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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 PRESS of subjects last week prevented us from noticing the argument of the *Globe* on the question of Disallowance. Such a power, vested as it now is in the hands of a party leader, is objectionable and liable to abuse. So far we heartily agree with the *Globe*. It is the fashion to say that the fictions of Constitutional Monarchy are very useful, and that our retention of them is a proof of our practical wisdom; but here is one case at all events in which they have done manifest mischief. Had it been openly proposed to give the leader of the dominant party at Ottawa a veto on all Provincial legislation, everybody would have recoiled from the folly and injustice of such an arrangement. But the arrangement is accepted without question when its real character is veiled by styling the leader of the dominant party "The Crown." On the other hand we cannot regard without misgiving the idea of making the Legislature of Prince Edward Island a sovereign power even with respect to the class of subjects assigned to Provincial Legislation. The Dominion is, or aims at being, a nation, though with a federal structure, and, in order to fulfil its ideal and prevent its dissolution, sovereignty must reside in the nation. The thing wanted is a judicial tribunal, clear of party, such as the Supreme Court of the United States, and with principles laid down for its guidance like the clause in the Constitution of the United States which forbids legislation impairing the faith of contracts. To lay down these principles would no doubt be a difficult task, but to accomplish difficult tasks in the province of jurisprudence as well as in other provinces is the glory of science; and if nationality is to be combined with a federal structure this problem will have to be solved.

No sooner has the building trade begun to prosper than its progress is arrested by a strike. The day is long past when any question could be raised as to the right of working-men to combine in a demand for higher wages. But this does not render industrial war less costly or its ravages

less calamitous. In England the cost of strikes to the men over a period of ten years is reckoned by Mr. Warner to have been £26,812,800. The loss of the masters over the same period is reckoned by the same authority at £4,189,500, less than a fifth of the loss incurred by the men, the sum received in profits while the trade is being carried on being of course far less than the aggregate amount paid as wages. But as Mr. Warner observes, the evil inflicted by strikes and locks-out is not to be measured by the mere cost. The suffering and misery caused by them must be taken into the account. The poverty, pauperism and degradation of thousands of families are among the consequences of those prolonged contests, and the propagation of social bitterness must be added to the black list. In some trades in Europe the consequence has been total and final wreck. Nor are the effects likely to be less injurious here than in the Old World: the English artisan if he reduces himself to destitution in a strike has a poor-law to fall back on, the American or Canadian artisan has none. Men fancy, perhaps not unnaturally, that as soon as profits rise wages ought to rise in proportion, forgetting that the capitalist must look not to the high profits of the moment but to the average returns of the trade. It is not easy, however, to see how the evil is to be ended or diminished except by the growth, which is likely to be very gradual, of intelligence among the men and of a better feeling between them and the masters. The principle of association, or giving the workmen an interest in the business, though attractive and promising, does not seem to make much way. In England industrial war has sometimes been averted by arbitration; but in a society such as ours where everybody is employer or employed arbitrators are not easily found. Unfortunately there are restless or designing spirits, like the organizer of the great Telegraphists' strike, whose trade is industrial war, and there are editors of Labour journals whose sole object it seems to be to instil venom into the mechanic's heart and to indoctrinate him with the belief that the capital without which his trade could not be set on foot and the commercial guidance without which it would at once be wrecked are the bane of his industry and the proper object of his hatred. The practical truth which ought always to be impressed on the minds of strikers is that though the Boss is the organizer and paymaster, the real employer is the community, which cannot be compelled to give for labour or its products one cent more than they are really worth to it. Beyond that point strikes will no longer produce a rise of wages, though they may produce and have more than once produced the ruin of a trade.

THE result of the Scott Act election in Middlesex is being paraded with exultation by the friends of the Act, but is merely another instance of that which has so often occurred before. The majority in favour of the Act was large, but only two-fifths of the constituency voted; three-fifths stayed at home. This abstention is the practical condemnation of the Act; it shows that the great majority of the people have, at all events, not made up their minds in favour of Coercion, and will not give it their support when the Act comes to be applied. The organized minority brings all its votes to the poll; on the side which is really that of the majority there is no organization, no trumpet to call to arms; and people will not rouse themselves to an effort, especially as they have not only to take some trouble and give up some of their time, but to face the anathemas of the Methodist clergy and the other enthusiastic partisans of the Act. When, however, the attempt is made to put the law in force; when it comes to getting a neighbour fined or sent to gaol for an act which everybody knows to be no crime, and which the State expressly sanctions in the adjoining county, indifference assumes the form of passive resistance. Then follows the demand on the part of the Coercionists for severer penalties and further violations of the law of evidence and justice, till at last you have the Blue Laws of Maine and Vermont combined with an unlicensed trade in whiskey. The proposal that a majority of the whole constituency shall be required for the adoption of the Act was obviously reasonable, though it is easy to see why it was so strenuously resisted. Politicians, if they would take note not only of the majorities, but of the numbers polled in Scott Act elections, would perhaps be less paralysed by fear of the Prohibitionists than they apparently are.

