

# THE WEEK:

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## The Week,

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, SOCIETY AND LITERATURE  
Edited by W. PHILIP ROBINSON.

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## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A CLOSE scrutiny into the Redistribution Bill of the Ontario Government fails to detect a real grievance in the shape of a Gerrymander. It may be possible to point out an instance or two in which greater numerical equality is not attained. As always happens under redistribution, the Government has taken to itself any balance of advantages which might have been thrown into either scale. This was inevitable, and does not form a subject of serious complaint. The introduction of minority representation, Toronto being the seat of the experiment, after the confessed failure of minority representation in England, will be difficult to defend. Toronto is to form a single constituency with three members, of whom no one will be allowed to vote for more than two, and a third of the votes will be suppressed. This is the worst form of minority representation which it was possible to select. Minority representation as applied in Glasgow and Birmingham does not prevent the Liberals electing all three members; in Toronto one party cannot, under the plan proposed, possibly elect more than two members. One effect will be political stagnation, neither party feeling that it has anything to gain or lose by a contest; but the minority member, as always happens, will be chained to his seat; if he resigned on taking office in the Government he would be defeated, and in case of death the minority would lose the seat. When the bill of 1867 was before Parliament, Mr. Gladstone rightly held that "the principle of Parliamentary representation is that we should recognize each constituency as being in itself an integer, and what they want in this House is to have the prevailing sense of the community." The minority is not without representation; what it does not get in one constituency it gets in another. If the principle of minority representation were applied, in connection with numerical representation, the balance would be so even that a dead-lock would be likely to ensue. What is much better is the French system, under which no candidate can be elected unless he receives an absolute majority of all the votes cast, and if there be no majority under the first ballot, a second takes place. This gives a chance for an independent candidate who may be beaten on the first ballot.

But in the three-cornered constituency, with the right of voting restricted to two candidates, the result is determined in advance, election is reduced to a formality, and political life is smothered out.

OUR simple expression of an opinion that the Licensed Victuallers are justified in the demand which they have made for legal protection against improper influences in Scott Act Elections, similar to that provided in the case of Parliamentary Elections, can hardly have been twisted by any candid reader into an accusation of malpractices brought by us against either party. Nothing is more notorious than the effect of enthusiasm, even honest enthusiasm, in distorting the moral vision and leading men to act upon the principle that the end justifies the means. It is difficult to say what means would not become justifiable in the eyes of a man who had been persuaded by Scott Act lecturers that if the Act were passed prisons and hospitals would be no more. We are aware that this journal has almost alone been guilty of refusing to succumb to the violence of the agitation, and we are perfectly prepared to hear that our course is determined by our desire of pleasing "our patrons in the liquor traffic." There is probably not a journal in the country less beholden to the liquor traffic for its circulation than THE WEEK. We wish to promote temperance; and we believe that, the immemorial habits of mankind almost throughout the world being what they are, the only temperance practically attainable is the moderate use of wholesome, or comparatively wholesome, beverages, such as light wine and beer, which are known to form a regular part of the diet of nations among which drunkenness is extremely rare. It is the proved tendency of the Scott Act, and of other legislation of that class, to put a stop to the use of such beverages as light wine and beer, and practically to drive the people to drinking ardent spirits of the most deleterious kind, at the same time substituting for the regulated hotel or tavern the unlicensed drinking-shop, and teaching citizens to despise the law. To the argument that if Prohibition does not prohibit there can be no claim to compensation, the answer is that Prohibition does prohibit the respectable trade while it fosters the contraband. We are glad to learn that upon this question of compensation Prohibitionists hold themselves open to conviction; it might be imagined that they did not when they propose to treat the Licensed Victualler like a dynamiter or bed-bug, and when they identify his case with that of the slave-dealer, the highwayman, and the brothel-keeper, as they do in pamphlets which they are now distributing by thousands. Drunkenness is bad, but it is not worse than iniquity. Nor do we see how a journal, which professes independence, can better redeem its pledge than by refusing to follow a multitude, however large, when there seems reason to fear that iniquity will be done.

EXCEPTIONAL legislation, interfering with private liberty, can be justified only by extraordinary need. So much, we presume, will be admitted on all hands. It has never been proved, or even deliberately stated, though it is constantly assumed on Scott Act platforms, that the Canadians are a drunken people. Inquiry on this subject, by means of a Royal Commission, has been challenged on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers, and we do not see why the challenge should not be accepted. An Englishman, on coming to Canada, so far from being struck by the prevalence of drunkenness, is agreeably impressed by its absence. There are in our cities drinking places which ought to be, and if the ordinary law were administered with vigour probably might be, suppressed; out of these a drunkard too often is seen to reel. But there is nothing like the scenes which present themselves in the low quarters of British cities, or even in the village ale-houses, and which have led steadfast friends of liberty to doubt whether in that country extraordinary measures might not be required. Such statistics as are available seem to show that Canada instead of being drunken is one of the soberest countries in the world. This, at least, is the result of a comparison of the amount of alcoholic drink consumed here with the amount consumed in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and the United States. It would appear that moral and sanitary opinion, instead of being powerless, and needing to be supplemented by despotic laws and an inquisitorial

police, is operating among us with the happiest effect. The facts, with regard to this as well as all the other aspects of the question are, exceedingly well marshalled in the pamphlet entitled "Ought I to Vote for the Scott Act?" which we commend, if it has not already commended itself, to the consideration of open-minded men. It is anonymous; but we believe we are warranted in saying that its author is unconnected with the Liquor Trade.

THE political moral deducible from the history of the Scott Act is not confined to the case of that Act: it is far-reaching as well as of great importance. A new source of peril in the working of our institutions has been disclosed. The questions which party takes up and on which it exacts the allegiance of its adherents are limited in number, and not always of first-rate magnitude. Other questions, especially social questions, though of the most vital importance to the community, are sometimes left open so far as party is concerned. With regard to the first class of questions, those on which party puts its stamp we are at all events governed by a majority, by whatever means that majority may be obtained. With regard to the other class we have not that assurance. A minority, may, by threatening each legislator and both parties collectively with its vengeance at the next election if they refuse to bow to its command, be enabled, especially when parties are nearly balanced, to force its hobby on the Legislature and the nation. To the existence of this fell power crocheteers are becoming daily more alive, and a vista of cliquish legislation opens before us.

FOR the difference between the conduct of Australia and that of Canada, with regard to the question of sending military assistance to the Mother Country, the reason assigned is that Australia must be beholden to the power of England for protection against German and French encroachment in her hemisphere. But is not Canada beholden to the power of England for the protection of her rights in the Fisheries Question, and in any other question that may arise on this side of the Atlantic? There is, perhaps, a deeper reason than this, or the interest of Australia in the Suez Canal, which probably has not been much present to the mind of any Australian upon this occasion. The Australian Colonies are entirely British. Canada, though always ranked as the premier colony of Great Britain, is very far from being entirely British. She includes a great French population with a marked nationality of its own and a very powerful Irish element, not to mention Americans. The French, though not hostile to British interests, are indifferent; and if France were Great Britain's antagonist, they would become hostile. The Irish are hostile already, and would certainly oppose any grant of money for the equipment of troops to be employed, as the Canadian contingent virtually and perhaps actually would be employed, in relieving the British garrison of Ireland. The resolution of sympathy with Irish Home Rule, that is to say with Disunion, almost unanimously voted by both Houses of the Canadian Parliament ought to have sufficiently warned England of the political influences which prevail in that assembly, and of the vanity of expecting from it effectual aid. It happens at the same time that our financial state and prospects afford only too good an excuse for confining our loyalty to demonstrations which make no demand on the public purse. Colonel Williams has offered to raise a regiment, which he may do, by the ordinary process of recruiting, if he is furnished with British funds, for nothing more than this is in his power. An ebullition of individual loyalty is the term truly applied by the *Mail* to his proposal. It is open to other Anglo-Canadians to make offers of the same kind, or, if they please, to show their affection for the Mother Country in a more substantial way by subscribing for the equipment of a small contingent of some sort. But Canada has made no offer, nor is she likely to make any. If we can do nothing else to help the Mother Country amidst the dangers which are gathering round her, at least we may tell her the truth. She has unfortunately not had it from Governors-General, High Commissioners, or anybody in high places. The day may come when she will see that those who have neither worn nor sought her titles have not been the least loyal to her at heart.

THE two members of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the effects of Chinese immigration upon the Pacific Province, M. Chapleau and Mr. Justice Gray, deserve credit for having dealt honestly and courageously with the subject. The Commission originated in a petition of the Legislature of British Columbia in which the question appears to have been pre-judged in the absence of sufficient evidence on which to base a reliable conclusion. The returns of convictions do not make good the complaint that the Chinese are exceptionally burthensome in connection with the administration of justice; neither do the facts disclosed by

the Commission prove that they are in the habit of evading taxation, or that they leave their sick and destitute to perish, all of which was charged against them. Last year they paid twenty-five per cent. of the whole import duties, and of the excise duties they paid more than two thirds; in Victoria and Esquimaux districts in each of the last two years they paid over three dollars per head of Provincial taxes, while in Victoria, in 1883, they paid into the municipal treasury nearly eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,414). Of the expense of the administration of police justice in Victoria, more than twice as much is due to whites, in proportion to the population, as to Chinese; and the disproportionately small number of Chinese sent to the penitentiary seems to prove that they are not exceptionally addicted to more serious crimes. They are remarkable for probity in all their business transactions, as bankers and others with whom they have financial dealings bear witness. The labouring class rigidly carry out the terms of any contract they may make; but where they have not personally been parties to a contract, as in a demand for taxes, they will avoid payment if they can. But the indisposition to pay taxes is not confined to the Chinese; some of the richest men in New York, the owners of many millions of bonds, have been known to swear that they do not own any personal property. The yearly business done by the Chinese is valued at over a million and a quarter of dollars (\$1,320,000). If the Chinese take or send their savings to China, each labourer spends in the country nearly the whole of his annual earnings, three hundred dollars a year, and transmits only thirty. But in his desire to withdraw his savings from the country he does not differ from the traders of other races in the Province. "Half the merchants in Victoria," says Commissioner Gray, "look forward to take their earnings, as soon as they deem they have realized sufficient to live on, to the Old Country." In China British traders do exactly what the British Columbians complain of in this respect. Provincial legislation makes the Chinese perpetual aliens, and then complaint is made that the disfranchised immigrants are not attached to the country. Rich Chinamen, if protected by local laws, would go to British Columbia, build houses, and become settled residents. At present, the most that any of those immigrants can do is to hope to return to their native country with the proceeds of their industry and thrift.

IN California, where Chinese are more numerous than in British Columbia, they have shown on a large scale what they are capable of doing. At San Francisco the Canadian Commissioners collected a large and valuable body of information on the subject. Witnesses who spoke from personal experience bore testimony to the faithfulness and patient industry of the Chinese immigrants. By the labour of Celestials four-fifths of the grading of the Central Pacific Railway was done. It was impossible to get white labour to do the work in a reasonable time. The powers of endurance displayed by the Chinese labourers were found to be equal to those of the white labourers; and at tunnelling in granite rock they were an overmatch for Cornish miners. Of all the hands that could be got they were the best for getting out railway ties. Sharing with the negro comparative immunity from the effects of malaria so destructive to the more delicate organization of the white man, they have been extensively employed in reclaiming lands subject to overflow. This labour white men could not have been got to do, and if they had attempted to do it their health would have succumbed to the influence of malaria. There are many other lines in which Chinese labour is non-competitive. Low-grade ores will pay for mining by Chinese, but not with white labour. Without Chinese labour the vineyards of California could not be cultivated anything like as extensively as they are; and this is true of other kinds of fruit-growing and hop-raising. As domestic servants the Chinese are good, without being free from objection. The rule is that they do not come into competition with skilled labour. Both in California and British Columbia they fill many a niche for which white labour could not be got. The Chinese immigrants are addicted to the use of opium, but the instances are rare where they deal in it contrary to the law, and they do not attempt to induce white people to acquire the fatal habit in which they themselves indulge. They are a scrupulously sober people. The women who accompany them from China are unfortunately nearly all of dissolute character, and the men as a rule are unmarried. But, as Commissioner Gray remarks, we must enquire whether the evil that surrounds the immigrants is normal or exceptional. Certainly they exist on the Pacific coast in an artificial state, well suited to engender the vices in which they indulge. Mr. Gray seems to have reason on his side when he expresses concurrence in the views of what he believes to be the majority of British Columbians who favour the immigration under "moderate restriction, based upon police, financial and sanitary principles, sustained and enforced by stringent regulations for cleanliness and the preservation of health." But the British Columbia Legislature is

in no mood to deal with the real facts of the case; it prefers to misjudge the Chinese immigrants that, by going beyond the limits of its constitutional powers, it may decree their exclusion.

On Monday evening the Local House indulged itself in a warm and prolix debate about the events of 1837. Mr. Broder waved the bloody shirt by a motion to pension the Loyal Volunteers. Most people will acquiesce in the verdict of Mr. Young, who "was afraid that the country would think the House had very little to do when they spent the whole of one afternoon and the greater part of the evening over the dry bones of the Canadian rebellion." Mr. Badgerow was quite right in saying that the struggle was not against the British Crown but against the enemies of responsible government here and the Governor who had identified himself with their party. It was in short not a rebellion, but a petty civil war between an oligarchy and those who desired to overthrow it. The Mother Country herself had been on the verge of a similar conflict a few years before in the struggle for free Parliamentary government against the oligarchy of the Rotten Boroughs. The issues are now dead, and the idea of pensioning those who fought on either side is preposterous. If it is to be done at all their admirers must do it by subscription.

