conception, Archdeacon Farrar the one on Christ, and Prof. Huxley the one on himself. London *Truth* says that "if deep appreciation of the subject counts for anything, it will be safe to reckon on Prof. Huxley's contribution as being the most successful of this series."

MR. ISRAEL C. RUSSELL, of the United States Geological Survey, will contribute to *The Century Magazine* an account of the experiences of his party, accompanied by illustrations from photographs made at the time. It will also contain four complete stories, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Joel Chandler Harris, Richard Harding Davis, and Maurice Thompson. The coming year of *The Century* will be unusually strong in fiction.

CARDINAL NEWMAN was a great admirer of Walter Scott, and every year he offered Waverley novels as prizes in the Oratory School at Edgbarton, and the students were expected to pass creditable examinations in them. To Mrs. Hope-Scott, the novelist's granddaughter, Cardinal Newman wrote: "I have ever had the extremest sympathy for Walter Scott, and it would delight me to see his place. When he was dying I was saying prayers (whatever they were worth) for him, and continually thinking of Keble's words: 'Think on the minstrel as ye kneel.'"

THE December number of *Scribner's* will be an uncommon one in several particulars. It will contain "Japonica"—First Paper, being the first of Sir Edwin Arnold's articles on Japan, illustrated by Robert Blum, and devoted to "Japan, the Country." Howard Pyle (the well-known artist who illustrated "In the Valley") will have "A Pastoral without Words"—a series of drawings which tell their own story without the aid of text. It will also contain three Christmas stories, by Richard Harding Davis (the author of "Gallegher"), Octave Thanet (author of "Expiation"), and George A. Hibbard (author of "The Governor").

THE Christmas edition of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* will contain a feature never before attempted by any magazine, consisting of 123 cartoons from the brush of Dan Beard. These cartoons will take for their subject, "Christmas during the Eighteen Centuries of the Christian Era," with variations, showing the way in which we modern Christians carry out some of the chief texts of the Christian Gospel. There will be an excellently illustrated article on teapots, by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, and an article, which comes with the ninetieth birthday of Von Moltke, sketches the life of the great Field-Marshal in an interesting way, and is by Gen. James Grant Wilson.

THE eighty-second volume of *Harper's Magazine* will begin with the number for December, which will be a superb Christmas number. The illustrations will include, besides a frontispiece in tints, a large number of full-page engravings representing some of the best work of the best modern artists. The fiction, which will be given a prominent place in this number, is of a character especially appropriate to the holiday season, and the editorial departments will be brimful of allusions to Christmas cheer and Christmas duties. Noteworthy among the numerous attractions will be Edwin A. Abbey's illustrations of Shakespeare's comedy "As You Like It," accompanied with comments by Andrew Lang. The pictures will include a frontispiece printed in tints, representing a scene in the forest of Arden.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Allanson-Winn, R. G., Phillips-Wolley, C. Broadsword and Swordstick. 35c. London: Geo. Bell and Sons.
 Boxall, J. H. Nutbrown Roger and I. 70c. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Sons; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 By Right of Conquest. \$2.00. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 Clark, Wm., M.A., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy Trinity College, Toronto. Savonarola. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co.
 Everett-Greene, Evelyn. The Secret of the Old House. 70c. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 Henty, G. A. By England's Aid. \$2.00. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 Henty, G. A. Maori and Settler. \$2.00. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 Hutchinson, J. R., B.A. Hal Hungerford. 70c. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 Kowlenko, Vladimir. The Blind Musician. \$1.25. Boston: Little Brown and Co.
 Lang, Andrew. The Red Fairy Book. \$1.50. London: Longmans Green and Co.
 Lowndes, Cecilia Selby. A Rash Promise. 70c. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 MacDonald, Geo. A Rough Shaking. \$2.00. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 MacDonald, Geo. The Light Princess. 70c. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 Norway, G. Hussein the Hostage. \$2.00. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 Richards, Laura E. Captain January. 50c. Boston: Estes and Lauriat.
 Schnauck, Theodore E. The Voice in Speech and Song. New York: John B. Alden.
 Stables, Gordon, C.M., M.D., R.N. Twixt School and College. \$2.00. London and Glasgow: Blackie and Son; Toronto: The J. E. Bryant Co. (Lt'd).
 The Annals of Tacitus (Camelot Series). 35. London: Walter Scott Toronto: W. J. Gage.
 Vicars, E. S. The Young Queen and other stories. London: Geo. Bell and Sons.
 Wallace, W. Life of Arthur Schopenhauer. 35c. London: Walter Scott; Toronto: W. J. Gage.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE'S RUBICON.

I KNEW a stream for flashing trout,
For lights and shades and lyric tones,
And lovers loitering about
Its stepping stones.

The tuneful waters were not wide,
The stepping stones were only three—
A meeting place from either side
For her and me.