THE supporters of the Scott Act try to turn the tables upon Liberal Temperance by saying that the Liberal Temperance men themselves advocate prohibition with regard to whiskey. Of the whiskey at present drunk not a little might, without exaggeration, be called poison and prohibited on that ground. But what the Liberal Temperance men, or those who advocated the principle upon which the Liberal Temperance Union is founded, said was this: "Whiskey, or at least bad whiskey, not beer, cider, or light wine, is, as we believe, the real curse. If then drunkenness is actually prevailing and increasing among our people to such an extent that extreme measures have become necessary, let us go to the root of the evil; whiskey, if it is manufactured, will be drunk; above ground or under ground it will find its way to the lips of the consumer; let us embrace, therefore, the one effectual policy and shut up the distilleries, paying, as public morality requires, reasonable compensation to the distillers. Reasonable compensation we can well afford to pay, if prohibition is to add so much to our wealth and take so much off our taxes for police and prisons as the Prohibitionists declare." But the Prohibitionists vehemently refuse to grant compensation and have scornfully voted down the proposal, holding, it appears, as people of the same temper have often held before them, that whoever sets himself in opposition to the servants of God must be out of the pale of justice. "Then," say the Liberal Temperance men, "that overture falls to the ground: we are not, like you, above the law of ordinary morality, nor can we see our way to the promotion of public virtue by confiscation; drunkenness, we own, is bad, but, as we think, iniquity is worse. Still we are ready and willing to go with you in any measure which may practically discourage the use of ardent spirits, and promote the substitution of lighter and more wholesome beverages such as beer, cider, and light wines, especially light wines of native growth. In the possibility of forcing mankind all at once to give up fermented drinks which they have used since the beginning of time, we do not believe, and we see that all attempts of that kind have ended in disastrous failure." The most hopeful measure that can be adopted probably is a system of two licenses; a higher license for the sale of distilled spirits and imported wines, a lower license for the sale of beer, cider and native wines. If to this is added Inspection as a safeguard against adulteration we shall at least be embracing a policy consistent with reason in itself and not yet condemned by experience.

It is admitted, we believe, even by our Prohibitionist friends, that the Sunday Closing Acts in Scotland, Wales and Ireland have been a failure. Some months ago Mr. Agg Gardner gave in the *Fortnightly Review* the statistics which seem to place the fact beyond a doubt. In the portion of Ireland, for example, subject to the Act the number of arrests in two years for drunkenness increased from 118,291 to 137,385, though the population was diminishing, while in five cities exempted from the operation of the Act the number decreased from 60,621 to 39,638. In Wales a trial of six months sufficed to show the working of the Act. The inspector of the Cardiff police reported an increase of forty per cent. in prosecutions and of sixty per cent. in convictions, stating, in explanation, that a number of clubs had been established and that illicit drinking was carried on to a great extent. The inspector of Routh, another Welsh district, deposed that previous to the Sunday Act coming into force there was very little Sunday drunkenness and illicit drinking, and it was very rarely that any annoyance was caused by the people leaving the public houses; but that since the Act had been passed all his energies were required to keep anything like order in the streets. There were twenty houses, he said, where illicit drinking was carried on on Sundays, and four clubs with four hundred and forty-nine members. The Mayor of Wrexham observed at petty sessions that the Sunday Closing Act had trebled the charges of Sunday drunkenness in that district, and his remark was corroborated by the Chief Inspector of Police. In Ruabon the experience was the same, and indignation meetings were held to protest against the Act on the grounds of the crime and misery which it had created. Teetotalers themselves, Mr. Gardner avers, have joined in the chorus of condemnation, while a Roman Catholic priest said that the drinking clubs promoted drunkenness amongst young people and caused people to drink who had never drunk before, and the people who did drink before to drink more; that if the Act were repealed, as repealed it must be, things would get better; and that there was more drunkenness, more sin, more iniquity of every kind committed in Cardiff than ever there was before. When you lay upon people restrictions which their conscience, and the conscience of the community at large, refuse to ratify, the inevitable consequence is illicit indulgence, which besides the demoralizing effects of evasion, is sure to assume worse forms than open and permitted enjoyment. The total

amount of liquor consumed in the district under one system or the other is not the thing to be considered; it is not ordinary and moderate drinking that you wish to diminish, but drunkenness; and so far all experience proves that under the Prohibition system drunkenness is not diminished but increased. The fiasco of the Sunday Closing Act appears, as we have said, to be confessed even by the Prohibitionists themselves. Yet we have no doubt that those who, foreseeing the result, opposed the passing of the Acts were denounced by the Methodist clergy of Wales as serving the cause of the Devil. The Devil, it seems, can sometimes use blind enthusiasm for the practical furtherance of his ends as well as the love of drink.

"RUSSIAN Intrigue again" is the heading which, as a matter of course, is prefixed to the news of a rising in Afghanistan, headed by a filibustering chief, against the present Ameer. That the restless ambition of the Russian commanders on the frontier is at work we may well believe: on both sides a game of jealous and suspicious diplomacy is being constantly carried on. But a spontaneous outbreak among the Afghans is also a perfectly credible event. The tribes are unsettled, turbulent, predatory, arrayed against each other by blood feuds and subject to no centralized government, though they may for a time fall under the power of a vigorous Ameer. They are much what the Highland clans were before 1845, with an element of intrigue and cupidity added by the machinations and counter-machinations, the bribes and counter-bribes of England and Russia, to which powers they are evidently learning alternately to sell themselves. It is not likely that the tribal chaos will become order, and the present outlook is one of indefinite complications. The partition of Afghanistan, so as to bring the British and Russian Empires up to a common boundary, across which neither power could step without a regular *casus belli* and a deliberate intent, would be the most conducive to permanent peace; while the immorality of the proceeding might be deemed less on account of the absence of any united nationality among the Afghans. But the operation in the present temper of the two powers would be desperate. To invade Afghanistan for the purpose of bringing about a political revolution, certain to be reversed on the morrow, the course adopted by Palmerston and afterwards by Beaconsfield, is pronounced by the wisest Anglo-Indians the worst policy of all.