MR. EDGAR has taken up the question of copyright at the point where the disallowed Bill of 1872 left it. His motion is for an address to the Crown "to exempt Canada from the operation of the statutes of the United Kingdom respecting copyright, so far as is necessary to give the Parliament of Canada a clear authority to legislate upon all matters respecting copyright in Canada." To this motion the condition ought to be attached that the exercise of the privilege sought should secure to British authors, whose works might be reprinted in Canada, the same advantages which it is in their power to obtain from American reprints which find their way to this market. The right of Canadians to use reprints of British works is not in question: that right exists and has long existed under the regulation of law; the only question is whether American publishers shall have a monopoly of the business, or whether, British authors being put in no worse position, it may be shared by Canadian publishers. If the address were passed, as proposed, without any condition, its object would almost certainly be defeated. The literary class in England is not disposed to make a surrender of rights the extent of which it is rather inclined to exaggerate; and its influence would be exerted to defeat a request for the liberty of reprinting unaccompanied by a guarantee of compensation. If this guarantee were given there is no reason why the prayer of the address should not be granted, and from the Canadian point of view there are strong reasons why it should. The rights of British authors being protected, Canadian publishers ought to be allowed to enter the lists as competitors; the competition might be useful, and could not be injurious to British authors, who have nothing to gain by pushing, beyond the line indicated, their claims in this country, which possesses and exercises large powers of self-government. The rule would always be that the great majority of British publications would not bear reprinting in Canada. While Parliament passes the address in the amended form suggested, let Sir Leonard Tilley encourage importation by a repeal of the duty on books. The effect would be to exert a salutary influence on the reading public, and remove the objection of British authors to the change which Mr. Edgar seeks to bring about.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL'S speech in the Senate, when introducing the Land Transfer Act for the North-West, did him honour as a lawyer and a statesman. It must have been a relief to the House to turn from the wrangle which had been going on over old Bank of Upper Canada matters to a subject deeply affecting the interest of unborn generations. The mover made the most of a dry subject. He showed, moreover, that he had become a convert to the Torrens System against his will. While admitting that the system was likely to be of lasting benefit to the North-West, he seemed to doubt the necessity, or perhaps the practicability, of its introduction into Ontario. He dwelt a great deal on the superiority of our short forms of conveyances over those in use in England. He did not apparently perceive that the greatest advantage in the Torrens System (though it has many others) is the getting rid of the chain of title. Sir Alexander has evidently been out of practice many years as a conveyancer, and has not recently searched a title in Toronto with two thousand registries and has not recently searched a title in Toronto with two thousand registries on the abstract index. For a Conservative we are surprised that he took so readily to the idea of abolishing the "heir-at-law." He does not seem to have retained any superstitious reverence for the old legal lore which was crammed into him in his student days. By half-a-dozen lines he

abolishes tenants in tail, base fees, springing and shifting uses, contingent remainders and other pit-falls hallowed by the reverence of legal generations. In every Australian newspaper may be found in advertisements of land sales the momentous words "Torrens title." Hereafter we may find the name of Sir Alexander Campbell perpetuated in the same way when those of the authors of more ambitious measures have sunk into oblivion.

IF Mr. Gladstone's mental powers at the age of seventy-five were to give way under the accumulated burden of his cares, aggravated as it is by personal annoyance of every kind, and by the danger to which his life is constantly exposed from demonstrations of Irish gratitude, he would only be paying a mortal's tribute to mortality. Nor are signs of growing infirmity wanting. The letter to Mr. Smalley, which was published the other day, on the future of English-speaking nations, was, to say the least, a strange effusion to appear at such a time of public danger, and seemed to many readers indicative of a wandering mind. But the stories of lunacy betrayed in wholesale purchases of toys and antiquities are reproductions of a very stale fiction. Many years have passed since a friend of Mr. Gladstone, having heard, in what seemed a trustworthy quarter, a most circumstantial account of his having purchased and ordered to be sent to his house the entire contents of a toy-shop, anxiously enquired of a person who was sure to be well informed whether there was any truth in the story. "I begin to think there must be," was the reply, "for I have now heard it every season for six years." Since Peel roused the ire of the Protectionists to madness by deserting the Corn Law, no public man in England has been the mark of enmity so bitter as Mr. Gladstone, and reports of his lunacy have been the form which calumny has most frequently assumed.

RUSSIAN enmity is a legacy of Lord Beaconsfield, and it is the sole fruit of the vaunted diplomacy which produced the Treaty of Berlin. The decay of Turkey has not been arrested, the passes of the Balkan have not been fortified, Cyprus has proved worthless, and, as England could not afford to garrison it, would probably, if war should break out, be at once abandoned. But Russia has been fatally estranged; and it is only natural that she should take advantage, without much delicacy, of the present difficulties of her avowed opponent. How would England have felt and what would she have done if Russia had behaved towards her as she behaved towards Russia in the Russo-Turkish War, or if Russia like her had invaded the neutral zone between the two Empires in the East? It is a grand achievement of diplomacy to contract a formidable enmity and lay it up for yourself in store against your day of trouble. When Palmerston was the chief of the Jingo and Disraeli was leading the opposition to him in the House of Commons, Disraeli could see clearly and state plainly that the expansion of Russian Empire in Central Asia was just as natural and as little a ground for suspicion or hostility as the expansion of British empire in the southern part of the same continent. But, having afterwards assumed the part of chief of the Jingo himself, he at the same time assumed, and as usual over-acted, that of the diplomatic antagonist of Russia. He sent out as Viceroy of India an aristocratic dandy and poetaster whose vanity impelled him to a flashy policy and who found, as a Viceroy is too sure of finding, sycophants ready to assure him that the impulses of his vanity were wisdom. For the second time Afghanistan was invaded, and the result of the second invasion, as of that of the first, served only to prove the sagacity of all the great Anglo-Indian statesmen and generals, including Wellington, who had deprecated aggressive movement in that direction and pronounced Afghan independence the best bulwark of British India. It is thought by cool-headed judges that Russophobists have exaggerated the importance of Herat, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of all who would be involved in the conflict, including Canada, that the mere possession of that place will not be made a question of peace or war. It is not likely that Russia wants war with England; her Government has already too much upon its hands. Yet the situation is evidently critical, and for this addition to an accumulation of perils the gratitude of England and those whose destinies are identified with hers is due to Lord Beaconsfield and his Music Hall train, though perhaps the Rothschilds and their fraternity may also claim a share, as they certainly may claim a share of whatever gratitude is due for the entanglement of England in Egypt.

MR. PARNELL demands Grattan's Parliament. Which of Grattan's Parliaments? Grattan sat, after the Union, in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and at first as member for an English borough. But the Irish Parliament in which he sat was a Parliament of Protestant ascendancy; Catholics were enabled to vote as electors, thanks in great

measure to the liberalizing influence of Pitt, but they remained excluded from the House of Commons. This is not what Mr. Parnell wants. What he wants is the Irish Parliament of James II., which was Catholic and Nationalist, and passed a sweeping Act of Attainder against all the Protestant proprietors in Ireland, not excepting women and minors. His object, as he avowed the other day very plainly, is to drive the English and Scotch, who are also the Protestants, out of Ireland, and Grattan's Parliament would not serve his turn. Grattan's Parliament, it may be added, was a perpetual scene of bribery, drunkenness, quarrelling and duelling, such as no one acquainted with its disgraceful annals would wish to restore. It was kept from actual collision with the British Parliament only by the influence of the Crown, exercised chiefly in the form of systematic corruption. What would there be to keep the two Parliaments from collision now? Mr. Parnell knows that there would be nothing, and that at the present day a Parliament for Ireland means separation. Separation, under present circumstances, and in the mood in which the Irish now are, means enmity, and enmity means reconquest.

CRITICS of President Cleveland's Inaugural Address complain that it is too general and does not grapple closely enough with the difficult questions of the hour. But for what do they look in an Inaugural? A party harangue would be out of place, and equally out of place would be a declaration of opinion on diplomatic controversies with which the new Secretary of State is about to deal. The main lines of the President's policy were traced with sufficient clearness. He intends to be faithful to the leading principles of the Democratic Party in guarding the constitutional rights of the States, and arresting the progress of that tendency to centralization which the struggle for the Union inevitably produced. He desires to limit public expenditure to the actual needs of the Government. It follows that he must desire to reduce taxation, and, therefore, to reform the tariff. He promises honestly to give effect to the Civil Service Law, and what he promises he has both strength of will and integrity to perform. Upon the same principle, we may fairly hope, he will confine the number of official changes made on his accession within the narrowest limits which reasonable gratitude to his friends and consideration for his Government permits, thus taking the first step in the reascend from the foul abyss of the Spoils System, to have plunged the country into which is the opprobrium of the Democratic Party. Elected not by a mere party vote, but with the help of Independents, he is in a specially favourable position for asserting his freedom, as the holder of a public trust, from the tyrannical exigencies of faction. Read with reference to the situation and in the light of Mr. Cleveland's character, the Address is satisfactory on these vital points. Enough is said to constitute a new departure; enough, we may add, pretty surely to portend a speedy and happy rupture between the new President and the corrupt section of the Democratic Party. Tammany clings with desperate tenacity to the car of the victor; but it is likely to be shaken off in his career. With regard to foreign relations, the subject in which we as neighbours of the United States are most interested, no exception can be taken to the language of the President. He proclaims his adherence to the traditional policy of the Republic, which is that of independence and neutrality—"rejecting any share in foreign broils and quarrels upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here." There can be no more reason for the intrusion of European powers here than there is for the intrusion of the American Republic into the affairs of Europe. But in international affairs the profession of general principles in which all who accept civilized morality are pretty well agreed, is practically of less consequence as an assurance for fair dealing than the character of the Government itself; and the character of President Cleveland's Government will, we have every reason to hope, be straightforward, honourable, truthful and just.

THE members of the House of Representatives, who, before his inauguration tried to restrain President Cleveland from giving utterance to opinions adverse to the continued coinage of silver, forced from him an adverse reply. Their next step is to declare the independence of the Legislative branch of the Government, which means that they will not be influenced by opinions of the executive of which their own procedure involved the expression. They quote the *London Economist* to show that within the last three years prices had fallen twenty per cent., and they explain this fact by saying that money, owing to its scarcity, has appreciated to that extent. This oscillation, which has recently been in the downward direction, is not necessarily dependent on the amount of currency, excess or scarcity of which is however capable of raising or lowering prices. An excess of commodities, arising from over production and stagnation of trade, is responsible for the present decline in prices; periodically a rise

and fall of prices occur from the same causes. The statement that the increase of wealth in the United States requires an annual addition of forty millions to the currency is not sustained by a tittle of proof. Currency is used in only about six per cent. in all the transactions that take place; the rest is settled in cheques and drafts and other instruments in which the use of money is dispensed with. When Webster, whom the Congressmen quote, referred to gold and silver as being the legal standard, he was opposing the unredeemable paper issued under a vicious system of banking; and what he said is no warrant for the attempt to substitute for gold an excessive amount of coined silver worth at most eighty-five cents on the dollar. Nobody in the United States is suffering for want of currency; no one who has anything to sell for which there is a demand is prevented from selling by a scarcity of currency, though many are suffering from the want of something to exchange into money as well as from the possession of an excess of commodities of a kind for which there is no immediate demand.

"SINCE the 5th of January the French have been constantly engaged in the destruction of small craft, not only of junks from the mainland—which might be carrying contraband of war—but of fishing and trading craft, boats carrying firewood, dung, peanuts and charcoal. In fact, the hundred and one forms of small craft used by the Chinese to gain an honest livelihood have been shot, shelled, blown up, burnt, torpedoed, sunk, or scuttled along the coast. The survivors of their crews have been kidnapped and sent to Keelung to work the batteries. We have seen these mighty ships, among them the *Triomphante*, pursuing a little junk laden with dried fish, firing big guns, and round after round from the machine guns in the tops, at the poor junkmen. Hundreds of junks have been thus destroyed and the greatest misery has resulted." Such is the report of the Chinese correspondent of the *London Times*. He adds, that of the kidnapped boatmen many through illness, caused by denial of food and water, become unable to work. The French soldiers then stuck bayonets into them to make them move, and if that failed, the sufferers were shot. The correspondent's informant himself saw seventeen shot, some through the forehead, some through the ear, some through the breast, their only fault being inability to work from want of food. Such is the way in which "the most civilized of nations" carries on war: such in truth is the way in which she has always carried on war. To crown the whole, she has been evading the restrictions of international law by abstaining from a formal declaration of war, and the Chinese have been justly irritated at seeing Hong Kong, a British settlement, made a practical basis of French operations. There is no chance for the poor Chinese. They are a purely industrial people without any military spirit, without a military profession, without any strong sentiment, either patriotic or religious, to supply the place of martial training. Indifferent to life they are, but it is the fearlessness of apathy not of valour. The Krupp guns and other implements of European war which they have purchased, and in which they vainly put their trust, are nothing without soldiers behind them. The climate fights for them; that is all. But retribution may some day come, as it often has come, through the effects of crime on the character of the wrong-doer; and the varnished savages who are now slaking their cowardly lust of blood by the butchery of the helpless Chinese, may again avenge their victims by butchering each other in civil war.

THE release of Mr. Edmund Yates from prison will no doubt be hailed with loud applause by his fellow-labourers in the "social" line of journalism. To the journalist who regards his calling as an honourable profession and whose mark, when he plays the critic, is public wrong, not private weakness or family sorrow, the event will afford no particular satisfaction. Twice during his confinement Mr. Yates has greatly aggravated the offence for which he was imprisoned by dragging before the world family misfortunes, to which no man, not destitute of right feeling, would permit himself publicly to allude. If in his Memoir he has truly represented the offence for which he was expelled from the Garrick Club as slight, his subsequent conduct has made it clear that the members of the club knew their man. It is singular, or rather it is very natural, that one who, to push the circulation of his journal, can ruthlessly inflict the keenest pain on others, should himself prove totally wanting in fortitude and pour forth piteous appeals for mercy when he is called upon to submit to a brief confinement in a comfortable room, with liberty to see his friends, the means of amusement, and no severer restriction on his diet than limitation to half a pint of wine a day. By interposing in this case, while poor and ignorant offenders are allowed unpitied to undergo their full term of imprisonment with hard labour, the Government seems to indicate that the influence of social journalism and the fear of its vengeance are not unfelt even in the highest places.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC CRISIS.

THE BUDGET OF 1885-6.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, in denying that any application for further assistance had been received from the Pacific Railway, no doubt spoke the literal truth. More than the literal truth we hardly expect from a Minister subjected to hostile interrogation on a dangerous and embarrassing topic. The company is in need of temporary help: this a patent and avowed fact. It has been building with a speed which commercially has been hard on its resources, though required by the political and military objects of the enterprise, while its stock has been depreciated and rendered useless as the means of raising funds by the depressing effect of a mortgage over the whole of its property, as well as by the hostility which it has encountered and was sure to encounter at the hands of the Grand Trunk, which it assailed with its Eastern Extensions, of the competing American lines, which were not likely to love their rival, and of the Opposition in Parliament, which would be false to its nature and mission if it did not attack anything closely connected with the Government. That the stock will be good in the end the President strenuously asserts, and we have no doubt sincerely believes. He supports his prediction by a comparison of the cost, debt and earnings of his line with those of the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific, which, if the figures show the whole case, establishes a strong presumption in his favour. That, so far as the nation is concerned, the hundred millions, or thereabouts, given as subsidy in completed works, surveys, cash and land have gone to the forty millions sunk in the Inter-colonial, is our own sad but firm conviction. The notion that we shall be recouped by the land is futile; the land is of no value without railways, and our only fund for the construction of railways is the land. But the Company has received the hundred millions which the nation has thrown away, and the road may turn out a valuable property in its hands.