But one she would not ever cross
Until that weird November day
I asked once more; 'twas gain or loss
In yea or nay.

A graveness took her laughing lip
And tender made her doubtful tones;
She was afraid lest she should slip
Upon the stones.

Almost I thought my cause was lost,
When, lo, her caprice all foregone,
She laid her hand in mine and crossed
Love's Rubicon!

—Kate Carter, in *The Magazine of Art* for November.

JAPANESE ART.

THE original artistic capacity of the Japanese being conceded, it must be remembered that it is not uncommon to meet with families which have practised the same art for fifteen or twenty generations; and therefore heredity and habit must have added greatly to this capacity. The Japanese islands stretching themselves, as they do, throughout the north temperate zone, while surrounded by a sea penetrated by a tropical current, have a climate which invites out-of-door life, and offers varied natural phenomena, even including typhoons, snowstorms, eruptions, and earthquakes. Owing to the latter, the buildings are kept low, and are unobtrusive, not affording temptation for meretricious ornament; nor are there to be found any of the vulgar piles which blot a whole landscape. Thus the wealth of the old nobility was not wasted for lavish architecture, and could be spared for other forms of art, in which a large and widely distributed population was and is practically interested, each art-worker's family being a little centre of art education. The elaborate etiquette of the old imperial court and the rites of the temple gave employment to artisans, whose time was of so little money value, owing to the simple standards of living, that it could be freely used in perfecting their work. Theirs was the life which the genuine artist desires above all things; constant imaginative work, and direct contact with unspoiled nature, assurance of simple food and of shelter, and absence of anxiety; add to these intelligent appreciation of his work, and he may well be envied by kings and plutocrats. It may here be remarked that one important use of the wealthy would seem to be to foster the seedling art, usually for merely personal ends, though the day must come when it shall spread its roots far beyond such influence.—*W. Henry Winslow, in New England Magazine.*

SPECTRAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is unnecessary to remind our readers that the spectroscopy many years ago enabled astronomers to demonstrate that certain of the fixed stars are in a state of motion, either towards or away from the earth. The evidence supporting this conclusion was furnished by the displacement of the principal lines in the spectra of the different stars. A large number of spectral observations of all the leading fixed stars have been carried out in the Potsdam Observatory by Professor Vogel, in conjunction with Dr. Scheiner, for a considerable time past. The result of these observations went to show that the displacement of the spectral lines was subject to periodic variation. Professor Vogel and Dr. Scheiner came to the conclusion that this variation was due to the motion of the earth in her orbit, as she is at one time of the year approaching certain of the fixed stars, and six months later receding from them. This annual variation in the displacement of the lines was accurately measured, and from the data thus obtained the velocity of the earth in her orbit was calculated. The result arrived at agreed, within a few fractions of a kilometre, with the velocity as calculated from other sources. It would not, we think, be too much to say that no greater triumph of the scientific application of photography has been achieved within the year.—*British Journal of Photography.*

ENCOUNTERING A WATERSPOUT.

In his "Explorations in New Guinea," Captain Strachan gives an account of his meeting a waterspout near the coast of that island. The captain's opportunity for observing the phenomenon was remarkably good, and his description of it presents some new features. "The wind was light and baffling, and heavy, dark clouds were rising to the westward and working down upon us. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the clouds gathered near the ship and sucked up from the bosom of the Gulf no less than six tremendous waterspouts, which travelled rapidly towards us. One huge simoom of the deep came whirling along directly towards the vessel. The men were called to their arms, the big guns were

loaded and covered ready to fire when the huge column of water was within 200 yards. The rifles were kept continuously firing, but from excitement or some other cause I could not get the men to fire well together, and one of the most tremendous waterspouts that ever I had seen was within 500 yards of the vessel ere the rifles succeeded in breaking it. I have frequently described waterspouts in other parts of the ocean as having nothing grand or imposing about them. This I can say no longer, for as the monster rushed down towards the ship like an avalanche, it seemed to be dashing spray for at least thirty or forty feet from its base, and could be compared only to some huge steam engine, rushing along without control, with the valves open, and shooting a tremendous volume of steam round a great spiral column of smoke. While standing, port fire in hand, at the swivel gun, I was enabled to determine that the great spiral column of water was revolving from left to right. No sooner had we succeeded in breaking it than a sharp breeze sprang up and dispersed the five remaining waterspouts, and carried us rapidly along the coast, which I had hugged pretty close with the intention of hailing a canoe from the village.

THE CAVALRY OF THE FUTURE.