NOTHING could be better for the Mother Country at the present crisis than the accession to power of the Conservative Party by honourable means and under a wise and patriotic leader such as was Peel. This is our firm belief. Unhappily it is not by honourable means nor under wise and patriotic leaders that the Conservatives now come into office. Their conduct has been not merely a breach, but a repudiation, of public morality, and it brings a body of men who are nothing if not high-principled, and whose character is at this moment of the most vital importance to the State, down to the level of the lowest demagogues. The coalition with the Parnellites is a shameless application of the doctrine openly preached by Lord Randolph Churchill that the object of political strategy should be to gain the victory, no matter how, and leave moralists to say what they please. No one who knows Lord Salisbury's sentiments about government in general and Irish government in particular, no one who has marked his language and bearing throughout this Irish crisis, can doubt that he is far more of a Coercionist than Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer, or that their measures are mild compared with those which he would adopt if plenary power were in his hands. His genuine tendencies unquestionably are those of an Irish landlord, and one not of the least arbitrary type. Yet, under the influence of his devouring ambition and of his not less devouring hatred of Mr. Gladstone, he allows Lord Randolph Churchill to assure the Parnellites that if they will lend their assistance in defeating the Government on the Spirit duty the Crimes Act shall be abandoned, and the lives and prosperity of Irish Loyalists shall be left to the mercy of the Land League. Compared with this, what was the Treaty of Kilmainham or the Litchfield House Compact of former days? Lord Salisbury may perhaps say that it was not he, but Lord Randolph Churchill, that did it; but the use of unavowed agencies only deepens the disgrace: the fruits of Lord Randolph's intrigue have been accepted, and the intriguer has been taken into the Cabinet. Desperate efforts are being made by Lord Salisbury's personal adherents in the Press to prove that he is still at liberty to renew the Crimes Act; but friends only make his case worse by suggesting the possibility of his jockeying his confederates. But Lord Salisbury's conduct is the least part of the matter; the serious part is the demoralization of public life of England. After a little more of this, thoughtful men will begin to consider whether it is possible that the world should be well governed by party.

WHAT is the political outlook in England? That it is dark is certain; but who can venture to say more? In the immediate future much depends on the personal action of Mr. Gladstone. Strenuous efforts are evidently being made to persuade him to remain in public life and retain the leadership of the party. Sir William Harcourt proclaims that the Liberals are going to fight under the old man and for the old cause. If Mr. Gladstone consents, and his strength does not fail him, the party will probably hold together, in spite of the heterogeneous character of its elements, and the almost open antagonism between its Whig and Radical sections, both on the subject of social legislation and on that of Ireland, while its policy will remain a compromise between the tendencies of the sections, the line of which Mr. Gladstone's authority as heretofore will trace. But if Mr. Gladstone retires, a split seems inevitable between the Whigs as they are now called, or the Liberals as they are likely henceforth to be called, and the Radicals. It is impossible to believe that such men as Lord Hartington, Lord Spencer and Mr. Goschen will allow themselves to be drawn into a propaganda of socialistic plunder and a surrender of the legislative unity of the nation for the purpose of making Mr. Chamberlain Prime Minister, while, on the other hand, it is evident that the Radicals are exulting in a catastrophe which delivers them from the control of their more moderate colleagues and enables them to "sweep the Prairie." The upshot apparently will be a struggle for power between two desperate and equally unscrupulous factions which will bid against each other for the suffrages of the newly enfranchised millions at the expense of the real interests of the community. In this calamitous auction the Radicals can hardly fail to be ultimately the winners. Tory Democracy, supposing the Conservatives to embrace it, must be limited by the interests of landlords and capitalists; it is in fact adopted only as a mask behind which those interests may be defended, while the Radicals are not only ready but eager to fling the heads of landlords and capitalists to the populace. The Land Question in England is evidently coming, and here the Radicals in the present state of opinion will have a crushing advantage over the upholders of Primogeniture and Entail. Between these two organized factions the country is likely to be divided; for the inherent tendency of party, in proportion to its intensity, is to drive moderate men from public life. Moderate men there are, such as those whom we have named, and if they had among them one commanding figure like that of Mr. Gladstone, they might possibly, in some deadlock of the same kind as that which has just occurred, step between the two factions, grasp the helm, rally industry and commerce to their support and recall the nation to that course of steady progress to which rather than to revolution or reaction the bulk of the people still incline. But they have no such figure among them, though they have men of acknowledged ability as administrators and great Parliamentary influence as well as of the highest character. Nor have they any hustings cry or any special bribe to offer. The probability is that in the coming election they will be ground between the upper and the nether millstone, and that though personal eminence may secure the election of the leaders, they will return to Parliament with a scanty following. The field will then be divided between the party of Tory Reaction, more or less in alliance with a mob and that of Revolutionary Democracy, in which the ultimate triumph of Democracy is ensured by all the tendencies of our age, but in the course of which Ireland may be lost and the foreign policy of England may be totally ruined by the reckless hands of contending factions.

WHEN Pulteney took a peerage Walpole cried, with an expressive motion of his hand, "Now I have turned the key on him!" The attempt to turn the key on Mr. Gladstone has failed; so apparently has the attempt to impair his popularity with the masses by inducing him to accept a peerage for his wife. The fact is the more remarkable, because, strange to say, this great popular leader, amidst all his political changes, has continued to set great value on social rank. At his departure he showers peerages and baubles of all kinds on his followers. It is curious to see Robert Lowe, now disguised under the title of Lord Sherbrooke, a man who has always professed the loftiest contempt for all aristocracy except that of intellect, pleased, in the last stage of life, with the ribbon of a Grand Cross of the Bath. Other men, the sand of whose life is almost run, are made happy by the thought that they will be addressed for a few years as "My Lord" and read their names in a few numbers of the Peerage. Tories will point with complacency to these proofs of the influence of title. Nobody doubts the influence of title. It will expire only when human vanity ceases to exist. But is vanity a guarantee for superiority or a sound basis for a legislative institution? The ridiculous assumption by these modern Barons of a territorial appendage to their names, when they often have not a rood of land in the place named, or

perhaps in any place, constantly reminds us of the fact that the Barons of the Feudal Era were territorial officers who, in order to keep their offices, had to show force and to lead laborious lives. People in the Middle Ages were rough, but they were not drivellers. Their institution was as well suited to the needs of their days as the ghost of it is ill suited to the needs of ours.