That the Anti-Continental policy, the objects of which the road is intended to promote, is a policy on which nature and reason have laid their ban; that, however it may serve the interest of British aristocracy and imperialism, it is utterly baneful to the Canadian people and robs them of the prosperity which would otherwise be the fruit of their industry, some persons have throughout maintained and still maintain. The same persons contend that the interests of the North-West have been sacrificed as well as those of Old Canada, and that what the Prairie Region needed to open it up was not this single Transcontinental road, spinning out the settlements in a thin line of eight hundred miles, but a system of railways extending from the south and carrying with it a thickly-settled population. But the die has been cast: though the heads of the present Government were originally responsible for an enterprise which, as it was undertaken without surveys, we are entitled to call reckless, the other party has since accepted the responsibility, of which it in some measure shows itself sensible by abstaining from attacks upon the policy and turning its guns upon the contractors. "Bystander" has been almost alone in continuing the protest, and even he would not contend that it is possible to stop where we are, and allow a national undertaking to remain unfinished. As to the Government, its destinies are so bound up with those of the road that it must grease the wheels once more, at whatever cost, or die. Help of some kind will have to be given. The Syndicate will no doubt have the wisdom to apply for as little as possible and to abstain as far as possible from binding itself up with the destinies of a Government the duration of which is by no means sure. To the resumption by the Government of part of the Company's land, and the remission of a moiety of the debt which appears to be the plan in contemplation, the objection is that whereas in the hands of the Company, who hold as private owners, the land has its full value, it will lose part of its value in the hands of the Government, where it will be liable to claims on the part of the Province which, when the north grows in political power, are pretty sure to be enforced. If there is fifty per cent. of truth in Mr. Stephen's calculations, the security will bear an additional loan, and this after all is the simplest and least objectionable course.

DICKENS is said to have found the suggestion of Sam Weller in Samuel Vale, a popular actor, whom he saw in his youth. In particular, those quaint comparisons which form one of the humours of Sam Weller's conversation were a mannerism of Vale's and made a distinct hit. Among those which have been recorded, we find Vale using the following: "'Come on,' as the man said to the tight boot;" "'Why, here we are all mustered,' as the roast beef said to the Welsh rabbit;" "'Where shall we fly,' as the bullet said to the trigger;" "'I know the world,' as the monkey said when he cut off his tail;" and "'There she is, musical and melancholy,' as the cricket said to the tea-kettle;" all perfectly in Weller's style.

No clear and distinct view of the financial outlook can be got from Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget Speech. He fritters away his force in industrious detail; but he leaves you in doubt and uncertainty as to the general outlook. The estimated expenditure for 1885-6 is \$31,757,032 and the surplus \$700,000. A revised estimate for the current year reduces the surplus to \$150,000, which a few unforeseen items of expenditure would sweep away. The prospect of the recurrence of a large surplus, year after year, is no longer presented in the Budget Speech; it has vanished with the baseless anticipations out of which it arose. But the increase of the debt by \$66,000,000 since the fiscal year 1878-9 is something which the future will find to be very real. The interest on the debt for the next fiscal year will be \$7,500,000. The Minister of Finance claims that by piling up an aggregate surplus of twenty millions he was able to borrow at a reduced rate of interest; and that with this increase of debt there has come an additional yearly charge on the population of only one and three-quarters cents per head. Next year, or the year after, this argument might tell the wrong way; for, if a surplus has such magic power for good, a deficit must prove to be the father of evil. To a general fall in the rate of interest is due the circumstance that Canada has been able to borrow on better terms than formerly.

Sir Leonard, with true knightly daring, undertakes to prove that increased expenditure does not produce an increased pressure of taxation. He assumes a convenient increase of population, of which there is no proof, and applying the *per capita* test, he tells us that in one branch of revenue there has been a decrease in the pressure of taxation. This means that each individual of the population consumed a smaller quantity of imported goods. But it remains true that higher duties were paid on the lesser quantity; and the difference in quantity was made up, so far as it was made up at all, by domestic manufactures produced under a high-pressure tariff. The price of the domestic goods was raised under favour of the tariff to an equality with that of imported goods with the duty added. The Customs revenue was not the measure of what the consumer paid under the tariff; besides what went into the public treasury he paid in increased price a corresponding proportion on domestic goods: the 4.78½ cents per head, which is paraded as the measure of the Customs duties, is probably not more than half what was paid, in both forms, in consequence of those duties.

A pre-Adam Smith theory of the balance of trade can at least claim the merit of respectable antiquity. Sir Leonard takes abundant credit to himself for having reduced the adverse balance. The conclusion he wishes us to draw evidently is that this change has been brought about by the high tariff. He might, if he had looked for it, have found another reason which, though he ignores it, is the true one. The public debt has been increased \$66,000,000; in other words, we have been sending bonds to Europe to meet our obligations in a larger proportion and produce in a less proportion, and this has produced the phenomena to which Sir Leonard gives the name of an improvement in the balance of trade.

"We do not desire," says the Minister of Finance, "to see the consumption of the people diminished." But by putting on high protective duties he has taken the best means of doing what he says it is his aim not to do. If, as he avers, he wishes to see increased consumption along with increased production, he had better leave labour and capital to find their own employment without artificial forcing in any direction. Sir Leonard avers a fatal belief in the power of legislation to produce prosperity. And some of his processes are truly magical. By increasing the sugar duties, he claims to have given the country cheap sugar; forgetting that the cheapness of sugar everywhere is due to the competition of beet sugar, which now supplies half the world's consumption, pushing the product of the cane to the point of the lowest profit. He put a thirty-five per cent. duty on agricultural implements, on the faith of the assurance of interested parties that prices would not go up; and now he has the assurance, from the same interested source, that agricultural implements will be sold this year in Manitoba and the North-West as low as they are sold in Dakota. The benefit of the high duty to the consumer has confessedly yet to come this year; what has been its actual effect we are not told; if it had been beneficial to the consumer the fact would not have been withheld. And that the promise now made, that prices will be reduced under a thirty-five per cent. duty, will be fulfilled is at least as improbable as it is contrary to experience. The prices of cotton and some kinds of woollens have been temporarily reduced by a glut in the market and a congestion of the circulation; but if these industries cannot live without high duties it is clear that they cannot permanently sell their products at competition prices.

The high duties are required to enable them to obtain prices only a little below those of foreign goods with the duties added. And permanent competition of the domestic manufacturers among themselves must be confined to this limit; they enter on a race from which their most formidable competitors are either excluded or only permitted to run with a ball on their feet. This is the competition which Sir Leonard boasts he has created, and which, to do him justice, he seems to have persuaded himself has brought cheapness out of high duties and local disadvantages in production.

In the absence of explanations, which the morning papers did not report, it is impossible to tell whether the increase of the tariff on "costume cloths, serges and winceys" implies a need for more revenue, or has protection for its motive. Possibly both these objects are aimed at. Certain it is that the margin of revenue over expenditure has become very narrow; and we cannot forever go on increasing the debt without danger of disaster. How far the tariff can be raised without producing a decrease of revenue Sir Leonard may be anxious by tentative efforts to discover; and it is not impossible that he may find the limit of the revenue-producing power some day when he least expects the unwelcome revelation.

THORPE MABLE.

### ENGLISH LETTER.

CHESTER, January 22, 1885.

SINCE the tidings from Zulu of the catastrophe at Isandana, and the isolation of Pearson and his gallant little force at Ekowe, no such anxious news has reached England as that of the end of last week. Happily the strain will not last so long. It was more than a month before any tidings whatever came from Zululand of the Buffs and their "bull dog" colonel, and to-day we are in daily telegraphic communication with Lord Wolsley and his lieutenants; but I begin to question whether the change is to be reckoned much of an advantage. At any rate then, if we got no news, we got no lies. Now yesterday, in the morning, came down a telegram that General Buller's force had met with a disaster at Abu Klea Wells, or on the march to Korti. For the whole day this was believed and not contradicted till late in the evening, when a vague notice was put up that the Government had heard nothing to justify such a rumour. Probably to-day there will be a positive contradiction, and to-morrow another scare. It is said, I know not with what truth, that these reports are spread for Stock Exchange purposes. But whether that be so, or they are only devices of journalists or the trade-mongers of newspapers, the mischief and cruelty of them is the same. There are near relatives of officers and men of the Royal Irish in this place, who were kept in an agony of suspense all Sunday about fathers, and husbands and brothers. It will soon become a serious question whether this kind of recklessness should not be made a criminal offence.

Apart from lying telegrams, however, the position is for the moment as anxious as can well be. Buller's own despatch shows that his small force of 1,800 is practically surrounded at Abu Klea Wells, not merely by Arabs, but by troops—probably the negro regiments who were in Khartoum with Gordon—who know the use of rifles and are already harassing his camp by a drooping fire from long ranges at a distance at which he can scarcely hope to strike them efficiently with his scanty cavalry and mounted infantry. The enemy must be in possession of ample stores of ammunition and arms of precision from the plunder of Khartoum, and Buller has a march of one hundred and fifty miles across the desert before he can rejoin Wolsley, while his retreat will no doubt encourage the Arab spearmen to try a rush once more on the squares, if any opening is given. It will be as brilliant a feat of arms as we have heard of in these times if the march is successfully accomplished; but the troops are picked men, the general as daring a captain as can be found in any army. So we may hope for the best. Long before this letter reaches you the march will be one of history, so I will waste no further space in speculation, though it is difficult to turn one's thoughts to anything else.

And there is little that is pleasant to turn to. The meeting of Parliament has disclosed as yet nothing but threatenings of bitter party fights in the nation's time of sore trial. This one could endure with more patience if the party fight were meant as a real trial for power; but it is scarcely possible to believe this. The motion in the House of Commons is studiously vague, and intended obviously as a means of discrediting and embarrassing the Government without any idea or hope of displacing or succeeding it. And the press, as a whole, is as bad as the politicians: loud-mouthed about the nation's honour while using every effort to humiliate and discredit those who have that honour in keeping for the time being. In a word, the only really bright spot in the whole business is the part the

great colonies have taken in this crisis. Of the Dominion I need not speak, as we have known of their readiness, nay eagerness, to come to the help of the Mother Country in past years. But on the part of the Australias it is a new departure, and has been taken at a time and in a manner which is in itself inspiring for the moment, and prophetic of even greater things in the near future. It is in spite, be it noted, of the curb which has been put upon their wishes and action in the South Pacific within the last year—in spite, in the case of Victoria, of the preposterous blundering of our Admiralty in telegraphing their ships of war to haul down the white flag, which most of us think they had good right to carry, within the last six months—that New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are vying with each other in offers of military help in the Soudan. And not only are they ready to send ships and men, but to bear the cost of equipment and transit, and I believe all other costs, themselves. I cannot remember the arrival of more gratifying news in this country, and I was a man when we heard of the storming of the heights of the Alma.

We are probably on the eve of a long and trying war, which may well spread to Europe and Asia before we see the end of it. But wherever it spreads and however we fare in it, I for one have no doubt but that at the end we shall come out of it an united empire in a sense which few of the most sanguine of us would have dared to dream of a year ago. But I accept, Sir, your warning conveyed in a note to my last letter, that further discussion of this great question will at present be premature in your columns.

Returning to the point raised above, the melancholy deterioration of government by party, in this country at any rate, if not everywhere, one is specially struck just now by one of the results at which we have arrived. At this moment there are at any rate four men of Cabinet rank, and, I think, more trusted in the country at large than all but two of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues, who are outside this Government, and scarcely likely, as far as we can see, to return to office in a Liberal Party Ministry. I do not speak of Mr. Bright, who is a thorough party man, but of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Ripon in the Lords, and Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen in the Commons. Now I have not the least doubt that several if not all of these would be in the Government even now if the best opinion and judgment of the country could be got at. I have equally little doubt that it is just what is most valuable in them as governing persons—their independence of thought and speech on different questions, and their firm grip of principles involved, which the average politician either cannot or will not see—that has kept them or driven them out of this Cabinet, and makes it less likely every day that they, or such as they, should belong to any future one. Indeed I begin, though with sorrow, to think that we are rapidly nearing a time when only opportunists will be possible as our rulers.

I remember years ago hearing one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet say bluntly in a discussion, "My good sir, in our politics, in our time, no man can really do good or harm; so you had better play the game, and not stand out on fads," and I begin to think that that pernicious sentiment will prevail more and more in high places in the near future—with what results time will soon show. The pity of it is that Party Government is not really even what it assumes to be; it is founded no doubt on a counting of heads of a kind, but not even on a trustworthy counting of heads. For instance, to take either of the names given above; if English heads could be really counted all round *bona fide* I entertain no ghost of doubt that either of them would come out above almost every one of the present Cabinet. It is because we can't count heads fairly, but only the heads of one party, and that I fear by a constantly deteriorating process, that we seem to be in imminent danger of getting at the helm in the future only those who, like the very able and agreeable Privy Councillor above referred to, believe they can do neither good nor harm in the long run, and so will play the game, or in other words steer the course on which the wind seems likely best to fill their privateer sails. However, I am conscious of perhaps more exasperation just now—the fruit of lying telegrams and bogus notices of motion—than ought in fairness to be poured out upon innocent folks like your readers. Another month I hope may bring straighter news, and with it better temper.

THOMAS HUGHES.

A FACETIOUS gentleman, who has suffered, thinks the modern recipe for a party is the following: "Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can get, put them into a room with a small fire and stew them well; have ready a piano, a handful of prints and drawings, and throw them in from time to time as the mixture thickens; sweeten with politeness, and season with wit, if you have any; if not, flattery will do as well, and is very cheap; when all have stewed for an hour, add ices, jellies, cakes, lemonades and wines."

## ART NOTES.

The report of the Art Association of Montreal for the year ending December the 17th, 1884, is published. The following digest of its more important features will be of interest: Two exhibitions were held during the year—one being the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, which was opened by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne in April. The collection consisted of ninety-four oil, and eighty-three water-colour paintings, with fifteen architectural drawings. The good effect of European training on the work of Canadian artists was noticeable. The number of visitors was two thousand six hundred and twenty-one. The experiment of evening exhibitions was a failure, the receipts not even covering the expenses. In May an exhibition of the work of pupils of the art classes was held, two hundred and fifty drawings being on view. Increased accommodation has been afforded to the pupils of these classes and the list of pupils has increased; the numbers are not, however, given. Mr. Robert Harris, R.C.A., is the head master. The Hon. Robert MacKay, the President of the Association, and Mr. Harris, contributed each a lecture during the season, the subjects being, respectively, "A Century of Painters of the Venetian School," and "Some Early Florentine Painters." No additions were made to the Gibb Gallery, either by gift or purchase during the year. The Reading Room, devoted to art literature, is an important and successful feature of the institution, and an endeavour is being made to form a Fine Art Library. It has been found necessary to abandon the scheme of an "Art Union," the object of which was to place before the public, by means of etchings, the works of Canadian artists. The receipts have barely covered the expenses. The general financial position of the Association is not satisfactory, its ordinary income not having sufficed for the past three or four years to meet its ordinary expenditure. The formation of a sustentation fund is in view. The total number of members for the past year was 445. The number of visitors to the Picture Gallery was 16,948, of whom 2,896 paid for admission.

The Council again urge the desirability of the remission of the existing customs duties levied on works by artists of acknowledged merit. They observe: "A high tariff, of a necessity, acts as a powerful deterrent to the infusion of an artistic spirit in any community," an opinion in which only the blindest and most wilful ignorance of the needs of art-life will fail to concur.