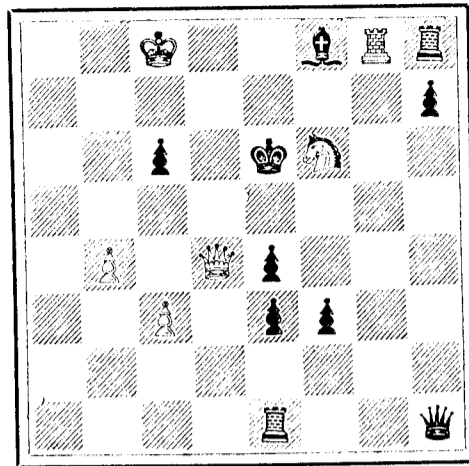
OWING to the destructive fire of the latest description of rifle, infantry are compelled at an early period of the attack to assume a very open formation and to break up a portion of their force into small fractions. This arm is consequently more open to effective attack and loss of morale than formerly. Imagine the case of a brigade advancing across a plain in formation of attack. In the face of the destructive fire to which it would be subjected, the brigade would be broken up into a series of small echelons with, extended or loosened files covering a considerable depth. All eyes would be fixed intently on their front, and it would be strange indeed if there were not on a flank some cover, such as a hill, a dip in the ground, a high hedge, a plantation, or a cluster of houses. The infantry, startled by the sudden appearance of the rushing horsemen, whom they would not discover until at least half the distance had been covered, would be in a sorry plight. A cry of "Look out for cavalry!" might be raised, but all would be more or less flurried. Only those bodies on the flank would be able to fire, and these would have to change front to do so. They would either cluster together, in which case time would be lost and a good mark be afforded; or they would remain with loosened files and be thus deprived of the moral support afforded by the touch of comrades' elbows. In any case, their fire would probably be hasty, ill-aimed, and of short continuance. Once among the scattered and loosened echelons, the cavalry would have little to fear. The dragoons would probably sabre but few, but they would indirectly cause greater loss than that suffered by them, while at all events they would certainly bring about a delay which might be cheaply purchased by the death or capture of a hundred men.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A NOVEL ENGINEERING WORK.

ON the northern shore of the Duddon estuary, in the county of Cumberland, there has been steadily worked during the last 20 years or more an important mine, producing a large quantity of rich red hematite iron, which has been found to be of great value for mixing with other ores employed in the production of manufactured iron and steel. This mine is owned by the Hodbarrow Mining Company, who are proprietors of the land, the mineral rights being leased to them by the Earl of Lonsdale. The ore having been excavated or "won" as close to the sea margin as it has been possible to work without letting down the surface of the land and admitting the influx of the sea, thereby drowning the mine, the Company have recently obtained a fresh lease from Lord Lonsdale, undertaking to construct a barrier to keep back the sea along that portion of the estuary in front of the mine, in order that they might "win" the ore from underneath some twenty-six acres of the sea-bed. To effect this object a massive and substantial sea barrier has now been constructed. This may justly be regarded as unique in character, inasmuch as it is at one and the same time a breakwater and a watertight dam. By means of this work the sea was about three months since finally and successfully excluded from the area above mentioned. The masonry and sluices for the discharge of rainfall and land soakage having now been completed, the final and memorial block was laid recently, in the presence of many directors and shareholders of the Company. This great sea barrier presents an imposing appearance. It is just two-thirds of a mile in length, and for about one-half this length is fully fifty-feet in height from the bottom of the foundations to the top of the parapet. At high water of high spring tides there is a depth of rather more than twenty-feet against the seaward face of the work, but, being exposed during south-westerly gales to the full force of the waves sweeping up the Irish Channel, backed by the Atlantic rollers, the sea at such times breaks with great violence against the new barrier, as was, of course, expected, and has been provided for in the structure just completed. The engineer of the work is Sir John Cooke, and the contractors are the well-known firm of Messrs. Lucas and Aird. There is every reason to believe that the anticipation of the directors and shareholders of being able to continue the working of the iron ore over a further period of twenty-five years may be realized, thus giving employment during that time to about 1,500 men.

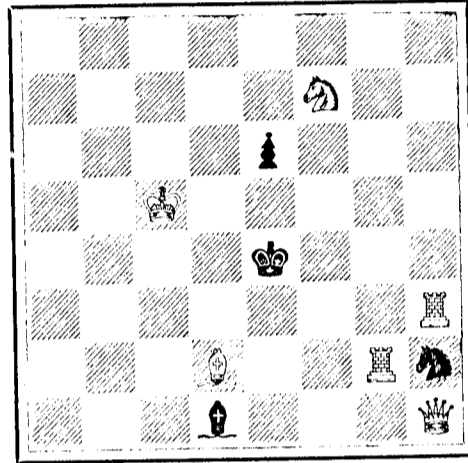
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 517.
By M. N., from *Le Monde Illustré*.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 518.
By S. LOYD, New York.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

- No. 511.
White. 1. Kt-Q 6
2. Kt-K 4 +
3. Q mates
Black. 1. K x Kt
2. K moves
if 1. Kt x Kt
2. Kt x P
3. Q-B 4 mate
With other variations.