WHILE there is no ground for saying that there is an actual coalition of the European powers against Great Britain, and while the meetings of Emperors, which are always regarded as ominous of impending war, have really the very opposite significance, it cannot be denied that the aspect of the diplomatic horizon as well as that of the political future is anything but bright. There are appearances which remind an English observer on the Continent of the coalition of France, Spain, the German Empire and the Papacy against Venice known in history as the League of Cambray. Jealousy of the Republic, which stood apart in her commercial prosperity while they were ruining themselves by wars of ambition, was probably the main motive of the powers which conspired for the ruin of Venice. A similar jealousy is excited at the present day by the spectacle of Great Britain, exempted through her insular position from European wars, free from the conscription, and profiting apparently by the embroilments among her neighbours, though she really profits far more by her immunity from a Protective tariff. But the feeling is no doubt inflamed by the offensive rhodomontade of the Jingo and the silly boasts of Imperial Federationists that they will turn all seas into water streets of the British Venice. The bitterest enemy of England is still France; and the party of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, which has been sedulously courting the French alliance on the ground of political sympathy, is obliged to own that approximation of institutions does not extinguish treasured hatred. In the old German Emperor, England will lose a true friend and one who would have always prevented quarrels between Germany and England from coming to extremity. If Lord Salisbury possesses the qualities of a good Foreign Minister he is likely to have a field for their display. But his violent manifesto against Russia and the secret agreement with Schouvaloff by which it was closely followed are pledges neither of moderation nor of firmness.

THE publication of Gordon's Diary seems to confirm the view which has always been taken of his character in these columns. Beyond doubt he had some of the qualities of a hero; a worker of miracles he might well be in the East, where madness is revered as inspiration; but perfectly sane he certainly was not. With perfect sanity his religious hallucinations were incompatible: hallucinations they were, not momentary transports of religious exaltation or depression such as we find in the history of Luther or of Cromwell. The belief in a special mission and in the distinguishing protection of Providence was in this man, as in other men, excessive self-consciousness in a religious guise. He was also vexed, as the insane often are, by the demon of morbid suspicion, and was capable of imagining that his death was desired by Mr. Gladstone—Mr. Gladstone who of all men was the most likely to be fascinated by such a character even to a dangerous degree. A fatal error was committed when the nation was in any way identified with Gordon's enterprises, and when the scope and extent of the operations in Egypt were made dependent on his erratic movements. We have always felt a doubt whether he was, up to the time of the catastrophe, really master of Khartoum, or was only allowed by the Mahdi to remain in possession of it in order that the British army might be lured across the Desert and exposed to what the Mahdi hoped would be a fatal blow. It appeared strange that the Egyptian traitor who in the end delivered up the city should have conceived his treasonable design for the first time after the victory of the British army, the very event which, under ordinary circumstances, would have determined him to remain faithful. Gordon's reputation was inflated by the breath of a political party which wished to inflame popular feeling against the Government, to the tardiness of which he was represented as being a martyr; while the other party joined in the inflation that it might put away from itself the reproach of coldness. The truth is now seen, too late, unhappily, to save the gallant men who perished by the sword or by hardship in an ill-starred expedition, and whose valour, discipline and endurance form the only redeeming part of this miserable history. But we have been taught what it is to allow diplomacy and war to be conducted by popular impulse.

CHICAGO *Herald*: "Prohibition is a good thing," remarked a business-like passenger; "I believe in it, and would like to see it adopted in every State of the Union. It's good for my business." "What business are you in?" "Manufacturing pint and half-pint flasks."

LOYALTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

IN the olden times, when words were fewer and consequently less available and more correctly employed, men were accustomed to express themselves with that marvellous clearness, force, and simplicity which we cannot imitate now. Language was then the servant of thought, the sunlight which faithfully brought out in visible form the images conceived in the *camera obscura* of the brain. The result was simple fidelity, which is the first principle of art, and no adventitious superfluities were added to enhance the effect at the risk of spoiling the picture. We have altered all this, however. Language is so abundant and our command of it so unlimited that we have fallen into habits of extravagance. We are born to such wealth of words, and educated with so defective a sense of their value and use, that we employ them as the spendthrift does his dollars, as the gorgeous East its "barbaric pearl and gold." The dead fathers of our noble tongue might well turn in their graves at the fashion in which we use the heritage they have left to us.

A famous Frenchman has been credited with the saying that the excess of evil is the source of good. Somewhat similarly the assertion might be ventured that the climax of that condition of human society commonly called "civilization" has a close affinity to barbarism. Men run riot in the wealth of good things which has accumulated in their bursting granaries, and are apt to forget—if they have ever known—the patient and persevering virtues by which these good things have been obtained and the uses for which they are designed.

It might not be hazarding a rash assertion to say that a considerable part of the verbal war of the present day is carried on under a gross misconception of the true meaning of the things in contention. Men will not take time to think; and the errors they fall into for this reason are aggravated by the misapplication of language which is characteristic of a slovenly and extravagant age. Words have no longer with us the meanings given to them by our forefathers; or rather they are taken to mean so many things from the promiscuous and unthinking use made of them, that the signification of any term adopted as a shibboleth is very apt to be a puzzle to the impartial as well as an apple of discord among the disputants themselves.

These reflections have been suggested by certain recent utterances on the platform and in the press on a topic which nearly touches the honour of Canadians from whatsoever point of view it is regarded. The confusion of ideas so widely prevalent in this connection has its source, I believe, not in any important discordance of public sentiment, but in the modern barbarism, before which significant terms are sometimes as pearls before swine. I refer to the matter of "loyalty," and in speaking of Canadians I comprehend under the term all persons, whether born in the Dominion or more immediately under the shadow of the throne, who have permanently adopted this land as their home.

That member of a civilized community who has no sense of the sentiment known as loyalty is deficient in a quality essential to the character of a reliable citizen. Without loyalty there can be no public spirit, and without public spirit there can be no independence—a condition which alone guarantees stability to the body politic. Hence it is important that we have a clear and unmistakable conception of the nature of this obligation which goes by the name of loyalty; and such a conception can be reached only by a consideration of the meaning and power of the term loyalty in its application to the circumstances of Canada. I have said that this matter touches the honour of Canadians; and it is to be trusted that this interest is not an inactive factor in the endeavour to attain a fair understanding of the public obligation in this respect.