In these days of photogravure, and the absolute reproduction of an artist's work which at little cost it places in everyone's hands, it is little to be wondered at that line engraving has been growing more and more an extinct art. There are still, however, some masters left, and in the engraving of Alma Tadema's "The Parting Kiss," just completed by M. Auguste Blanchard after two years' labour, there is evidence of good and careful work, though the means of exact comparison afforded by a photogravure of the same painting now in the market will make the critics captious. The picture represents the good-bye of a Roman mother to her daughter, preparatory to an afternoon drive to the circus: too slight a motive, perhaps, for such an amount of ambitious canvas. M. Blanchard has already produced engravings after Meissonier and Holman Hunt, besides others from Alma Tadema, notably "The Vintage Festival." He is now going to work on "The Oleander," Alma Tadema's picture of 1883.

AFTER having successfully etched Mr. John Collier's fine portrait of Darwin, M. Flameng has reproduced its companion by the same hand, a portrait of Professor Huxley, the father-in-law of the artist.

A LARGE etching of Westminster Abbey has just been produced by M. Delauney, being an external view of the north transept, the nave and towers. Its character is said to be somewhat theatrical. This is an important addition to the long list of cathedrals and other famous buildings upon which the etcher's art has of late been exercised. Oxford, Cambridge, and Old London have been happy hunting-grounds for M. Brunet, Debaines, Mr. Farraux and Mr. Ernest George, while the "Rouen Cathedral" of M. Lhermitte promises to be a well-known work, as are already Axel Haig's plates of Chartres and Mont St. Michel.

A LARGE photogravure, coloured by hand, after Major Giles' picture of "The Charge of the 10th Hussars at El-Teb," in which the painter was engaged, has been published, ministering in lesser degree to the martial sentiment of the day, which M. De Neuville and Mrs. Butler (Miss Thompson) have so ably served.

THE advocates for the formation in London of a Gallery of British Art, suggest as an admirable site the Thames Embankment between the Temple and Blackfriars Bridge. Here they consider should be erected a sober and useful Jacobean or Caroline building, having a maximum of wall space and the minimum of architectural display, and to it should be brought the British pictures from the National Gallery, and best of the South Kensington collection. Then, starting beyond the days of Hogarth, there should be secured specimens of the works of Stone and Dobson, and of the naturalized foreign painters who flourished under the later Stuarts, and so down to these present days of grace. How noble, interesting and valuable a collection this would be requires no showing. The wonder is that its formation was not thought of and carried out years ago.

Poor Bastien Lepage's last work, unfinished, is now on view in London: a garret scene of a small boy sharing supper with two hungry friends—a cat and a kitten, a triad such as the artist loved to paint. The new gallery contains also some three hundred and forty-five pictures, figure and landscape subjects painted by M. Van Beers, a Belgian, and one of the most successful young painters of the day, but one whose brilliant talent is too frequently degraded by uncleanly use.

SOME very sensible remarks were recently made by Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, upon the subject of decentralization. This he considered of great importance in Art, as in other forms of intellectual development in which individuality has to play a leading part. He cited the influence of the independence of the Italian States each of the other, as producing aesthetic expressions of Art wholly personal and individual to themselves, and also the marked and unmistakable distinction between the Art work of the Scotch and the English painters, distinctive characteristics being shown by the Scotch Art because it is sincere, and like all sincere art, mirrors the temper and moods of the man whose utterance it is. The thought so expressed by Sir Frederick Leighton has found words on this side of the Atlantic, and American artists have been urged to allow themselves to be imbued with the special characteristics of a locality, its scenery, its people, its phases of thought and feeling, and its distinctive life. It is true, however, that whatever enchanting divergencies from the normal may hereafter arise, all things must have a beginning, and here in Canada we want first to learn how to draw and paint and how to see and think and feel as artists. There is a good deal of solid hard work to be got through, even for our best men, before any very strong yearning will come upon the public for "individuality" in their products. This is merely a question of time, however, and the distinctively Canadian artist will some day be developed and his work identified.

FOR ten years, between 1881 and 1882, Mr. Walter Smith, brought over from South Kensington for the purpose, was Director of Art Education for the State of Massachusetts. He has now returned to England as Art Director of the New Technical College at Bradford. He was examined before the Royal Commission on Technical Education, whose report is just published. His evidence is of a highly interesting nature and will no doubt be considered by our own Minister of Education in formulating those schemes for Art training in Ontario upon which he is engaged. Mr. Smith's American experiences, which have resulted in the establishment of art schools all over the United States, and the adoption of his system as he states in the training of over 6,000,000 children, lead him to find grave defects in the theory and practice of the great English institution. He says that, whereas a few years ago America asked England for help in her Art education, she now has nothing to learn from England, but something instead to teach her. His view has been, he states, "to destroy specialism in drawing, and to make it an elementary subject of instruction." His scheme of teaching is opposite to that of his own mother school; he discards outline as a point of commencement and makes his pupils "begin with colours and light and shade from objects." Mr. Smith mentioned in his evidence that he had prepared a scheme of Art training for the Dominion of Canada.

DELTA.

## HERE AND THERE.

THERE are at the present moment two private bills under the consideration of a Committee of the Ontario Legislature, upon the fate of which the future of Niagara Falls greatly depends. The first is entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Niagara Falls Restoration and Improvement Company," and prays that Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. W. McMaster, R. Harcourt, Esq., M.P.P., J. D. Edgar, Esq., M.P., J. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P.P., W. O. Buchanan, Esq., and many other well-known gentlemen, be incorporated. The object set forth in the preamble is "to take steps to restore to some extent the scenery round the Niagara Falls to its natural condition, and to preserve the same from further deterioration." To this end it is proposed to acquire lands in the vicinity for a public park, and to construct tramways, railways, and other conveniences for travellers. All "unsightly structures" would be removed; hotels would be retained and maintained; ferry and other boats and steamers would be purchased; and many improvements inaugurated—the plans and tariffs in all cases to be submitted to Parliament. The general public grounds would be free for the use of all. The Bill provides that access to the Falls at all points should be free and open to the world for ever. This Bill it is understood the Mowat Government approved, and hopes were entertained that within a few days it might become law. The second bill, which has come as a surprise, is "An Act to Incorporate the Niagara Falls Railway Company." By it, it is proposed to construct a railway from the Horse-shoe Falls to Queenston Heights, under the bank of the river—a scheme which an American contemporary calls an act of vandalism. Lands would require to be expropriated for the purposes of the line, stations, park, etc., but the projectors expressly guard themselves against any limitations of tariffs except in the case of the journey from Queenston to Niagara Falls, for which the fare is fixed at one dollar. (The promoters of the first-named bill propose to carry passengers over the same distance on a miniature steam tramway which would not disfigure the scenery, for twenty-five cents.) To this bill are appended the names of J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., R. Harcourt, M.P.P., J. T. Brundage, A. G. Hill, and T. C. Livingston. It is somewhat remarkable that the two first-named gentlemen have identified themselves with both companies, whose objects appear to be in direct conflict. There can be no question by which scheme the public would most benefit, and it is to be hoped that the Government will continue to countenance the national project of saving Niagara, more especially as our neighbours are making energetic efforts in that direction—having now a bill before the New York State Legislature asking a money appropriation for the construction of a public park on the American side of the famous Falls.

The long suspense as to the Librarianship at Ottawa has been terminated, very agreeably to the literary world, by the appointment of Mr. Martin Griffin, of the *Mail*, who has all the qualifications for the office, including a pleasant manner, which to strangers using a library is a point of no small importance.

The last annual report of the *Globe* Printing Company shows that the fruits of two years of management by Mr. John Cameron have been good. The financial situation, which when Mr. Cameron took the control was almost desperate, has been retrieved: a floating debt of \$58,000 has been wiped out, and a substantial sum carried to the reserve. The circulation has increased. Another improvement is that from the Weekly Edition party virus has been in great measure excluded, and that issue has been made good and wholesome reading for the people.

HENRY IRVING, in comparing English and American theatrical audiences, laid especial emphasis upon the manner in which the latter usually manifest their disapproval of a given performance—not by hissing or audible criticism, but by quietly withdrawing or absenting themselves. Managers, who to be successful must “keep touch” of the public, readily note these things, and make their engagements accordingly. On previous occasions regret has been expressed in this column that the number of first-class dramatic and operatic companies visiting Toronto is limited; but the fact has always been recognized that the fault lies with amusement-seekers, not with the management. Mr. Sheppard’s experience—and it is unfortunately not singular—is that, outside of phenomenal and very occasional instances, such as the visit of the Irving Company, legitimate drama and high opera do not pay. Playgoers, if they do not actually manifest disapproval with Shakespearian performances, for instance, “absent themselves,” which amounts to pretty much the same thing from a managerial standpoint. A comparison of the “houses” which attended the performances in the Grand Opera House last week and this will sufficiently illustrate the point. “In the Ranks” can hardly, of course, be put forward as a sample of “legitimate drama,” but it is intelligent in construction, clean in sentiment, and infinitely above the average “show,” whilst the *mise en scene* of Mr. Buckley’s company was almost perfect. Yet what was the result—miserable houses, while the inane exhibition of semi-nude females which occupies the boards this week is attracting crowds.

THERE were thirty-eight failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet’s during the past week, against forty-six in the preceding week, and forty-three, thirty-four and six, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. In the United States there were two hundred and twenty failures during the week, as compared with two hundred and seventy in the preceding week, and with two hundred and eleven, two hundred and eight and one hundred and seventy-seven in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About eighty-eight per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000.

“WHAT has become of Forbes?” is a question that has been repeatedly prompted by accounts of the slaying of newspaper correspondents in the Soudan campaign. Mr. Archibald Forbes was asked by the *Daily News* to go to Suakim. He was ready to go, but his medical attendant absolutely forbade the enterprise. Mr. Forbes is suffering for his many adventures from a very weak heart, and is bound to rest at a time when he would be most anxious to use his services.

No apology, it is hoped, is necessary for the following liberal extract from the *Liverpool Mercury*—one of the highest authorities upon commercial matters in England:—

Upon various occasions we have called attention to the decrease of the volume of trade of Canada, and as the question of the disastrous results of the protective system which was introduced into the Dominion some six years ago by Sir John Macdonald is beginning to agitate the country, it may not be uninteresting if we now give a general outline of the figures we have placed before our readers. First, with regard to the shipping trade, we find that the tonnage of vessels entered inwards at Quebec in 1884 was 646,365 tons, which was no less than 139,407 below the tonnage for 1883. The vessels outwards also suffered a diminution of 115,630 tons. The tonnage for New Brunswick amounted to 309,399 in 1884, showing a decrease of 7,653 tons on the previous year. At the port of St. John alone the tonnage in 1884 was 249,363, a decrease of 4,326. In 1879 the tonnage at this port stood at 281,178, which was the largest amount ever reached; but since that year it has steadily declined. The number of new vessels registered at this same port also exhibits a large diminution. . . . With regard to the lumber trade of St. John, the shipments for the year show a falling off of very nearly 20,000,000 superficial feet as compared with 1883. These shipments gave employment to 225 vessels, representing a tonnage of 187,308 tons—a decrease of 45 vessels and 18,003 tons compared with 1883. Then, again, with regard to the industries of Canada, it appears that the workshops and factories employ between 6,000 and 7,000 less hands than they did formerly, and wages have gone down from 10 to 20 per cent. Among the industries in which the depression is greatest are the foundries and machine shops, many of which establishments have been entirely closed. As measuring the extent of the depression in trade in Canada, it may be mentioned that the United States Customs returns for December showed that out of 13,622 emigrants who arrived in that country 2,070 were from Canada. This was the greatest number of any one country, except Germany, which sent 3,650, England and Wales only sending 2,013. Then, again, the increase in the population of Canada is far below the reasonable calculations of those who were some years ago watching the natural growth of the country. In 1851 the percentage of growth of the population was 95, while in 1881, which is the last year for which we have returns, it was only 17·14 per cent. Compare with this that the increase of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years has been 54·50 per cent., and the United States 30·08 per cent., and it will be seen that Canada can in no way be regarded as a prosperous country. Taking the figures we have

given in their aggregate significance they show that Protection has absolutely failed in Canada, and honest Liberal statesmen there should make an effort to free their country from its trammels. Let Canada be warned by the example of the United States, which has practically protected its shipping off the face of the ocean. . . . We are glad to find from the Canadian newspapers that this matter of blocking the wheels of commerce is being heartily taken up by some of the leading Liberals in the Dominion, and we can only wish them every success. It is against all the laws of fiscal economy for a new colony to hamper its trade with restrictive duties, and not until these are swept away will Canada return to its former prosperous condition.

A “FIFTH PARTY” is in process of formation in England. It calls itself the “National Independent Party.” At present it is under the leadership of Major Warren, who has hitherto “loomed largely in the public eye.” He has formed a society and issued a programme. He is a monarchist, but would force the Sovereign to reside in Ireland for a portion of the year; is a reformer, but opposed to “extreme party antagonistical measures” (“antagonistical” is a good word); is in favour of free trade in food and fair trade in other matters; is opposed to the granting of Government contracts abroad, would increase the fleet, ally England with America for the resistance of invasion, and would be firm, consistent and honourable in his foreign policy. He talks of setting up candidates for vacant seats. But it is hardly likely that anybody will seek to give up party ties for the sake of coming under the chieftainship of Major Warren. Liberals will prefer Lord Salisbury, and Conservatives Mr. Gladstone, to Major Warren.

A SERIOUS difference appears to have arisen in the Women’s Suffrage Camp in England. It is not merely a divergency of opinion as to the method by which the promoters of the movement propose to attain the objects they have in view, but a difference as to what those objects really are. Mr. Woodall’s bill, which has what is described as the “official support of the party,” simply provided for the extension of the suffrage to “duly-qualified women,” that is to say, widows and spinsters duly qualified, to the exclusion of their sisters who have entered the marriage state. Some of the more prominent supporters of the movement are entirely opposed to this limitation. Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy and Mrs. Jacob Bright, for instance, claim the suffrage for all women possessing the necessary qualification, without any bar on the score of marriage. Miss Becker, on the other hand, supports the bill as a measure constructed on the old lines, and points out that no proposal has ever been made to Parliament to enable wives to vote. Meanwhile what is to become of Mr. Woodall’s bill if those who were supposed to approve now pass judgment upon it in terms of such vigorous condemnation?