No. 512.
B-R 8
In this problem there should be a Black Queen on Black's K R 6 instead of a White Queen.

GAME PLAYED IN THE RECENT MANCHESTER TOURNAMENT.

VIENNA OPENING.

SCHALLOPP.	GOSSIP.	SCHALLOPP.	GOSSIP.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4	9. R-Q Kt 1	P-Q Kt 3
2. Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	10. Castles	P-Q B 4
3. P-B 4	P-Q 4	11. P-K R 3	B-R 4
4. P x K P	Kt x P	12. B x P + (b)	K x B
5. Kt-B 3	Kt x Kt (a)	13. Kt-Kt 5 +	B x Kt
6. Kt P x Kt	B-K 2	14. Q x B +	B-R 3
7. P-Q 4	Castles	15. B x B	P x B
8. B-Q 3	B-K Kt 5	16. R-B 6	K-Kt 2

White announces mate in three moves.

NOTES.

(a) Unnecessary, as the White Kt is well posted.
(b) A pretty sacrifice, which would not "keep," for if P Q B 5 were allowed, Black K could go to Kt 3 presently, the Q having no check from Q 2.—*Baltimore Sunday News.*

It is said that felt made from hair, placed in the foundations of engines, effectively remedies the noise and vibration so often a cause of complaint. An electric company recently removed one of its 90 horse-power engines from its foundations, which were taken up to the depth of 4 feet. A layer of hair-felt, to the thickness of 5 inches, was then laid down, and run up round the sides to the height of 2 feet. The brickwork was then built up on the top of this.—*Electrical Review.*

Catarrh

In the head
Is a constitutional
Disease, and requires
A constitutional remedy
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies the blood,
Makes the weak strong,
Restores health.
Try it now.

It is dangerous to neglect catarrh for it leads to bronchitis and consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh in all forms.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

New Books.

Over the Teacups.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. 12mo, uniform with Holmes' works. Gilt top, \$1.50; also in fancy style, \$1.50.

Strangers and Wayfarers.

A new book of charming short stories by SARAH ORNE JEWETT, author of "A Country Doctor," "Old Friends and New," etc. \$1.25.

Walford.

A Novel. By ELLEN OLNEY KIRK, author of "The Story of Margaret Kent," "Daughters of Eve," etc. 16mo, \$1.25.

Lyrics for a Lute.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN, author of "Madrigals and Catches," etc. 18mo, cloth or parchment paper, \$1.00.

Timothy's Quest.

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, author of "The Bird's Christmas Carol," "The Story of Patsy," "A Summer in a Cañon."

The Story Hour.

Short Stories for the Home and Kindergarten. By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, and her sister, Miss NORA A. SMITH. With illustrations. \$1.00.

A Ward of the Golden Gate.

By BRET HARTE. 16mo, \$1.25.

Essays in Philosophy: Old and New.

By WILLIAM KNIGHT, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland. 16mo, \$1.25.

Thoreau's Thoughts.

Selections from the writings of Henry D. Thoreau. Edited by H. G. O. BLAKE. With a full Bibliography of Thoreau's Writings. 18mo, \$1.00.

Queen Money.

A Novel. By ELLEN OLNEY KIRK. New edition. \$1.25.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

BOSTON.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humours, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, and creates an appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has "a good name at home." Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighbourhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists say they sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. The same success is extending all over the country, as its real merit becomes known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in the confidence it gains among all classes of people. Where it is once used it becomes a favourite remedy, and is often adopted as the standard medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR.

Worthington's NEW SETS OF BOOKS.

WILSON'S NOTES AMBROSIANÆ. By Prof.

WILSON. With steel portraits and memoirs of the authors, by R. Shelton Mackenzie, D.C.L. 6 vols., 8vo, including "Christopher North," a memoir of Prof. Wilson, from family papers and other sources, by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon. Cloth, \$9.00.
Most singular and delightful outpouring of criticism, politics and descriptions of feeling, character and scenery, of verse and prose, of eloquence, and especially of wild fun.

NAPOLEON. Memoirs of Life, Exile and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon. By the COUNT DE LAS CASES, with eight steel portraits, maps and illustrations. 4 vols., 8vo, cloth, \$6.00.

NAPOLEON IN EXILE; or, A Voice from St. Helena. Opinions and reflections of Napoleon on the most important events in his life and government, in his own words. By BARRY E. O'MEARA, his late Surgeon, Portrait of Napoleon, after Delarocche, and a view of St. Helena, on steel. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, \$3.00.

TAINÉ (H. A.), HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Translated by H. VAN LAUN, with introductory essay and notes by R. H. Stoddard, and steel and photogravure portraits by eminent engravers and artists. 4 handsome octavo volumes, cloth, white labels, \$7.50. The same in 2 volumes, cloth, white label, \$3.75.