In approaching this subject the essential distinctions between the two political virtues called patriotism and loyalty must always be borne in mind. Everybody understands the distinction, but not everybody is careful to remember it. Patriotism grows from our soil and loyalty from our laws. The one springs from human nature, the other is a result of human institutions. Patriotism lives upon the past and loyalty upon the present. Where there is no call for the one there may be an imperative demand for the other. We do hear of the existence of Canadian patriotism, and the fact of its existence is a source of pride; but it must be remembered that anything like a persistent assertion of patriotism by those entitled to cherish the proud sentiment is ungenerous towards those others whom we welcome to our land as members of our community, and who, while earnestly and honestly identifying themselves with us as citizens of the same expanding commonwealth, are precluded by their circumstances from as yet sharing in that sentiment. Their patriotism they left beneath the old roof-tree, and a new birth awaits their children here. Our patriotism is still but in its infancy, but a great future opens before it. From the stranger who

seeks our shores we have a right to expect, not that which he cannot give but that which he can—not patriotism, but loyalty.

Now what is loyalty? Rightly understood there is no room for controversy in the matter. Loyalty is not a respecter of persons, save in so far as an individual or an office represents that to which loyalty is due. By an extension of the term arising from long usage men speak of loyalty to the sovereign, and feel it, because in the sovereign they see the representative of all that they reverence in their laws and institutions. It is a sentiment or fealty then not properly due to an individual but to a system. "The word *loyalty*," says Trench, ". . . . being derived from *loi*, expresses, properly, that fidelity which one owes according to law, and does not necessarily include that attachment to the royal person which, happily, we in England have been able further to throw into the word." So that, by the very nature of the term itself, loyalty is neither more nor less than fidelity to that public law, well tried and approved, which we have set up and accepted for our guidance and government. He who pays this debt pays all that is legally due from him. He may do more; but his obligation as an honourable member of the commonwealth is discharged at this point. The blind and indiscriminating devotion to a person or cause, around which history and romance throw a delusive halo, excites our admiration or our sympathy for acts of heroic self-sacrifice or suffering; but the miscalled loyalty which inspires such devotion is not the real sentiment itself, but an instance of transferred allegiance. "Honour the king"—not necessarily the man; because the king is the impersonation of the law to which in reality our loyalty is due.

We, too, are friends to loyalty; we love
The king who loves the law, respects his bounds,
And reigns content within them.

The prevalent misconception of the true nature of the obligation implied by the word loyalty has exposed to undeserved reproach Canadians who, in the matter of allegiance, offer their first fruits on the altar of their own land. The connection would be a tyrannous as well as a pusillanimous one which took offence at this. No graver injustice could be offered to the robust progeny of an old stock than to interpret the assertion of its self-reliance as an act of rebellion. In all ages it has been the rule for parental authority to cease at a certain point. In the very constitution of things the old should lean on the young rather than the young be dependent on the old. Nature has made this law, and it cannot be repealed. Nature does more, however—and this should not be forgotten. She sends the children forth from the parental roof to plant themselves on other soil, and take root there and flourish; but she does not dissolve or weaken the bonds which bind all the family together. A common pulsation, a common sympathy is felt throughout the whole. The parent stem, by abdicating authority and releasing from obedience when authority would be unwise and obedience difficult, retains the reverence due to it as the source from which all this vigorous life has proceeded. The less it demands the more it will receive. But the parent never thinks of insisting that the son's first allegiance is still due to the old home and not to the new one.

After all, it is wholly amongst ourselves that the reproach of disloyalty is flung at the heads of those who raise the question of independence. It excites no such emotion in England. No higher or more flattering testimony can be borne to the quality of the grand old stock from which we spring than the very assertion of our desire and ability to stand alone. It is the warrant of our legitimacy, the proof that we are not degenerate. It is an injustice, which ought to be deeply resented, to proclaim that a desire for independence implies impatience of our connection with England or hostility to the Mother Country. The bond which holds the race together will grow all the stronger when the different communities into which it is divided are able to stand on their own strength, and to respect themselves for being able to do so. England wants no effeminate offspring hanging for life to her apron-strings. It is not her nature to encourage such unworthy dependence, nor indeed the nature of her children to need it. In nations as in families, blood will tell; and the sooner we can proclaim ourselves capable of standing alone the sooner will England feel that we are worthy of our descent. This connection between England and Canada, in so far, at least, as it is one of dependence on our side and of protection upon that of England, should for the advantage of both parties terminate as soon as practicable. Political separation does not involve the disruption of the race, or the extinction of those sympathies which must always pervade every branch of the great family.

L. M.

DR. HOLMES gives a recipe for a popular novel:—"Hero—heroine—mamma—papa—uncle—sister, and so on. Love—obstacles—misery—tears—despair—glimmer of hope—unexpected solution of difficulties—happy finale. Landscape for background according to season. Plants of each month got from botanical calendars."

FORESTRY.

THAT Canada, like the neighbouring republic, is gradually awaking to the necessity that exists for a better conservation and a renewal of her timber supply is evidenced by the increasing interest in all topics relating to forestry; but action has unfortunately, up to the present, been confined to comparatively few individuals, while there exists in the Dominion no general association comparable to the Forestry Congress of the United States, whose last annual meeting, held at Montreal during the visit of the British Association, received neither from Canadian agriculturists nor from the Canadian press the attention which its importance merited.

The benefits accruing to a district from a liberal distribution of wooded land are manifold—a plantation of trees is, altogether aside from its intrinsic value to the lumberman, almost a necessary condition to successful farming and sanitation. The influence of trees on local climate is very marked; they ward off both cold winds which would lower the temperature, and parching winds which would equally injure vegetation; they break the effects of storms, and in winter keep the snow uniformly distributed as a protective covering to the fields; they promote a regular distribution of the rainfall and prevent its rapid evaporation, thus making the fields they shelter more prolific; they hasten and prolong the season of growth as well as generally prevent extremes of temperature; and they make a district more healthy not only by this equalization of climate but by absorbing carbonic acid from the air and giving off pure oxygen.