EARLY in the present century a pamphlet was published entitled “A New Method of Conveying Letters and Goods by Air.” The writer was laughed at as a visionary, and in his lifetime nothing was done to test the practicability of his scheme. Time, however, has shown the soundness of his ideas, and there are now extensive pneumatic services both in London and Paris in connection with the postal and telegraphic departments. Familiar as Londoners are with underground railways, and much as they hear about gas and water pipes, and sewers, few of them probably are aware of the number and usefulness of the little galleries through which, a few inches beneath their feet, some 30,000 messages a day are conveyed by atmospheric pressure—that is, are blown from one point to another. These are, of course, written messages, and it is rather a surprising fact that a greater number of communications are dealt with in this way, within the London radius, than are conveyed by the telegraph wires. In anticipation of the increased business which the sixpenny inland telegrams—to be introduced next August—will probably induce, the authorities of St. Martins-le-Grand are carrying out an important extension of the pneumatic despatch system in London. As will easily be understood, the speed attained in this form of transmitting messages is not great, especially when the distances are long. The currents of air which rush through the pneumatic tubes, forcing along the “carriers” in which are placed the messages, although produced by immensely-powerful engines, are not effective for more than a comparatively short distance, after which they rapidly fail. The speed of the “carriers” decreases in a much greater ratio than that of the increase in distance, from which it is evident that the usefulness of the system is confined to a very limited area. But within certain limits it is eminently successful, and a most useful auxiliary to the telegraph service. We may look for a rapid extension of its use in populous places.

THE hazardous venture of establishing a new London morning daily paper is about to be attempted. The title chosen is the *Morning Mail*, and March 1 was fixed as the date of its first appearance. As the *Day* and the *Hour* at a penny failed to gain an established position in the list of metropolitan daily journals, it will be interesting to see if the new democratic halfpenny attracts a sufficiently wide constituency to enable it to live.

PROFESSOR Max Müller has been tilting with Messrs. Remington, Bauer.” Her husband now comes to the front to defend her memory against what he calls the insulting and libellous charges made by the learned professor. This is what Caroline Bauer’s husband says about the matter:—“The memoirs in question were published in opposition to the will of the deceased, expressed shortly before her death, as well as of her husband and family; for she had lost all confidence in Arnold Wellmer, the editor of her works, who subsequently abused this confidence in such an unworthy manner. And as for these memoirs themselves, only brief memoranda

were in existence. Long before the appearance of these memoirs the family of the deceased had openly protested against their publication, and, in agreement with the last will of the deceased, had demanded of her editor that none of the papers which she had left behind her should ever be made public. The attack by which Herr Müller has inculpated himself in the eyes of the friends of the late Caroline Bauer is so nonsensical that he even seems to dispute her identity as the niece of Baron Stockmar by saying 'she called herself his niece.' Now, everybody knows that her maiden name was Stockmar, and that she herself was Baron Stockmar's niece."

THE Revised Version of the Old Testament is in print, and both the Old and New Testament will be issued in May. The book is to be published in various sizes on the same day; and the sale is certain to be enormous. When the whole Bible in its new form is in the hands of the people we shall see what they think of it. Already, however, it is clear that the Revised Version has made way. It is used in many schools. It is used in most families. Seldom does one of the younger clergy give a text from the pulpit but he tells us in his sermon what is the rendering of the Revised Version. Some of the more advanced clergy use the Revised Version always in the pulpit. With the Old Testament the popularity should be greater. So many people know Greek that there has been an approximation of the English to the Greek signification of words. So few know Hebrew that much of the Old Testament has been dark, and some passages in the Minor Prophets are veritable puzzles to all save the learned. In fact, the majority of English-speaking people will now read Job, Ecclesiastes, and the concluding books of the Old Testament for the first time with any comprehension.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia Progress makes the very desirable suggestion that there should be a league of first-class clubs throughout the country, so that a member of any one of them happening in a strange city could go to his club just as if he were at home. It ought not to be impossible to perfect such an arrangement, the only real apparent difficulty would be in choosing what clubs should go into the league. In all cities, on either side "the line," there are clubs of equal rank, and when it came to form the league jealousy might be aroused among those who were not asked to join. A club league would undoubtedly be a great accommodation to all club men.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### NEW FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Week :

SIR,—The initiative in reference to renewed reciprocal trade relations between the Provinces and the United States, it appears, if we are to rely upon recent telegraphic information and the remarks of the press thereon, has been taken, oddly enough, by the Government of Newfoundland, with the consent of the Imperial authorities; and it is stated that Sir Ambrose Shea, as the Newfoundland representative, is already on his way to Washington for the purpose of making proposals to the United States authorities upon the subject. When we remember that some twelve years ago—conclusions having been arrived at by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in reference to the Alabama Claims, and the addition to the treaty providing for the adjustment of them of certain clauses called the Fishery Clauses of the Washington Treaty—it was not contemplated either by the British or United States Government that Newfoundland had the slightest interest in the provisions of the treaty, or that its enactment would be other than prejudicial to her best interests. And so, when it was discovered that the treaty provided for the ratification of the fishery clauses by the Dominion Provinces alone, and the Government of Newfoundland indignantly demanded of the Colonial Office at Downing Street why that Colony had been left out in the cold, Lord Kimberley curtly but suavely replied that it was deemed on all hands that Newfoundland could have no interest in the stipulations of the treaty, but that, on the contrary, it would be clearly advantageous to her to keep her skirts clear of "the entangling alliance."

How bitterly the interests of Newfoundland have been prejudiced by the operation of these fishery clauses is now unmistakably apparent. Those who knew beforehand, told Mr. Ambrose Shea and his associates that the United States would not be likely to furnish markets for Newfoundland produce if the liberty were conceded their people of procuring that produce for themselves upon her coasts; and that even if they were denied access to the shore fisheries of the colony, they could well do without them so long as they were provided by Newfoundland cheaply and quickly with the means of prosecuting the deep-sea fisheries upon her banks, and within twenty-four hours' sail of her chief commercial port. They were told that, so far from becoming valuable purchasers of Newfoundland produce, the probabilities were that they would undersell Newfoundland produce even in its own home markets—a prophecy which has since found literal fulfilment in the sale by United States bankers in Newfoundland ports of large quantities of the smaller bank fish in exchange for ice, bait, and other requisites and appliances for the fishery. The strong and impressive fact was also pointed out to Mr. Shea and his associates, that the only periods when Newfoundland produce found a footing in United States' markets were before the existence of a Reciprocity Treaty, and in the interval between the cessation of that treaty and the beginning of the Washington Treaty. When the United States had to get along without Newfoundland ice and bait, her bank fisheries had to be supplemented by large imports of Newfoundland produce; but the moment she was permitted access to the bays, harbours and creeks of Newfoundland—within half a day's sail of the fishing-ground, there to supply herself with all requisites for the fishery which she had formerly to procure at home, and at a distance of over one thousand miles from the northern eastern banks—at once all demand for Newfoundland-cured fish (though superior to her own deep-sea fish) failed in United States' markets, and the trade of Newfoundland was glad to accept for provision of its Mediterranean and West Indian customers the smaller American-caught fish to supplement decreased supply from their own people, who were too busily engaged in killing the goose that laid the golden eggs for sake of the hand-to-mouth occupation afforded in the provision and supply of ice and bait to those who, under the operation of the treaty, were unjust enough to take by foul means, if necessary, what could not be procured by fair ones, as they did in the instance of the "Fortune Bay Outrage" a few years ago.

Nor is this all the mischief that has accrued to Newfoundland from the operation of the treaty. It has opened widely the door for unpleasant complications in other directions, and with precisely the same results. The proximity of the French fishing settlements at St. Pierre and Miquelon had long been a source of executive and legislative difficulty to that unwisely and wretchedly-governed colony. For years past a surreptitious and illegal traffic has been carried on by the French bankers at St. Pierre with the residents of the Southern Coast of Newfoundland, extending from Cape Chapeau Rouge to Cape la Hune, and covering a large portion of the lower coast lines of Placentia, Fortune and Hermitage Bays, in the exchange of miserable French wines and wares as well as French francs for shore-caught bait. By this traffic the country is deprived of a very considerable amount of revenue, its people demoralized, its legitimate fishery enterprise neglected, and the local supplying merchant and fair trader unjustly dealt with. And yet, in spite of the fact that a colonial police steam cruiser is supposed to be ranging the coast during the bait season, members of the Legislature and supporters of the Government, representatives from that party of the Colony—Mr. Shea's own colleagues, in fact—under pressure from their constituents, wink at the traffic, and, where they can, do not hesitate to obstruct the means provided for its suppression. With this advantage in their favour, the French have within the past few years taken a leaf from the book of their American treaty-covered friends, and the anomaly may be seen in the port of St. John's, any day after the 1st of August, of the arrival of numbers of unwieldy, battered-looking French bankers, quietly dropping anchor and hauling alongside the wharves of Newfoundland and British merchants, and there discharging their small bank-caught fish, to supplement (as in the case of their American competitors) the decreased supply furnished to the trade by the industry of the men who have miserably spent the best part of the season in supplying the very bait with which it is caught for unlawful commodities which unfit them for the work of taking the more valuable produce for themselves.

No man in the world knows these facts better than does Mr. Ambrose Shea, although it is not convenient for him just now to recognize them. And no man knows any better than he how very disastrous the operation of the fishery articles of the treaty has since proved to the staple industrial interests of the people of his native Province. Mr. Shea, however, is a gentleman proverbial in his own country—even among his own people, and by men of all classes, even among his own denomination—for his utter disregard of every interest but his own. How it is, then, that such a man—one whose character is so well known and so thoroughly appreciated by his fellow countrymen—should have been selected for so important a mission, we are at a loss to comprehend. The journal from which we get our information says that Sir Ambrose "is not in official life." If by that is meant the assurance that there is not an Electoral District in the Province upon which he has any claim, either personal, industrial or denominational, but has rejected, over and over again, his persistent appeals for representative dignity, and that for such little as he does possess—a second-hand seat in the lower chamber of the Legislature—conceded to his impertunity by those naturally hostile to him—then his qualifications for the mission will be conceded to be quite as valuable as the mission itself will prove to his unfortunate fellow-colonists.

TERRANOVA.

#### PROHIBITION AND BARLEY-GROWING.

To the Editor of The Week :

SIR,—Prohibition is mainly possible in Canada because the United States brewers buy its barley for making beer with. Beer is made impossible in one State because it is possible in another. The position is quite unique. The brewers in the States are invited to contribute towards their own destruction by enabling a neighbouring State to become an example for imitation against their interests. But will they consent to this little arrangement? It is more than doubtful. California is now growing large quantities of barley, which is offered, from latest reports, at sixty-eight to seventy cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. It pays no import duty like Canadian, and is of fine quality. Its ratio of increased consumption will be much in proportion to the ratio of the speed with which prohibitory principles extend here, and Canada will awaken some fine day to find its greatest agricultural export practically knocked on the head. Canadian barley is no doubt of the finest grown upon this continent, but its good qualities in imparting long-keeping powers to beer are no longer so indispensable, from the simple fact that brewing in the States is now carried on all the year round by the aid of artificial refrigerating processes. A trade once lost is not easily regained, and no one can doubt that a powerful motive to seek supplies elsewhere has been found for United States brewers. They will in future be most unwilling customers, and reduce their purchases to a minimum.

Yours, etc.,

W. H.

Toronto, March 7th, 1885.

#### SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S PROMISE TO BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Week :

SIR,—In THE WEEK of March 5th you have some remarks on the above subject. To the sentiment and spirit of those remarks I beg to put in a denial. The simple fact is, we have got to be ruled by foreigners or to rule ourselves. Russia is marching on towards India. At the beginning of the last century the Russian advance forts were 2,500 miles distant from those of England; at the close of the century the distance was 2,000; in 1810 it was reduced to 1,000; since 1855 it has been reduced to 400 miles, and in 1885 to nothing. Now can any one suppose, knowing the policy of Russia as indicated in the Will of Peter the Great, that she will stop. No, sir, she will not stop. When the Gladstone Government came into power Russia promised she would remain quiet and neutral. Instead of that she has marched 400 miles, has taken Merv, and now wants Herat. Why does she want Herat? Because it is a stronghold, and would be a great help in her designed overthrow of Britain in the Indies. And yet THE WEEK thinks we ought to remain neutral. Never. The Colonies will be bound to sustain Britain or be themselves enslaved by others. For my part I prefer to be free and help Britain. Yours kindly,

JOSEPH WILD.

Toronto.

THE Revision of the Bible having been completed, it is now announced that a revised version will be published in May, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Company, of Philadelphia, being the authorized agents for the United States. From a specimen catalogue with which we are favoured by the publishers, it appears that the amended edition is published in six styles, ranging from a 16mo, double column, small (pearl) type, to an 8vo, single column edition in large (pica) type, the latter with wide margins. The several editions are variously bound and beautifully printed. In two 8vo editions only are the Old and New Testaments published apart. In one edition (crown 4to), named "The Parallel Bible," the authorized version is arranged in parallel columns with the revised version, enabling the reader to note at a glance the changes made.

## OUR HYACINTH.

AMONG the fairest flowers that grow,  
Vieing in colour with purest snow,  
What is it makes us love thee so  
Exquisite Hyacinth?

Nestling in their calyx green,  
Thy petals pink and white are seen  
But not for these alone, I ween,  
We love our Hyacinth.

An antidote for human ills,  
The house with subtle scent it fills ;  
Not for the perfume it distills  
We prize our Hyacinth.

Other flowers may be as fair,  
And with perfume fill the air,  
But thou our humble home dost share  
Sweet-scented Hyacinth.

Thou com'st to us 'mid winter's snow,  
When fierce north winds so cruel blow,  
'Tis for this we love thee so—  
We love our Hyacinth.

## THE CANADIAN EXILE.

[FROM THE FRENCH OF LAJOIE.]

SADLY in banishment, far from his birthplace,  
Fate had for him nought but sorrow in store,  
Weary and heart-sore, alone amid strangers,  
Wandered a son of fair Canada's shore.

Sitting one day on the bank of a streamlet,  
Watching its ripples as onward they sped,  
Fancy took flight to the home of his childhood,  
And to the fugitive current he said :

"If in thy wending thou reachest my country,  
Land of my love, in whose ills I have part,  
Say to my friends that, though sundered forever,  
I die in my sorrow, to them clings my heart.

"Plunged in misfortune, away from all kindred,  
Pass I the time of my absence in tears,  
Vainly I long for the land of my fathers,  
And my life's moments seem lingering like years."

Toronto.

A. G. H. W.

## HOW ANTWERP WAS SAVED.

Lord Chatham with his weapon drawn  
Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan,  
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,  
Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

THIS was the well-known epigram referring to the inactivity of the Earl of Chatham before the Island of Walcheren in 1809. The expedition, the largest and best that had ever put to sea in modern times, contained over one hundred thousand combatants, under the command of the Earl of Chatham, who owed his appointment to court favour, although he was so indolent and so remarkable for his want of punctuality that he was frequently called "the late" Earl of Chatham. The fleet arrived off Flushing on the 29th July, and should have gone on immediately to Antwerp, the garrison of which at the time consisted of less than twenty-five hundred men, and it is agreed by all French writers that if they had attacked the city then it could have been carried by a *coup de main* without the possibility of resistance. Contrary to his orders, however, the Earl landed twenty thousand men on the 30th at West Kappelle, twelve miles from Flushing, drove away two thousand French troops who were there to oppose him, and took the small town of Middleburg, after which, without doing anything of importance the fleet lay almost idly at anchor until the 13th of August, when they commenced the bombardment of Flushing, which was surrendered on the 16th. Meanwhile, however, the French fleet of twelve or fifteen ships of the line had slipped their cables and sailed up the Scheld above Antwerp, where they took out their guns and formed lines of batteries on both sides of the river. Troops were poured into the city from all quarters, and Bernadotte was placed in command, so that the Earl held a council of war, whose opinion was that farther advance was impossible.