BROWNING (ELIZABETH BARRETT). Poems. The most satisfactory American edition issued, printed from excellent type on paper of superior quality. With introductory essay by Henry T. Tuckerman. 3 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, \$5.25.

ROTTECK (Chas. Von, LL.D.). THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. A general history of all nations in all times. New edition, revised. Illustrated with numerous full-page engravings. 4 vols., large 8vo, cloth, gilt extra, \$7.50; half morocco or half calf, \$15.00.

W. HEIMBURG'S NOVELS. New uniform edition. With photogravure illustrations. 8 vols., half morocco, \$10.00.

OLD SPANISH ROMANCES. English Edition. including Don Quixote, 4 vols.; Gil Blas, 3 vols.; Lazarillo de Tormes, 2 vols.; Asmodius, Bachelor of Salamanca, Gonzales, in all 12 vols. 8vo, cloth, \$21.00. The same 12 vols. in half rox., gilt top, \$24.00.

"This prettily printed and prettily illustrated collection of Spanish romances deserve their welcome from all students of seventeenth century literature."—*The Times*.

PAYNE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS. 9 vols., vellum. English edition. \$67.50.

— **ARABIC TALES.** 3 vols., vellum. English edition. \$22.50.

— **ALAEDDIN.** 1 vol., 8vo, vellum. \$7.50.

WORTHINGTON & CO.,

747 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOUR GREAT ANNUALS

CHATTERBOX FOR 1890.

This name, a household word in every home in the land, has become endeared in the hearts of two generations, and the readers of the early volumes are now men and women, who know that no books will delight their children more, or instruct them to a greater extent, than these dear old annual volumes, whose sales have long since mounted above the million mark. *The King of Juveniles.* 1 vol., quarto, illuminated board covers, \$1.25.

LITTLE ONES ANNUAL FOR 1890.

Illustrated Stories and Poems for the Little Ones. Edited by Oliver Optic, and embellished with 370 entirely original illustrations by the most celebrated book illustrators in America. 1 vol., quarto, illuminated covers, \$1.75.

OLIVER OPTIC'S ANNUAL, 1890.

A volume edited by OLIVER OPTIC appeals at once to the heart of every boy and girl, with all of whom his name is a synonym for everything bright and entertaining in juvenile literature. This is the leading book of its kind of the year, with original illustrations. 1 vol., royal octavo, illuminated covers, \$1.50.

THE NURSERY—S.

For 25 years the Nursery has been welcomed in thousands of families as the favourite picture book for our little folks, and the best of it is it improves in quality every year. It is now enlarged in size and crowded with charming stories and original artistic illustrations. Edited by Oliver Optic. 1 vol., royal octavo, illuminated covers, \$1.25.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston.

SEND 10 CENTS

FOR ONE

MANIFOLD GUARD

AND

SAVE LOSING A \$5 UMBRELLA.

Oxford Novelty Co., - 5 Jordan St.,
TORONTO.

The Man of the Day

Must keep actively abreast of many subjects. He must be well up in current literature, be familiar with the progress of social questions, of matters of educational interest, of religious criticism, the most recent advances in science, politics and art, know what is going on in different parts of the earth, in a word, keep track of a multitude of subjects, each one of which requires a life time to master.

How is this to be done?

By reading these Reviews, the acknowledged standards of the world, the mouthpieces of the foremost living men:—

NINETEENTH CENTURY.
FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.
CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.
WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
QUARTERLY REVIEW.
SCOTTISH REVIEW.
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

We add a few representative names of authors who regularly contribute to these publications. They are not occasional contributors, but regular ones. You cannot get their latest and best utterances unless you subscribe for one or more of these Reviews. We could add many hundred others had we space.

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Marquis of Lorne.
Prof. Huxley. Bishop of Carlisle.
Frederic Harrison. Sir Morell Mackenzie.
Herbert Spencer. Edward Dicey.
Duke of Argyll. Prof. Geffcken.
Prof. Romanes. Frederick Greenwood.
Prof. F. Max Müller. Prof. Bryce.
Henry Labouchere. Archdeacon Farrar.
J. W. Cross. Rt. Hon. John Morley.
Duke of Marlborough. Rt. Hon. Earl Lytton.
Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen. King of Sweden.
Henry Irving. Henry James.
J. A. Froude. President C. K. Adams.
Wm. Henry Hurlbert. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
F. P. Cobbe. Baron Rothschild.
Sir R. A. Cross. Ernest Renan.
Justin McCarthy, M.P. Professor Vámbéry.
James Martineau, D.D. Andrew Lang.
Edward A. Freeman. W. S. Lilly.
Prince Kropotkin.

LEONARD SCOTT PUBLICATION CO.

29 Park Row, - NEW YORK.



READY EARLY IN DECEMBER.

A TRIUMPH

Of Canadian Skill,

A MARVEL

Of Artistic and Literary Excellence,

A SOUVENIR

Unequalled in beauty and wealth of illustration.