The older settlements of the Dominion have already undergone the common experience of all new countries with their timbered lands. The first settlers inheriting them with a magnificent forest growth, were compelled to clear patches for cultivation. They found that the readiest method of disposing of the timber was to burn it, and continued their waste after the necessity for it ceased, perhaps from sheer force of habit. A striking instance of the folly of such a method is shown by the experience of certain counties of Ohio and Indiana which used to be the principal source of the black walnut supply. Twenty or thirty years ago the ground was thickly covered with this valuable timber, but the improvident settlers burned thousands of acres to save themselves the trouble of preparing for market the timber which even then brought a good price. One man, a type of all his neighbours, states that he cleared in eight years eighty acres, and now values his farm at \$8,000, while if he could again put his land into its original condition it would be worth \$100,000, so that the old farmer's eight years of toil were practically devoted to throwing away one thousand dollars a month, while judicious trimming, instead of indiscriminate destruction, would have reduced the producing capacity of the farm very little and would have increased the value of the timber so much that both profits might have been secured.

Here at home, besides waste similar to this, lumbering has been destructive to our forests in a degree not measurable by the amount of timber withdrawn, because it has removed only the mature trees and so left the remainder almost as dense as ever and consequently ill-prepared to mature new wood, and because the refuse has provided the best of fuel for spreading bush fires, if indeed the shanty-man has not often been directly responsible for their origin. Fire has undoubtedly been the greatest enemy of our forests, for it has not only devastated vast areas, but often leaves the ground unfitted to support new growths. A vivid impression of the immense loss from this cause may be obtained by a trip through the Upper Ottawa or Muskoka districts, where large tracts of the best pine limits can be seen lying desolate: the charred remains of splendid trees disfiguring the landscape or strewn thick on the bare Laurentian hills, off whose rugged rocks soil and moss alike have been entirely burned.

Under existing circumstances the end of the lumbering industry in the Dominion is not far distant. In Nova Scotia the pine supply is practically exhausted, and it is calculated that ten years, at the present rate of production, will use up all the remaining pine in Ontario and Quebec, which to-day does not aggregate one year's consumption in the United States. It is not then surprising that a strong current should be setting in towards remedying a state of affairs so unsatisfactory, and we find forestry legislation being advocated pretty generally throughout the continent. Governor Hill, in opening the New York State Legislature on the 6th of January last, puts the matter thus strongly: "The forestry problem has in late years become an important one, and through natural causes and through the operations of some industries in the northern counties of the State, it is becoming every year more pressing. It is claimed that the preservation of the forest growth, especially in those parts of the Adirondack region which are unfit for profitable tillage, is a matter of serious concern to the material prosperity of the entire State. Valuable water-courses are largely dependent upon the preservation of the forest trees now

standing, and a restoration of new growth to tracts which have been laid waste; and this protection of rivers and streams is doubtless in this matter the chief consideration to the State at large."

It might be supposed that a realization of the greater fertility, healthfulness and beauty of a well-wooded farm, as well as the income derivable from the timber, would be sufficient to induce all landowners to guard their woods carefully, and partially replant their clearings with trees; yet how very few we find attempting such a thing. Even where large settlements were stripped shamefully bare in the process of clearing, those who are absolutely put to loss by the want of firewood and fencing timber, and might be most expected to recognize the value of reforesting the country, are making no effort to remedy the evil. It may be that farmers, accustomed to an annual return for their labour, find it harder than other men to adopt a system involving a delay of perhaps twenty years before a full return is obtained; for, apparently, little short of compulsion will persuade even those who admit the wisdom of the course to take the first step in tree farming themselves. If the object of a general reforesting were simply the common benefit to be derived from amelioration of the climate, one could understand each individual being selfish enough to wish to escape his portion of the mutual work; but when there is a sure promise of a fair pecuniary return, more should ere this have been accomplished. The period between seed time and harvest need not necessarily be very long, for land planted with ash or some other quickly growing wood is calculated to give, after three years, a return of \$10 per acre, increasing year by year to \$40. With other trees the return would be slower, but would be proportionately greater in the end. For instance, black walnut and pine, which are amongst the slowest of our woods to mature, would furnish marketable timber within twenty years.

But why multiply arguments in favour of forestry. The ground has been covered again and again, and in a most thorough manner, by the Department of Agriculture in Ontario, by the Hon. Mr. Joly and others in Quebec, by the Fruit Growers' Association, which has for some years reported the proceedings of the American Congress, and by hosts of other good authorities throughout the Dominion, and yet little real progress appears to have resulted from all these efforts.

If, then, our farmers are so blind to their own interests that they will not act in the matter if left to themselves, it behooves all the leaders in the country and all in authority to show in every possible way the benefits of tree-growing. Municipalities, or even energetic individuals, could inaugurate local forestry associations, which would impress upon the farmers the paramount importance of all that pertains to forestry, adopt a system of management that would prevent reckless cutting, guard against loss by fire or cattle, and encourage the planting of trees. Some of the Provincial Legislatures have already taken action in the direction of forestry protection by legislating against bush fires and against indiscriminate lumbering; but much more might be done. They could control more completely their own timbered lands, replant with trees waste Government land that was unfit for cultivation, and directly encourage tree-planting in many ways. Municipalities might partially exempt from taxation as a premium for arboriculture, and set a good example by using the roadsides under their control for the propagation of shade trees—an undertaking that would eventually yield a revenue instead of being a charge upon the ratepayers.

This forestry question is so intimately connected with our national prosperity that it should on all sides be taken up vigorously and urged unremittingly—be dinned into the landholders until they are fully impressed with its importance, and have acted upon the teaching, and should never be relaxed until the whole Dominion is restored to such a high state of fertility as only a uniform and liberal clothing of trees will effect.

GRADGRIND.

HERE AND THERE.