The true cause of the Earl's inaction before Flushing has never been published. Historians attribute it either to his indolence, or uncertainty how to act, or to his desire of capturing the city without the aid of the fleet, thereby depriving Admiral Sir Richard Strachan of any share of the honour. My father, however, was then residing in Flushing, and was well acquainted with the French Governor of the Island, General Monnet, from whom he learned what was undoubtedly the cause of the Earl's excessive caution, as will be seen by the following extract from my father's

memoirs, written about the year 1830, and of which only a dozen copies were privately printed :

"Two or three weeks before the expedition left England an English spy named Smasher, who had formerly been a smuggler between Hastings and Flushing, was sent to ascertain the number of forces in the Island of Walcheren and the state of the batteries. He was landed on the coast and soon found his way to the city, where he was well acquainted, having in fact been formerly employed by General Monnet as a French spy, but he had now been absent from Flushing some five months. On arriving in the city he went to the tavern of an Englishman named Holder, a spy in the service of General Monnet, and who had usually acted as translator between him and the General. Holder lost no time in informing the General, who suspected from Smasher's long absence, and his having landed on the coast during the night, that he had been sent by the English, and sent an officer forthwith to meet him. Smasher was surprised that his arrival had become so soon known to the General, and thought his only salvation would be to say that he had come over for the express purpose of informing His Excellency that the English were forming an expedition to invade the Island, and he acted accordingly. General Monnet, in lieu of imprisoning him as he had originally intended, conceived a stratagem, which was to communicate to him, in confidence apparently, what he in reality wished him to repeat to the English, well knowing that if he was sent as a spy, of which he felt almost certain, he would on his return carry it as sure information to England, and perhaps be the means of intimidating them and causing them to give up the undertaking. This apparently confidential communication, which I had from the General's own mouth, while playing whist with him at Government House, was to the following effect, viz., 'that he hoped the English would soon come, for he had been informed of the plans of the English Cabinet for six weeks back, and had made all necessary preparations to capture the whole expedition. That he had then thirty-six thousand men on the Island, and expected fourteen thousand more, and that thirty thousand in addition were to be assembled on the opposite shore at his disposal, but that he kept this all secret, intending to let the English all land and then either make them prisoners or drive them with the bayonet into the sea.' After Holder had translated this, making it perhaps even more exaggerated, for he was an English outlaw, and as much afraid of seeing his countrymen as the General himself, an escort was politely tendered to Smasher, who conveyed him to the coast, where his boat, on a given signal, came and took him off. Now as General Monnet anticipated, this news was carried to the English Cabinet immediately, and caused considerable delay in the sailing of the expedition, inasmuch as a greater force was embarked, and it was said that some were in favour of giving it up entirely, and the expectation of meeting so large a force was without doubt the reason that the Earl acted with so much deliberation."

General Monnet's stratagem saved Antwerp. It was moreover found impracticable to hold the Island, especially on account of the Walcheren fever, for besides the loss of seven thousand lives about thirteen thousand sick were sent home to fill the English hospitals, and before Christmas the Island was evacuated. So that this enormous armament, consisting of thirty-seven ships of the line, twenty-three frigates, one hundred and fifteen sloops of war and gun-boats, besides transports innumerable, some fifteen hundred sail in all, was an utter failure!

B. HOMER DIXON.

## THE SCRAP BOOK.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN GIRLS.

If boys require to be taught self-control, doubly so do girls. Having, by nature, weaker nerves and a more vivid imagination, they shrink from pain, suffering and danger, in a fashion utterly unintelligible to their brothers. But the more natural this shrinking is, the more carefully should they be taught to govern it. Girls should acquire at least the rudiments of nursing, and learn the best and easiest attainable remedies for ordinary accidents of daily life, just as certainly and as a matter of course as they are taught to sew and read. Especially should quiet and coolness be impressed on them. Calmness is not insensibility, though many people confound them. A girl is not hard-hearted and unfeeling because she can witness painful sights quietly, and, if need be, lend a steady, firm hand to the doctor or nurse. On the contrary, she has usually twenty times the sympathy and unselfish kindness of that delicate little damsel who has no command whatever over herself and fills the room with her shrieks, winding up by running away the very moment an extra hand might be useful. It may seem harsh to say so, perhaps, but these dainty bodies, who are so utterly useless at any emergency, or, as their friends plead, "so highly endowed with sensibility," are generally selfish and self-absorbed to a degree utterly unintelligible to their more sober sisters, who are taught to forget self, and to control both body and mind by their large-hearted sympathy with, and comprehension of, suffering. But the sick-room is not the only place where presence of mind is required. Scarcely a day passes when we do not more or less require it.

Girls are petted and pitied for folly and silly want of self-control, and a hundred and fifty excuses are made, such as "their highly strung nerves," their "exquisite sensibility," their "delicacy," etc., instead of being, as they should be, taught to look on such outbursts as selfish folly, or at best weakness, to be checked and controlled as a matter of conscience. A woman may not be able to help feeling afraid, but in nine cases out of ten she need not scream and disturb everybody. A great thing to teach girls is to keep still. This may seem an odd thing to class as presence of mind.

MARCH 12th, 1885.]

Still, it is a bit of it all the same. There are many occasions when lives may depend on a woman's power of keeping quiet. Unfortunately, this particular branch of my subject is not half realized by most people. It is amusing to notice the astonished gratitude with which men treat a girl who does not scream in moments of danger.—*Queen*.

## A DAY OF STORM.

'Twas a day of storm, for the giant Atlantic, rolling in pride,  
Drawn by the full moon, driven by the fierce wind, tide upon tide,  
Flooded our poor little Channel. A hundred anxious eyes  
Were watching a breach new broken—when suddenly some one cries,  
"A boat coming in!"—and, rounding the pierhead that hid her before,  
There, sure enough, was a stranger smack, head straight for the shore.  
How will she land, where each wave is a mountain? Too late for how!  
Run up a flag there to show her the right place! She *must* land now!

She is close:—with a rush on the galloping wave-top—a stand,  
As the water sinks from beneath her—her nose just touches the land.  
And then (as rude hands, sacking a city, greedy of prey,  
Toss, in some littered chamber, a child's toy lightly away),  
A great wave rose from behind, and lifting her, towered, and broke,  
And flung her headlong, down on the hard beach, close to the folk.  
Crash! . . . . But 'tis only her bowsprit gone,—she is saved somehow;  
And a cheer broke out, for a hundred hands have hold of her now.

And they say 'twas her bowsprit saved her; or she must have gone over then;  
Her bowsprit it was that saved her; and little they think, those men,  
Of the one weak woman that prayed, as she watched them tempest-driven!  
They say 'twas her bowsprit saved her! I say, 'twas that prayer, and Heaven!  
—*F. W. B. in The Spectator.*

## SPURGEON AND HUXLEY AS SMOKERS.

MR. SPURGEON once declared boldly that if anybody could show him in the Bible the command, "Thou shalt not smoke," he was ready to keep it. "I find," he said, in a famous discourse in the Tabernacle—"I find ten commandments, and it's as much as I can do to keep them; I've no desire to make them into eleven or twelve. Why, a man may think it a sin to have his boots blacked. Well then let him give it up and have them whitewashed. I wish to say that I'm not ashamed of anything whatever that I do, and I don't feel that smoking makes me ashamed, and, therefore, I mean to smoke to the glory of God."

For years Professor Huxley, like Charles Lamb, toiled after tobacco "as some men after virtue." At a certain debate on smoking among the members of the British Association, he told the story of his early struggles in a way which utterly put the anti-tobaccoists to confusion.

"For forty years of my life (he said) tobacco had been a deadly poison to me. (Loud cheers from the anti-tobaccoists.) In my youth, as a medical student, I tried to smoke. In vain! at every fresh attempt my insidious foe stretched me prostrate on the floor. (Repeated cheers.) I entered the navy. Again I tried to smoke, and again met with a defeat. I hated tobacco. I could almost have lent my support to any institution that had for its object the putting of tobacco-smokers to death. (Vociferous cheering.) A few years ago I was in Brittany with some friends. We went to an inn. They began to smoke. They looked very happy; I felt dismal. I thought I would try a cigar. (Murmurs.) I did so. (Great expectations.) I smoked that cigar—it was delicious. (Groans.) From that moment I was a changed man; and I now feel that smoking in moderation is a comfortable and laudable practice, and is productive of good. (Dismay and confusion of the anti-tobaccoists. Roars of laughter from the smokers.) There is no more harm in a pipe than there is in a cup of tea. You may poison yourself by drinking too much green tea, and kill yourself by eating too many beefsteaks. For my own part, I consider that tobacco in moderation is a sweetener and equalizer of the temper." (Total rout of the anti-tobaccoists, and complete triumph of the smokers.)

THE perfect development of the country is of course a work of some time; but, apart from its enormous yields and substantial profits, there is every reason to believe the Canadian North-West can be made a home and resting place of comfort, freedom, and independence.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR seemed to be bent on satisfying the country in these last days that it was not a high sense of duty which made his administration as decent as it has been, but simply a disinclination to face public indignation. Any abuses of trust which seem not likely to attract much public attention he commits with great abandon.—*N. Y. Nation*.

As to any gigantic trade with China and Japan that is going to come across the continent (over the C. P. R. lines) from Puget Sound to Halifax, our firm belief is that for years to come a single box car will accommodate all the traffic of that sort. The Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific have done all they could to draw the Asiatic trade. They have never drawn enough of it to make a perceptible item in their receipts.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

It is certain that, in view of the fact that in spite of all motions passed, and addresses made, and orders given, no statement in detail of the actual expenditure upon construction of any section of the Canadian Pacific road has yet been furnished, the Company will not secure any sympathy in its appeal against judgments which cannot but be severe in their conclusions. The statements in detail should long ago have been furnished.—*Montreal Witness*.

THE Ontario Government is undoubtedly becoming impecunious, and would welcome relief in the shape of financial aid from the Dominion; but we are inclined to think that the principal object in asserting a claim for compensation on account of subsidies to local railways, and in endeavouring to draw a parallel with Quebec's claim on account of the Pacific Railway construction, is to create sectional prejudices and to stir up political hostility in Ontario against the Federal Government.—*Montreal Gazette*.

In the struggle between Russia and Great Britain for ascendancy in Asia, it may well happen that the sword and the gold of Australasia and Canada will turn the scale. For the records of the British War Office show that in 1814, when the Mother Country (exclusive of Ireland and Scotland) had only about as many inhabitants as are now embraced within the colonies just named, she had upon her pay-roll considerably more than half a million soldiers. In view of that fact, it is evident that the Canadian Dominion, Australia, and New Zealand united could, if the occasion called for a vigorous display of their abilities, contribute a great army to the defence of British India.—*N. Y. Sun*.

AFTER being at the head of the Finance Department for nearly six years, Sir Leonard Tilley now leaves the country in a worse condition than he found it—with every pledge unfulfilled. Our finances at home are on the downward tendency; our credit abroad is impaired; the future of our country has been hopelessly mortgaged for many years to come to construct a railroad at insane speed; our annual expenditure is advancing; our charges for debt are annually becoming a constantly increasing means of absorbing our revenue; and generally the administration of public affairs is stamped with profligacy and reckless disregard of the permanent welfare of the Dominion.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

THE food animals consume modifies the character of their flesh. Turnips yield a peculiar flavour to mutton. The flavour of mutton from sheep that have lived upon the highland is different from that of sheep which have obtained their food chiefly from the lowlands. The garlic of the meadows and some fragrant herbs modify the flavour of the meat. Oily food tends to make the fat soft. Hens partly fed on scraps of decaying meat yield eggs that are at once unpleasant to the taste and unhealthy. Feeding animals for human food is, then, of great importance and demands experience. It is not enough that food makes fat—it should also impart an agreeable flavour.—*Southern Planter*.

THAT there is needed some change in the method of dealing with the liquor traffic is evident, and that prohibition does not prohibit may be said to be equally evident. Men cannot be kept sober by law, and those who will have liquor will always discover means of procuring it. Again, it is scarcely less than tyranny to attempt to prohibit the use of liquor by men and women who, though they use, do not abuse it; and the money raised from the tax upon the manufacture of liquor and the licenses of saloons is an important one which should not be thrown away. Further, prohibition laws are laws which cannot be enforced, and the result is that the public respect for all laws is lowered.—*Philadelphia Progress*.

LET us consider the case of the young gentleman who pays a premium to some humbugging agent and comes here as a farm pupil. No well-to-do farmers will be bothered with drones or "swells" about their places. They will pay a good man all that he is worth, but he must take his chances with the rest of the hired help. The only farmers who will take these so-called "pupils" are those who cannot afford to pay wages to regular help. The "pupils" are thus poorly housed and poorly fed during their apprenticeship, they work just as hard as other farm labourers, they receive no pay, and worse than all this, they have only the opportunity of studying the methods of shiftless, unsuccessful farmers.—*Canadian Breeder*.

THE breadstuffs duties are obnoxious to the Maritime Province people, upon whom they press heavily, and the same is true with regard to the people of the Upper Province and the coal duties. To people having to provide against the cold Canadian winter heavily taxed coal is as obnoxious as heavily taxed breadstuffs, for fire is as stern a necessity of life as bread. The Nova Scotian Legislature instead of making the strongest possible protest against the tariff has merely emitted a howl against the price the people of Nova Scotia have to pay for their share of Protection. Public opinion is growing more and more strong against the tariff. The people of New Brunswick kick far more strongly against it than do the people of Nova Scotia. A few years more of its effects and there will be an explosion against it of some sort.—*Montreal Witness*.

ACCORDING to the last advices Constantinople is about to be deprived of the benefit of another ancient institution. The Government, having made a crusade lately against the numerous charlatans, has now given direction to its officials to prosecute the magicians, denouncing them as common cheats and rogues. Whether the Court astrologer is doomed remains to be seen. Constantinople has always enjoyed a good supply of magicians, the best being from Morocco, and many of them blacks, which is a further recommendation. The magicians, whose studios can be seen in many a street, have been found of the greatest benefit, being preferred to doctors, doing a large business in love charms, and finding more thieves than the police. What the population, particularly the female portion, will do without the practitioners it is difficult to tell. There is, too, this to be said for them, that the practice of white magic is not contrary to the precepts of religion, and is, indeed, dependent on a condition of holiness. The romance of "Jewad," lately translated from the Turkish by Mr. E. J. Gibb, is mainly devoted to the marvels effected by a religious magician.—*Athenæum*.