THE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

DOMINION ILLUSTRATED

Will be the Most Superb Holiday Issue ever brought out in England or America.

COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS

in profusion and unsurpassed for beauty and richness of tint.

ILLUSTRATIONS

of a style unequalled for artistic design and finish.

READING MATTER

by the leading writers of Canada. FICTION of the highest and most engrossing type. POEMS—Most charming specimens of imagery. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of great value and interest to all.

It will show to the world what Canadian talent can do, and no better Christmas gift can be sent to friends in all parts of the world than

The Christmas Number OF THE Dominion Illustrated

The EDITION IS LIMITED and the work cannot be reprinted.

THE SABISTON LITHO. & PUB. CO., Publishers, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS.

AYER'S PILLS.

AYER'S APILLS act directly on the digestive organs, promoting a healthful action, imparting strength, and eradicating disease. These Pills contain no mercury, or other dangerous drug. **For the past two years I was troubled, constantly, with pain in the side and back. My stomach was also in a disordered condition. After taking many remedies, without relief, I tried Ayer's Pills, by the use of which, for only a few weeks, I was cured.—T. T. Sampson, Winona, Minn.

AYER'S APILLS are far superior, as a cathartic, to any that are furnished by the pharmacopœia.—Geo. P. Spencer, M. D., Unity, N. H. **I have taken Ayer's Pills for twenty years, and am satisfied that, had it not been for them, I should not now be alive. By their use I have been enabled to avoid the bilious diseases peculiar to this climate.—M. Johnson, Monterey, Mexico.

AYER'S APILLS have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pills used in our neighborhood, and never fail to give perfect satisfaction.—Redmond C. Comly, Row Landing, W. Feliciana Parish, La.

AYER'S APILLS are sugar-coated, safe and pleasant to take, prompt in their action, and invaluable for the relief and cure of Headache and Constipation.

**For several months I suffered from Headache, without being able to remove the trouble by medical treatment. I finally began taking Ayer's Pills, determined to give them a fair trial. They benefited me very much, and speedily effected a complete cure.—Mrs. Mary Guymond, Flint Village, Fall River, Mass.

AYER'S APILLS cured me of Dyspepsia after I had given up all hope of being well again. I was sick for a number of years with this complaint, suffering also from Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, and Debility, and was unable to work. Ayer's Pills were recommended to me. I took them, and, in one month, was completely cured.—Roland L. Larkin, Harlem, N. Y.

AYER'S APILLS are a sure cure for Liver Complaint. For months I suffered from this disorder, and was, for a long time, under medical treatment for it, but grew worse continually. Nothing seemed to help me until I finally began taking Ayer's Pills. After using four boxes of this medicine, my health was restored.—E. L. Fulton, Hanover, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



"The Gold Hunters of California,"

a series of richly illustrated papers describing the exciting scenes attending the gold fever of '49, begins in the

NOVEMBER
number of
THE CENTURY
MAGAZINE.

The first paper is an account of the thrilling experiences of "The First Emigrant Train to California," described by Gen. John Bidwell, a survivor of a party of emigrants who crossed the Rockies in 1841, seven years before the gold discoveries. Later papers will tell of scenes at the mines, the different routes to California, the work of the vigilance committees, women in the early days of the settlements, etc., etc.—all written by participants in the scenes described. The series will be fully and interestingly illustrated with engravings made from sketches, etc., and it will prove a worthy successor of the recent War Papers, and other serials which have made THE CENTURY so famous.

The November Century contains also the beginning of the narrative of "An American in Tibet," 700 miles of the journey having been over ground never before trod by a white man; first chapters of a delightful novelette, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," by F. Hopkinson Smith; reminiscences of "The White House in the Time of Lincoln," by Col. John Hay, one of Lincoln's private secretaries; the first paper in a valuable series on the government of cities, "How London is Governed"; an illustrated article on "The Printing of THE CENTURY," etc. Extracts from advance sheets of

THE FAMOUS TALLEYRAND MEMOIRS

will begin soon, also the series on "Indian Fights and Fighters," and Edward Eggleston's serial novel, "The Faith Doctor." Now is the time to subscribe to THE CENTURY. The new volume begins with November. Send \$4.00 for a year's subscription to the publishers or to your bookseller. Single numbers sold everywhere, 35 cents. Send for our "miniature CENTURY," with the full prospectus, illustrated with full-page engravings,—no charge. THE CENTURY CO. 33 East 17th Street, New York.

RADWAY'S
ALWAYS RELIABLE PILLS PURELY VEGETABLE.

For the Cure of all DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, COMPLAINTS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, PAINS IN THE BACK, DRAGGING FEELING, etc., INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the internal viscera.

DYSPEPSIA.

RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They tone up the internal secretions to healthy action, restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability to contract disease.