TORONTO is earning an unenviable notoriety as the paradise of "toughs." It is impossible for peaceful and law-abiding citizens or visitors to use the public thoroughfares after dusk without danger of assault or insult. The street-corners are infested with gangs of ill-conditioned cads and thieves who make the sidewalks unfit for use with expectorated tobacco-juice, insult and ill-use passers-by, and, when opportunity serves, rob them. It will be a sad day for Canada when her sons require to carry arms for self-defence of themselves and their womankind against such brutes; but if the lawless element is not suppressed that must be the upshot. The fault, it is to be feared, lies to some extent with parents. The old-fashioned reverence for heads of families has been allowed to die out, and the domestic laws of order have been suffered to become a dead letter. What would one time have been sternly checked in the young as "impudence" and "disobedience" are too often laughed at as "smartness" and "independence," and the very foundations of discipline are sapped in the cradle.

Schoolmasters hesitate to exercise the authority necessary for their office, knowing the weakness of parents, and stand helpless in the presence of a spirit of disorder and violence. Thus boys are brought up with a disregard for all those social *convenances* which are so important a factor in civilization, and indulge in horseplay, or worse, which makes them generally execrated—and especially by those who are accustomed to the better regulated customs of the Old Country. Depredations are nightly committed in suburban gardens by youths who confound wanton destruction with fun. If parents did their whole duty and the police were more vigilant this kind of amusement would soon be suppressed. Failing this, suffering citizens will be apt to resort to some such punishment as was found so effectual in suppressing garrotting in England.

"WHY should we drown?" is a pertinent and timely question addressed to the public by the honorary secretary of the London (England) Swimming Club. "Why should we drown?" might with equal propriety be asked of our public, and particularly that portion of it which lives upon or visits the various lakes. With the beginning of hot weather the thoughts of thousands of young folk will turn towards bathing, and many city families will begin to lay plans for spending a vacation out of town. Most of the latter holiday-makers will go to some water-side resort. If they would only think about it they would see that more important than a new boating suit or any other luxury they can take with them is a knowledge of how to swim. By help of such knowledge they can get much more pleasure out of their boating or bathing, since a greater sense of security from drowning will remove the *arrière pensée* experienced by most landsmen when on the water. Happily the number of young people who know how to swim is increasing every year: but it ought to increase faster than it does. Public swimming baths ought to be established in every town, and should be run by the municipalities, so that the charge for admission might be kept at the lowest possible point. This plan is generally adopted in England with most satisfactory results. A few of the good people who are anxious to spend money in benevolence would find it a very cheap outlay to establish a fund for prizes that would tempt competitors and swell the number of swimmers. Charity begins at home, and this would be even a better outlay than subscribing to missionary societies.

DURING the present insanitary state of Toronto Bay bathing, of course, will not be indulged in by those who are conversant with the facts; but something ought to be done to warn visitors. Indeed, it is a moot point whether that water stretch ought to be used at all, either for sailing or rowing. The wharves on the city side are rarely free from unpleasant smells, and on occasions these gases can be distinctly detected all over the Bay. It is to be hoped that the mistaken policy which led the municipality to prefer building ornamental public offices rather than reform the sanitary system may not result in an epidemic of cholera.

ATTENTION is called to the letters on Prohibition and the Scott Act which appear in our correspondence column. They are a valuable contribution to the discussion, that of Judge Elliot being a specially able and exhaustive reply to the arguments advanced by Mr. Wells and other responsible advocates of forced abstinence.

SEVERAL weeks ago reference was made in these columns to the fact that Colonel Fred Burnaby had left the manuscript of a political novel which might be given to the world at an early date, and that the work in question contained a scathing denunciation of the late English Government's foreign policy. That announcement went the rounds of the British and American press. On Saturday it appeared in the columns of a Toronto daily as "special" news!

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, June 20.—A fight occurred in the district court-room last night which came near resulting fatally. The trial of young Stephens, charged with the murder of Dr. Wallace at Mansfield, this county, had just opened, the entire day having been spent in empanelling a jury. The attorneys were tired and petulant. Henry Furman, the leading counsel for the defence, became embroiled in a controversy with County Attorney Bowlin, and they finally came to blows. Every one expected to see a double tragedy. The court-room was quickly emptied. Both men were undoubtedly armed, and each only waiting for the other to draw. In the midst of this confusion Judge Beckman leaped from the bench into the arena. As he did so, Lawyer Weare, who is associated with Bowlin in the prosecution, excitedly struck the judge a very severe blow under the ear. The court was dazed for an instant, but being a powerful man instantly recovered his balance and let fall a sledge-hammer blow that prostrated Lawyer Weare. Turning his attention to the principal combatants, who by this time had clinched and were committing mayhem upon each other's ears and cheeks, the judge commanded the jury to arise and quell the riot. At the same time the court seized one of the combatants and two jurors another, thus separating them. Furman and Bowlin were fined \$50 each for contempt, after which the court immediately adjourned, as all the combatants were bleeding profusely. The court did not fine Lawyer Weare. It is feared the feeling engendered will yet result in a tragedy.

THIS sober-suited press despatch is too good a text to be passed over by the philosophic historian. Apart from the broad picture it presents of present life in Texas (a community with an undeniably great future) are a number of interesting details:—1. The almost unconscious subjection of the Anglo-Saxon mind to legal formalism amid the practical reign of private violence; i.e., an alleged murderer is spared for public trial, and the legal safeguards of innocence are so strictly followed that an entire day and the tempers of the chief participants are spent in the work of *empanelling* a jury. 2. The public expectation that hot words among English-speaking people inevitably lead to blows (the contrary being the rule among the Latin races). 3. Allowing for local variation, blows in Texas are the fore-runners of pistol shots (the direct successors of the "pinking" with swords prevalent among Englishmen of fashion a century or more ago). 4. Again, the innate respect for law which induced each Fistianus to await transgres-

sion by the other even at the risk of losing his life through his adversary's getting the first "drop." 5. The Southern peculiarity of a great number of bystanders (doubtless all armed) taking flight rather than interfere with two gentlemen between whom a "difficulty" is in progress. Everywhere south of the Potomac such an interference, in the interest of peace and humanity, is a serious breach of propriety so long as the shooting or knifing is fairly conducted by the two principals. 6. The dazing of "the court," who or which was "a powerful man." 7. The functions of a *posse comitatus* which appertain to a Texan jury. 8. The final triumph of law in the adjudication of contempt of court and a fine.