## MUSIC.

AN eminent critic, in an article on "Recent English Songs," lately remarked that English composers are now pre-eminent in Orchestral music, Opera, Oratorio and Comic Opera, whilst in the department of song-writing there is but little of which English musicians can be proud. As a reason for this he adduces the fact that a low class of song suits the public taste, that composers write to please the uncultivated in order to make money. He also points out that there is a special class of poet whose services are called into requisition for this work, turning out any number of verses to order written in any style, sentimental, nautical, or patriotic. He remarks, too, that it rarely happens that the name of Tennyson or any of our greater poets is met in connection with a really popular song. For this, however, there may be other reasons besides the lack of popular appreciation. Roff, when asked why he did not more frequently set Tennyson's words, replied that he loved them but could not set music to them because they made him "thought-heavy." This German idiom suggests several interesting ideas with regard to words for songs. It is by no means easy to define what constitutes a good poem for musical setting. In the first place, the poem must have literary merit. In few cases have poor words ever inspired good music. Schubert, it is true, could write to any words. It was said of him that he could have set the daily paper to music; but this is "absolute" music, and not of the highest type. Then, it must be concise in expression, and well rounded, the emotion varying but not too much, or the music will be patchy if it tries to follow the words. Above all, it must not be didactic nor contain too much thought, because, although music through the emotions may affect the character, it cannot convey instruction, moral or otherwise, and if there be too much thought it will make both composer and hearer "thought-heavy." Music cannot express thought, although its "etherealized essence," as Haws calls emotion, can find its highest expression in musical sounds. It can exult over the fact "I know that my Redeemer liveth," but cannot dogmatize over the atonement. It can give additional force to the already musical "Ring out wild bells," but the conflicting thoughts underlying the "Infant crying in the night" cannot be brought out by lyrical treatments.

It is a hopeful sign for English music that, whilst the herd of Wellings, Dicks, Hutchinsons, etc., are content to drive a prosperous trade out of shoddy music-making, the more refined composers are now aiming at the highest achievements, and are turning to the best poets for their inspiration. Mr. Frederick Corder, one of the most rising English musicians, has recently written three songs (Novello, Ewer and Co.), the first of which, "Rosamond's Epitaph," and the last, "Prayer," are most exquisite compositions, and worthy to stand beside the work of the best German composers. Mr. Frederick Cowen, too, is now by his success as a composer enabled to disregard temporary public favour and rise above the level of "The Better Land," and has recently produced a fine song cycle entitled "Sunlight and Shadow" (Boosey and Co.), out of which two songs are particularly beautiful, one on Mrs. Browning's "Sweetest Eyes were ever Seen," and one on Jean Ingelow's "My Love is Late." Special notice is also claimed by recent vocal compositions of Mr. E. Dannreuther, the well-known pianist and musical litterateur, published by Novello, Ewer and Co., including five songs to words of Dante G. Rossetti and a set of songs to words by Mr. W. Morris. Messrs. Chappell and Co. also recently published a second volume of "Old English Ditties." These national English songs are but little known in Canada, where Scotch and Irish airs monopolize a great deal more attention than they are entitled to. There is hardly any national music in existence more beautiful than the old English songs, and for those whose musical education is not sufficiently advanced to appreciate such works as have already been alluded to, songs like "The Oak and the Ash," "The Bailiff's Daughter," "The Vicar of Bray," "The Arctusa," and a score of others, will be found just as delightful and much more improving than such modern trash as "Dream-faces," "Sooner or Later," and the numerous other kindred productions of the music-mongers of to-day.

MR. BISHOP, the talented organist of Quebec Cathedral, recently gave a recital on the fine organ in that place of worship. The programme was as follows: Toccata and Fugue, D minor, Bach; Andante, F sharp, Wesley; "March of Israelites," Costa; "Communion," Batiste; Variations on the Russian National Anthem, Freyer; "Placido è il mar," Mozart; Offertoire in E minor, Batiste; Intermizzo, Macbeth; Overture in C, Mendelssohn. This excellent programme has given a local scribe a chance of producing a critique worthy to rank with the curiosities of criticism immortalized by the *Musical Times* and by Mr. Frederic Archer in the *Keynote*. This critic says, that the first number on the programme was "brilliant in instrumentation, if not in effect." Most organists consider this piece particularly effective, though it would be somewhat novel to hear any attempt at "instrumentation" in it. He praises the "fugue passages" as being "sweeping and tumultuous." Fugue passages, of course, ought always to be "sweeping and tumultuous." The critic continues, "The Piccolo stop is a marvellous representation, the tremolo was used with telling purpose, and there was a delightful combination so nearly approaching the tone of a cornet that it scarcely sounded like reeds at all. The effect of such orchestral accompaniment to the piccolo solo can be better imagined than described. It was sweetly sentimental and will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it." It is to be hoped that a patent has been taken out for the wonderful combination of stops that can sound like a cornet without resembling a reed stop. The effect of this as an accompaniment to the piccolo must indeed have been "better imagined than described." The Mozart piece and Batiste Offertoire are described as "sweet, fluty performances, excessively *spirituelle* and *airy*, contrasting strangely with the

dashing yet weird-like character of the concluding overture in C from Mendelssohn." Mr. Bishop is too well-known as a first-class organist and cultivated musician for any newspaper notice to injure him; but he must surely have exclaimed "save me from my friends" on reading this delicious piece of nonsense.

THE first of three subscription concerts was given in the Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday evening last, before a select audience, but which was not nearly so large as the performance merited. The artists were Miss Agnes Huntington (contralto) and Miss Effie Huntington (solo pianiste), of Buffalo, Mrs. Agnes Corlett-Thomson (soprano), Mr. J. F. Thomson (baritone), and Mr. Theo. Martens (accompanist), of Toronto. The programme, which was of judicious length, included "Ah, quel giorno," from "Semiramide," "Sonnenschein" and "Ungeud," by Schumann and Schubert respectively, and "Annie Laurie," all of which were set down to Miss Agnes Huntington, who is possessed of a magnificent voice of great power and was vociferously ecored in the latter numbers. Miss Effie Huntington played her selections—"Etude," by Rubinstein, "Melodie," by Moszkowski and "Widmung" by Schumann-Liszt—with accuracy and ample command of the instrument, the latter item best pleasing the audience. Mrs. Thomson and Mr. Thomson sang with their usual ability and were deservedly greeted with considerable applause.

## THE PERIODICALS.

THE *Overland Monthly* is no unworthy rival of its eastern contemporary magazines. The March number has a quantity of first-class reading, and those who know the "make-up" of the *Overland* will not omit to consult the department with the unpretentious heading "Etc." The opening article is on the capacity of Frenchmen for colonizing. The writer thinks that, under circumstances different from those which obtained when the Acadians settled in Illinois, even those wretched emigrants might have been more successful, and that "there is nothing in the Frenchman which prevents him from being a prosperous colonist." "The Drift of Power in the English Government" is bringing that political machine back to the "primitive government" of the Anglo-Saxons, and in course of the transmogrification aristocracy and the House of Lords must be swept away; that, at any rate, is the opinion of Bernard Moses. Political corruption is "Troason against Liberty" we are taught in another able contribution, and the writer recommends that the American law on bribery be assimilated to that of England. A very sensible discussion of the Scotch Crofter question is offered by Arymar Gordon. Eviction, he maintains, from the wilderness out of which these poor people endeavour to extract subsistence is by far the best thing which could happen to them now that means of subsistence have been offered to them upon this continent. Other articles are "Early Baptists," "Across Eastern Utah and Colorado," and No. VII. of "The Late War in South America." Poetry, complete and continued stories, and literary criticisms complete a very good number.

WITH Springtide dawning, our thoughts begin to turn towards the fields and woods as they will be when the snow-cover is removed, and when hardy flowers creep forth to welcome the sun's more direct rays. In the March *English Illustrated Magazine* is an illustrated paper describing the habits and peculiarities of those simple harbingers of summer so dear to all Englishmen, "Primroses and Cowslips." Extracts from the diary of Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales, collated under the heading "H.M.S. *Barchante* at the Antipodes," and accompanied by illustrations, occupies the place of honour in the current number. George Griewoods tells of the mysteries and difficulties of "The Art of Casting in Bronze." "Pilgrimages," ancient and modern, are described and contrasted; Bret Harte contributes two chapters of a quaint story; and Hugh Conway's "Family Affair" is advanced several chapters.

THE March *Literary Life* is a decidedly interesting and attractive number, reflecting equal credit upon the tact of its editor and the enterprise of the publishers—the Eldon Publishing Company, of Chicago. One cannot but admire the courage of a writer who undertakes to dilate upon "Art in Chicago," but Wyllys Abbot has done that in a most interesting manner. He does not despair of "the city of pork and poetry" becoming artistic. Will M. Clemens chats pleasantly about "Old English Taverns," but he would have contrived a much more interesting paper if he had written from personal experience of the localities, and if he had not overlooked almost every one still extant.

## BOOK NOTICES.

LIFE OF MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT. By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Toronto: Hart and Company.

If it be true that this is Mrs. Pennell's first attempt at bookmaking we may be permitted to congratulate that lady upon the excellence of her workmanship and to hope that her experience of writing will not be limited to this volume. It required no little courage to write the life of a woman at once so brilliant and so much maligned, and no greater compliment can be paid her biographer than to say that a perusal of "Mary Wollstonecraft" will convince most readers that the unfortunate philanthropist was at any rate entitled to a verdict of "extenuating circumstances." Mrs. Pennell has evidently a firm belief in the earnest young girl who forms the subject of the memoir, and protests against the cruel injustice of many slanders which are connected with her name; and at the same time there is no attempt to burke any of these unpleasant subjects, which are, so to speak, deodorized by the new light thrown upon them. The book, if not cheerful reading, is honestly and cleverly written.

THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY. By Vernon Lee. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Toronto: Hart and Company.

This volume is uniform with "Mary Wollstonecraft," and both are in the "Famous Women Series." Louise of Stolberg, wife of the Pretender, who hoped one day to be Queen of England, has in Vernon Lee an ideal biographer. Her knowledge of persons and politics contemporary with "Louise R." is indeed considerable, and materially assists to a comprehension of the memoir. She speaks with no uncertain sound about the "Platonic" relations between the Countess and the poet Alfieri, not allowing her sympathy for the former to blind her to the easy morality of that famous but unhappy lady. It would be difficult to indicate a volume in this popular series which better deserves popularity.

March 12th, 1895.]

**CONSUMPTION, ITS NATURE, CAUSES, PREVENTION, AND CURE.** By J. M. W. Kitchen, M.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson and Company.

Not without ample reason has phthisis been named "the scourge of the English-speaking race." By far the greater proportion of the three millions who Dr. Kitchen says die annually of this disease are of Anglo-Saxon descent. In this little book the doctor, who is a New York physician, goes to the root of the matter, theorizes upon the cause, nature, and development of consumption; gives advice which if followed he thinks will prevent its contraction; and, finally, promulgates a treatment for its cure. Mal-nutrition is a pre-disposing cause, and of preventives or curatives greatest prominence is given to food, air, and exercise. Valuable information is added as to the best localities for the residence of consumptives, and much consolation may be extracted by sufferers from the sanguine tone adopted in speaking of the cure of this distressing complaint.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

NEARLY 8,000 copies of Holmes's "Emerson" have been disposed of in the past eleven weeks.

LORD LYTTON's novel in verse is to be published by Mr. Murray this month. The title is "Glen Averil; or, the Metamorphoses."

PROF. THOROLD ROGERS, the well-known author of economic works, is preparing a book on the progress of the privileges of British citizenship.

MACMILLAN AND Co. have in preparation a series of short biographies of English statesmen from the earliest to the present time, to be written by well-known authors.

THE SPECTATOR says of Mrs. Garden's memorials of her father, James Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," that it "is as good a biography as one can expect a daughter to give of a father."

IN Mark Twain's house at Hartford, Conn., in the library, inscribed in old English text on a brass plate over the large fireplace, is this hospitable sentiment, "The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it."

A NEW work by Mr. George Augustus Sala, entitled "A Journey Due South: Travels in Search of Sunshine," with a preface written by the author on board ship, while on his way to the United States and Australia, has just been published.

THE English papers announce that Messrs. Blackwood have already made a profit of not less than £8,000 on their life of George Eliot, and we are glad to hear that the success of the Harper editions in this country has been very satisfactory.

MR. H. F. KEENAN, the putative author of "The Money-Makers," is announced as the author of a novel called "Trajan," which Cassell and Company will publish shortly. Portions of "Trajan" appeared in that now defunct magazine, *The Manhattan*.

THE name of the Chautauqua Cultivators' Circle has been changed to the Chautauqua Town and Country Club. The "required readings" of the Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union are still published as a monthly supplement to *Wide Awake*, but are bound up at the end of the year in a separate volume.

MR. BLAINE will not have his second volume of "Twenty Years in Congress" completed until about the first of next May. He is at present engaged upon the reconstruction period which followed the rebellion. His next book, it has been said, will be a history of American politics from 1783 to 1815.

ALL search for Mr. S. S. Conant, the editor of *Harpers' Weekly*, has proved futile, and there is hadly any reason to doubt that during his absence of mind he has destroyed himself. Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Times*, and formerly of the *New York World*, has now become the managing editor of the paper.

AMONG the books which are on the eve of being issued are a monograph by Mr. Lennox Browne, entitled "The Voice as Affected by Alcohol and Tobacco," and "Twenty-five Centuries of Musical History," by Professor G. A. Macfarren. The latter is an extended reprint of Professor Macfarren's article on musical history in the current edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica."

ONE of the last labours of the late Paul Lacroix was to set in order the scattered articles and parts of articles by the late Edouard Fournier, relating to Molière, his life, works, and theatrical interpreters. This doubly posthumous collection, "Etudes sur la vie et les œuvres de Molière," has just been published, with a brief preface by M. Auguste Vitu, the dramatic critic of the *Figaro*.

IT is said that "The Money-Makers," published by the Appletons, has created much stir among the nabobs of New York society, whose portraits are but thinly disguised in the characters of the novel. With the increasing orders, the story goes, came indignant protests from persons of weight, who demanded the suppression of the book, or the modification of certain passages. One page at least has been altered to disguise an alleged portrait. One protesting reader offered to reimburse the firm for any loss they might sustain, if they would suppress the book. The author is Mr. Henry F. Keenan, who wrote "Trajan," which came to an untimely end in the *Manhattan*, and will soon be published in book form by Cassell and Co.