PERFECT DIGESTION.

Will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties or the support of the natural waste and decay of the body.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

Send for our BOOK OF ADVICE to RADWAY & CO., 419 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

CURE FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wound 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 THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 87 New Oxford St., 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

BOOKS FOR LADIES.

Sent by mail on receipt of the following prices:—

- CROSS STITCH EMBROIDERY. Choice designs, alphabets, flowers, figures, birds, animals. \$0 25
- DARNED LACE PATTERNS 0 52
- NEEDLEWORK. A manual of stitches in embroidery and drawn work. By Jennie June. 200 illustrations 0 50
- KENSINGTON EMBROIDERY and Colour of Flowers. Explicit information for the various stitches, and descriptions of seventy flowers, telling how each should be worked, what materials and what colours to use for the leaves, stems, petals, stamens, etc., of each flower; profusely illustrated 0 30
- ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY. By Ella R. Church. 128 pages; profusely illustrated 0 25
- HOW TO CROCHET. Explicit and easily understood directions. Illustrated 0 15
- FINE CROCHET WORK 0 15
- HAIRPIN CROCHET 0 25
- HOW TO KNIT AND WHAT TO KNIT 0 20
- KNITTING AND CROCHET. By Jennie June. 200 illustrations. Knitting, macrame and crochet, designs and directions 0 50

PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,

5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Provident Life and Live Stock Association.

CHIEF OFFICE
48 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO

INCORPORATED.

A MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT
Indemnity provided for SICKNESS or ACCIDENT and substantial assistance in the time of bereavement.

IN THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT
Two-thirds the loss by death of LIVE STOCK of its members through disease or accident. Also for depreciation in value for accidental injury.

Those interested send for prospectuses, etc.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

WILLIAM JONES,
Managing Director.



THE GREAT REMEDY

By destroying all living poisonous germs in the blood,

Radam Microbe Killer

Is a sure and safe cure for all diseases of the

Throat and Lungs, Kidneys, Liver and Stomach, Female Complaints, and for all forms of Skin Diseases.

Make inquiries, no charge, convincing testimonials at hand. Ask your druggist for it, or write to

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO., LIMITED.

120 KING ST. WEST, - TORONTO, ONT.
Beware of impostors See trade mark.

Every Person Reads
THE EMPIRE,
CANADA'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

THE EMPIRE has now the largest circulation of any morning paper published in Canada, and is therefore the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in the Dominion.

THE DAILY, sent to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain, one year for \$5.00.

THE WEEKLY, \$1.00 per year in advance.

Address all communications,
EMPIRE PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
TORONTO, ONT.
D. CREIGHTON, - Manager.

DAWES & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters,
LACHINE, - P.Q.

OFFICES:

521 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
20 BUCKINGHAM ST., HALIFAX.
383 WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
No. 1006 Notre Dame St.,
MONTREAL,

ALE AND PORTER

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Families Regularly Supplied.



Cuticura Soap

FOR BAD COMPLEXIONS, RED ROUGH HANDS AND BABY HUMORS.

BAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, blotchy, oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvellous beautifier of world-wide celebrity, it is incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery.

Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands, and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurements, while it admits of no comparison with other skin soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most noted of toilet and nursery soaps. Sales greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps. Price, 35c.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." Address POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER. 30c.

THE PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSION

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ON DECEMBER 3RD. GIVES YOU A BED

IN ONE OF THEIR ELEGANT TOURIST CARS WHICH IS UPHOLSTERED

AND HAS CUSHIONED SEATS. *

The Fare is Second Class, with \$3.00 Added for Berth through Toronto to California.

For full particulars write DR. W. S. CLARK, 24 York Street, - Toronto.

THE NEW WEBSTER JUST PUBLISHED—ENTIRELY NEW.



The Authentic "Unabridged," comprising issues of 1864, '79 and '84, copyrighted property of the undersigned, is now Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged, and bears the name of

Webster's International Dictionary.

Editorial work upon this revision has been in progress for over 10 Years.

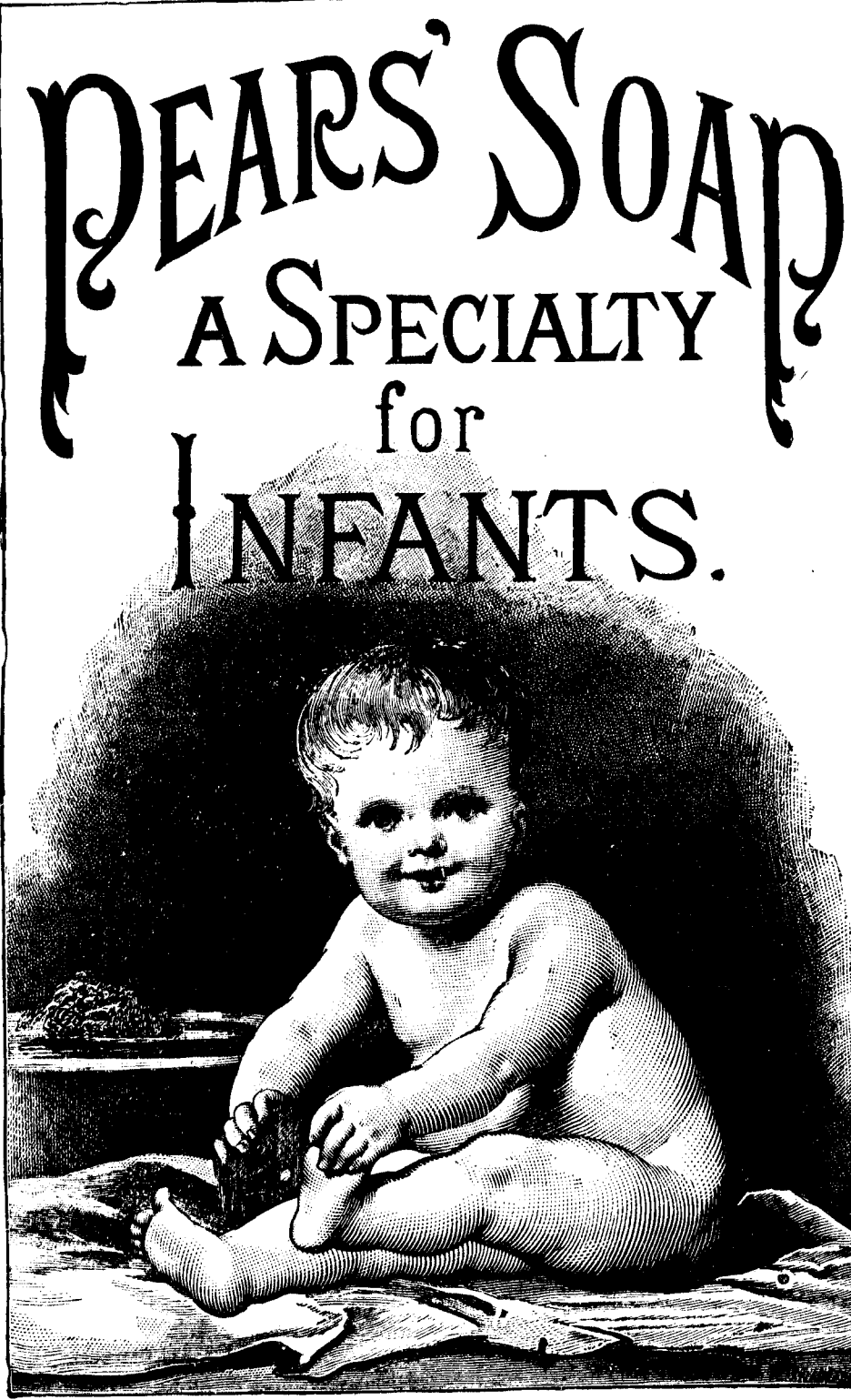
Not less than One Hundred paid editorial laborers have been engaged upon it.

Over \$300,000 expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed.

Critical comparison with any other Dictionary is invited. GET THE BEST.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by all Booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free.



PEARS' SOAP

A SPECIALTY for INFANTS.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.—PEARS' obtained the only Gold Medal awarded solely for Toilet Soap in competition with all the world. Highest possible distinction.

H. H. DAVIDSON, V.S., V.D. W. M. DAVIDSON.

WEST END VETERINARY INFIRMARY, CAB, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES. TELEPHONE 5006.

DAVIDSON BROS. 188 STRACHAN AVE. NOTICE.—Agents for B. J. Nash & Co., London. Carriages of all kinds on hand.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY For all Affections of the LIVER & KIDNEYS

BLOOD POISONS.

To absorb and expel those deadly secretions, and at the same time regulate, stimulate and build up the weak parts, until the whole organism is raised to highest health, has puzzled the greatest minds. But nature asserts her power. "Nothing in existence can equal

ST. LEON

MINERAL WATER, says N. Dowal, Montreal. "It cured me after five long years of suffering from Kidney and Liver Troubles, Blood Poisoning," etc. This is the conviction of all who try St. Leon wisely and well.

The St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd. Head Office—101 1/2 King Street West. Branch Office—Tidy's Flower Depot, 164 Yonge St., Toronto.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.

Leading Nos., 14, 048, 130, 135, 239 For Sale by all Stationers, W. MILLER, SON & CO., Agts., Montreal

COAL AND WOOD

VERY BEST CONGER'S COAL HEAD 6 KING ST. OFFICE, TORONTO PHONE AT ALL BRANCHES

CONGER COAL CO., Limited, General Office 6 King St. East.