THE April *Century* will contain a reply to Mr. George W. Cable's recently published and much discussed article on "The Freedman's Case in Equity." It is entitled "In Plain Black and White," and is written by Mr. Henry W. Grady, one of the editors of the *Atlanta Constitution*. Mr. Grady claims that Mr. Cable does not truly represent the South; that there is a general protest against his statement of the case, and universal protest against his suggestions for the future; "that the South will never adopt Mr. Cable's suggestion of the social intermingling of the races. It can never be driven into accepting it. So far from there being a growing sentiment in favour of the indiscriminate mixing of the races," Mr. Grady says, "the intelligence of both races is moving farther from that proposition day by day."

THE prospectus of Messrs. Crowell's "Initials and Pseudonyms: a Dictionary of Literary Disguises," announces that the valuable work has been prepared with great care and labour by Rev. William Cushing, of Cambridge, Mass. It is now in the hands of the printer, and especial care will be used to secure accuracy in the text. The work will consist of two parts: First, an Index of about 10,000 Initials and Pseudonyms, alphabetically arranged. Second, about 6,500 real names of authors, answering to the pseudonyms, with brief notices—date of the writer's birth and death, etc. The publishers state that Mr. Albert R. Frey, of the Astor Library, New York, has had a similar work in preparation for several years, and has accepted their proposal to add his material to that of Mr. Cushing; so that they are able thereby to give the public the benefit of the labours of both these gentlemen. It is due to Mr. Cushing, however, to state that the editing of the volume has been performed entirely by him.

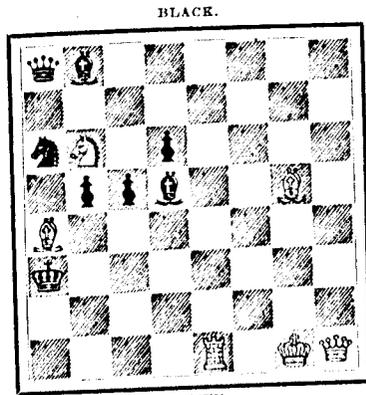
CHESS.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 87.

Composed for THE WEEK

By JOHN MCGREGOR, Toronto Chess Club.

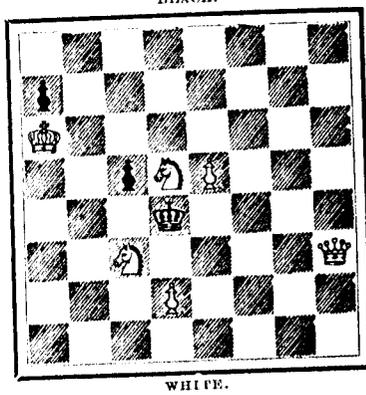


White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 88.

By A. H. ROBBINS, St. Louis, Mo.

(From the Trade Gazette.)



White to play and mate in three moves.

EVANS GAMBIT.

(From the Newark Call.)

<p>White. Louis Paulsen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P K 4</li> <li>2. Kt K B 3</li> <li>3. B B 4</li> <li>4. P Q Kt 4</li> <li>5. P B 3</li> <li>6. Castles</li> </ol> <p>And White mates in 11 moves.</p>	<p>Black.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P K 4</li> <li>2. Kt Q B 3</li> <li>3. B B 4</li> <li>4. B x Kt B</li> <li>5. B B 4</li> <li>6. Kt B 3</li> </ol>	<p>White. Louis Paulsen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. P Q 4</li> <li>8. P x P</li> <li>9. P K 5</li> <li>10. P x Kt</li> <li>11. P Q 5</li> <li>12. P x Kt</li> </ol>	<p>Black.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P x P</li> <li>B Kt 3</li> <li>P Q 4</li> <li>P x B</li> <li>P x B P</li> <li>Q x B</li> </ol>
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BLINDFOLD CHESS—FRENCH DEFENCE.

(From the Sheffield Independent.)

<p>White. Mr. Rosenthal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P K 4</li> <li>2. P Q 4</li> <li>3. Kt Q B 3</li> <li>4. P x P</li> <li>5. Kt B 3</li> <li>6. B Q 3</li> </ol>	<p>Black. Amateurs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P K 3</li> <li>2. P Q 4</li> <li>3. B Q Kt 5</li> <li>4. P x P</li> <li>5. Kt K B 3</li> <li>6. B K 3</li> </ol>	<p>White. Mr. Rosenthal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Castles</li> <li>8. P x B</li> <li>9. B R 3</li> <li>10. R K sq</li> <li>11. R x Kt ch</li> <li>12. B Kt 6 mate</li> </ol>	<p>Black. Amateurs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. B x Kt</li> <li>2. P K R 3?</li> <li>3. P Q Kt 3</li> <li>4. Q Kt Q 2</li> <li>5. P x R</li> </ol>
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THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY PRIZE GAMES

The prize for the most brilliant Evans Gambit was awarded to the following:

<p>White. Ferris.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P to K 4</li> <li>2. Kt to K B 3</li> <li>3. B to B 4</li> <li>4. P to Q Kt 4</li> <li>5. P to Q B 3</li> <li>6. Castles</li> <li>7. P to Q 4</li> <li>8. Kt x P</li> <li>9. Kt x B P</li> <li>10. B x R ch</li> <li>11. P to Q 5</li> <li>12. P to R 4</li> <li>13. Kt x B 4</li> <li>14. Q to Q B 4</li> <li>15. B to Q 2</li> <li>16. K to Kt 3</li> <li>17. K to R 1</li> <li>18. Q to B 3 ch</li> <li>19. B x Kt</li> <li>20. Q to R 5 ch</li> <li>21. Q to K 5</li> <li>22. Q to R 5 ch</li> <li>23. Q to R 4</li> <li>24. Q to R 5 ch</li> <li>25. B to K 5</li> </ol>	<p>Black. Ryall.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P to K 4</li> <li>2. Kt to Q B 3</li> <li>3. B to B 4</li> <li>4. B x P</li> <li>5. B to R 4</li> <li>6. Kt to K B 3</li> <li>7. Castles</li> <li>8. Kt x K P</li> <li>9. R x Kt</li> <li>10. K x B</li> <li>11. Q Kt to K 2</li> <li>12. B x P</li> <li>13. Kt x Kt</li> <li>14. Q Kt x Q P</li> <li>15. P to Q Kt 4</li> <li>16. Kt to K 7 ch</li> <li>17. P to Q B 3</li> <li>18. K Kt to R 5</li> <li>19. Q to K B 3</li> <li>20. Q to Kt 3</li> <li>21. Q to B 3</li> <li>22. Q to Kt 3</li> <li>23. Q to K 5</li> <li>24. Q to Kt 3</li> <li>25. Q to B 3</li> </ol>	<p>White. Ferris.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. B to Kt 3</li> <li>27. B x Q</li> <li>28. K R to K 1</li> <li>29. B to Q 6</li> <li>30. Q R to Q 1</li> <li>31. R to K 5</li> <li>32. P to K R 3</li> <li>33. P to B 4</li> <li>34. P to Kt 4</li> <li>35. R to K 7 ch</li> <li>36. P to Kt 5</li> <li>37. P to B 5</li> <li>38. R x Kt</li> <li>39. K to R 2</li> <li>40. R (Q) x Q P</li> <li>41. R x Kt P</li> <li>42. R x R P</li> <li>43. R to Q Kt 7</li> <li>44. R x Q</li> <li>45. R to R 6</li> <li>46. R to K B 6 ch</li> <li>47. R to Q Kt 7 ch</li> <li>48. Rt K Kt 7</li> <li>49. R to R 6</li> <li>50. P to B 6</li> </ol>	<p>Black. Ryall.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Q x Q</li> <li>27. P to Kt 5</li> <li>28. B to R 3</li> <li>29. B to Q 6</li> <li>30. B to x B 4</li> <li>31. B to K 3</li> <li>32. P to Q R 4</li> <li>33. Kt to Q B 3</li> <li>34. B x Q R P</li> <li>35. Kt to Kt 1</li> <li>36. B to Q 4 ch</li> <li>37. Kt x B</li> <li>38. B to Q 4 ch</li> <li>39. P to R 6</li> <li>40. P to R 5</li> <li>41. K to B 1</li> <li>42. P to Kt 7</li> <li>43. P queens</li> <li>44. B to Kt 1</li> <li>45. P to R 6</li> <li>46. K to K 2</li> <li>47. K to K 1</li> <li>48. B to Q 4</li> <li>49. K to B 1</li> <li>Ryall resigns.</li> </ol>
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CHESS ITEMS.

In the Solving Tourney of the *Elmira Telegram*, the best possible score being 136 points, there were ten ties, two ladies among the number.

In the Chicago *Mirror* Tourney, the entries now reach the great total of 215 problems.

In the Crofton Guardian End Game Tourney, Mr. C. E. Ranken, the judge, has submitted his report: First prize, A. F. Mackenzie, Kingston, Jamaica; second, J. Jespersen, Denmark; third, E. Maras, London. There were 19 entries.

The mother of Paul Morphy, his one friend and companion in whom he placed the most implicit confidence during all his affliction, died recently. She did not long survive her famous son. — *Southern Trade Gazette*.

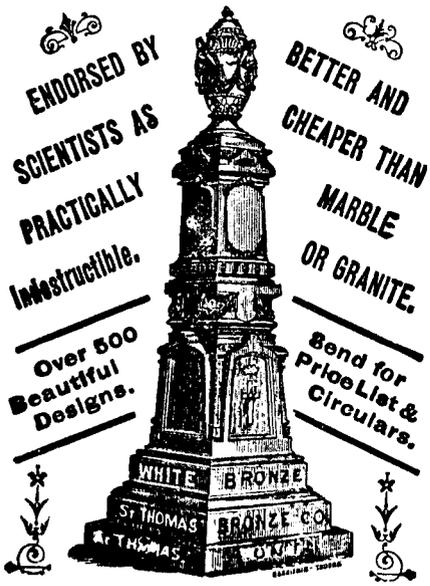
DR. ZUCKERTORT will shortly issue a challenge to play Mr. Steinitz in London. The reason of this courageous *defi* is probably that Mr. Steinitz is in America.

The following problem by Samuel Loyd is going the rounds, and is characterized by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* as the most difficult three-or of modern times. We confess we cannot see it, but let our readers judge for themselves: White—K Q B 3, R Q Kt 2, B Q R 1, Kts Q R 2, K B 2, Ps K Kt 2, 4 K R 2, 4, Q 2 Q B 5. Black—K Q 5. White to play and mate in three moves.

THE match between Mr. Thorold and the Rev. W. Wayte has been suspended for the present. Ten games have been played, of which Rev. W. Wayte won 4, Mr. Thorold 2, drawn 4.

THE Waverly Chess Club tournament of Montreal is progressing favourably, and last Saturday night 105 games had been concluded. This tournament has already been the means of increasing the membership of the club, through the interest manifested by the contestants.

# WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS



ST. THOMAS WHITE BRONZE MONUMENT COMPANY.

Parties requiring monumental work will do well to make immediate inspection and place orders early, as we have now fifty orders for early spring and summer on file not touched. Send in name and place of residence, and we will have nearest agent call upon you.

### TESTIMONIALS.

MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 15th, 1883.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed and tested the material called "White Bronze," manufactured for monumental purposes by the St. Thomas White Bronze Monument Company, and I find it composed, as represented, of *Refined Metallic Zinc*, of a very superior quality to sheet zinc, and almost *absolutely pure*. Its great durability under all exposure to weather and storm is therefore fully assured by its high quality. And it will resist decay and further oxidation when its surface is once coated. It is then more durable than stone, and will not lose its handsome appearance from generation to generation. I know of no other material which is equally capable of combining elegance of form, beauty of surface and *indefinite durability*.

(Signed)

J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,  
Public Analyst.

E. E. Myers, Esq., Architect of the Michigan and Texas State Capitols, says:—

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## WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favourable circumstances, and these are:—Morbidity of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of uræmia, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

So as time since a well-known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should, without delay, communicate with the business managers,

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,  
205 King St. West, Toronto, Canada,  
and inclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh

# LONDON BREWERY.

LABATT'S

# INDIA PALE ALE!

AND BROWN STOUT

Received the Highest Awards of Merit for Purity and Excellence.

PHILADELPHIA, 1876. CANADA, 1876. AUSTRALIA, 1877. PARIS, 1878

### Testimonials Selected.

TORONTO, April 12th, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have examined samples of JOHN LABATT'S INDIA PALE ALE, submitted to me for analysis by JAMES GOOD & Co., agents for this city, and find it to be perfectly sound, containing no acetic acids, impurities or adulterations, and can strongly recommend it as perfectly pure, and a very superior malt liquor.

HENRY H. CROFT.

BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL, Dec. 20, 1880.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed several samples of INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT, from the brewery of JOHN LABATT, London, Ont. I find them to be remarkably sound Ales, brewed from pure malt and hops. I have examined both the March and October brewings, and find them of uniform quality. They may be recommended to invalids or convalescents where malt beverages are required as tonic.

Signed, JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,  
Professor of Chemistry and Public Analyst.

All first-class grocers keep it. Every ale drinker should try it.

JOHN LABATT, LONDON, ONT.

JAMES GOOD & CO., SOLE AGENTS,  
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## An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,  
May 3, 1883.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy. While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases.

J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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24 The same, Aeschylus, Aeschylus, etc.....	2c	153 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	98 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
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31 The War for the Union, W. Phillips.....	3c	160 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	105 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
32 Wendell Phillips, Geo. Wm. Curtis.....	3c	161 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	106 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
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34 The Coming Slavery, Spencer.....	3c	163 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	108 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
35 On Liberty, John Stuart Mill.....	3c	164 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	109 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
36 Rokeby, Sir Walter Scott.....	3c	165 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	110 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
37 Hestor and Theognis, Davies.....	15c	166 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	111 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
38 Plutarch, By Rev. P. D. Morice.....	15c	167 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	112 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
39 Lucretius, By W. H. Mallock.....	15c	168 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	113 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
40 Plautus and Terence, W. L. Collins.....	15c	169 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	114 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
41 Lucian, By W. L. Collins.....	15c	170 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	115 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
42 Theucydides, By W. L. Collins.....	15c	171 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	116 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
43 Ovid, By Rev. A. Church.....	15c	172 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	117 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
44 Livy, By W. L. Collins.....	15c	173 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	118 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
45 Euripides, By W. B. Donne.....	15c	174 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	119 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
46 The Greek Anthology, Lord Bunsen.....	15c	175 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	120 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
47 Aristophanes, By W. L. Collins.....	15c	176 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	121 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
48 Phily, By Church and Brodrick.....	15c	177 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	122 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
49 Sophocles, By C. W. Collins.....	15c	178 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	123 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
50 Eschylus, Bishop of Colombo.....	15c	179 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	124 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
51 The Odyssey, By Sir Alex. Grant.....	15c	180 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	125 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
52 Homer's Odyssey, By W. L. Collins.....	15c	181 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	126 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
53 Homer's Iliad, By W. L. Collins.....	15c	182 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	127 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
54 Virgil, By W. L. Collins.....	15c	183 The Battle of the Marston, E. S. Creasy.....	2c	128 The Story Teller, and other Tales.....	10c
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