THE House of Commons has determined to pass a bill for authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Thames at the Tower. The centre arch of the bridge is to be capable of opening, so as to admit of the passage of vessels, and during the opening pedestrian traffic will be carried over a high level arch. The time occupied by the opening of the bridge, the passage of the vessel, and the closing is estimated at less than five minutes. The expenditure contemplated on the work is £750,000. The bill is passed subject to the conditions that there shall be a regulation that the opening of the bridge shall be continuous at about high water, whether vessels are passing or not, the time to be specified by the Thames Conservators; that the land traffic shall yield to the water traffic; and that there shall be maintained, even during construction, a fairway of not less than 160 feet.

SOME further details relating to Mr. Sala's visit to Australia have appeared in the London press. In a late number of THE WEEK reference was made to the want of appreciation shown by the colonists for the *Telegraph* correspondent. It would now seem that his visit to Melbourne was a decided failure. His opening night drew a very large crowd, and the financial result was \$1,400, but on the second night only \$400 was taken, towards the close of the season he lectured to almost empty benches. It is understood that the fact of his remaining away from a club dinner which he had promised to attend may be attributed to his wounded feelings at this want of public appreciation. The whole affair occasioned a great deal of talk in Melbourne, and no doubt this unfortunate *fiasco* accounts for the non-appearance of the promised letters about the colonies to the *Daily Telegraph*, which have been looked forward to in England with so much interest. Probably, if he does write, Australia—or Melbourne at least—will not find itself flattered.

IN one sense Mr. Sala's failure is not surprising. Everyone who knows anything of the colonies and colonists is well aware that Melbournians are somewhat "uppish." Their great characteristic is an intense patriotism of the most egotistical description, which generally takes the form of vast "blowing" about their great city and great country, and the despisal of any other great city or country. There is no city in the world to compare with Melbourne, no street like Collins Street, no public buildings like the Melbourne Post-office, Houses of Parliament, and Government House (the most unsightly building in Australia!), and no people like the Victorians. And so Melbourne has come to the conclusion that G. A. S. is but a penny-a-liner compared with some of its own pressmen. Nothing could be more gratifying, however, than the great journalist's reception by Australians of culture and position; and, putting the pocket out of the question, Mr. Sala can under the circumstances well afford to dispense with the appreciation of the Antipodean mob. The brilliant panegyric accorded to him by the Hon. W. B. Dalley at a dinner upon his arrival in Sydney will not soon be forgotten, particularly as the panegyrist is known and acknowledged to be the most cultured man in Australia.

Our London contemporary, *Society*, thus refers to the attempt to prohibit Sunday drinking in the Principality of Wales:—"We have frequently had occasion to draw attention to the edifying condition of North Wales in respect to so-called illicit drinking on the Sabbath. The present plan in practice among the simple-minded Welsh peasantry is to convey large quantities of beer into private houses, there to be retailed for consumption on Sunday. A raid recently made on the houses of a widow and a labourer, resulted in the discovery at the two places of nearly thirty gallons of beer, in which a roaring trade was being more or less secretly pursued. The heavy fines imposed by the Flint magistrates will probably not trouble the widow and the labourer to any great extent; for, as the Chairman remarked, 'illicit drinking in private houses is now carried on to such an extent in Wales on Sundays that the owners make small fortunes from the traffic,' as we do not doubt they will continue to do until the preposterous and senseless Act, which is the sole cause of all this law-breaking, is repealed. The framers of the iniquitous Welsh Sunday Closing Bill have a prodigious amount of wrong-doing to answer for."

"OUIDA" writes a letter to an English journal in which she gives a horrible account of the cruelties perpetrated in Naples. She states that all animals whose skins are worth a centime are skinned alive, as it is believed that when stripped from the living animal they are more supple, and consequently sell for a higher price. Old horses, young kids and lambs, dogs, cats, and rats are all skinned alive. There are dog-stealers—legally appointed municipal officers—who go about the city and drive all the animals which they can find into a court, where they are daily flayed alive and their skins sold for the public profit. It is needless to say that in a city where the municipal authorities are so deeply compromised no punishment is inflicted on the merciless brutes who commit these inhuman crimes. The story, as told by "Ouida" in all its details, is too shocking

to repeat ; but those who know how the Neapolitans use their hacks and beasts of burden will not find it difficult to believe that the charges are true.

THE expected has come to pass, and Mr. Swinburne is reported to be preparing an article on Victor Hugo for the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Criticisms on each one of the dead man's works will be included in the article. It is easy to guess what will be said by the enthusiastic disciple of the great hero and poet gone from among us. There will be torrents of Swinburnian rhapsody poured forth, piles of incense offered up, perhaps a few passing blows at rival poets. But Mr. Swinburne's style will, of course, be exuberant, and his panegyrics as certainly excessive. Would that the saving virtue of moderation had been vouchsafed to this magnificent singer and impassioned critic.

A RABBI of high scholarly attainments, speaking on his own behalf and as representative of the most cultivated circles of the Jewish community, told the able London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* that it is contemplated to appoint a committee of Jewish scholars to bring out a new and authoritative Anglo Jewish version of the Old Testament. The advisability or necessity of such a step is not dictated by any general distrust of the work of the revisionists just completed, for its admirable nature and its wonderful excellence are freely acknowledged. But, seeing that no Jew by religion was on the committee, and only one Jew by race who has long been a Christian, it is believed that, not unfairly as to intention, but really as to fact, a Christian bias has been imported into the treatment of various passages which ought rather to have made for the polemical advantage of Judaism—meanings having been read into phrases of which they are asserted to be both philologically and traditionally incapable.

A CONCURRENT agitation of less importance, however, as well as of less interest to persons outside the Jewish community, is beginning for a revised Seder Tephillah, or Jewish Prayer Book, one feature of which should be the omission, on the score of simplicity and economy, of much superfluous matter that overloads the existing prayer book with passages which are never read by so much as a tithe of even devout Hebrews. The demand for this revised prayer book embraces a new and more critical edition of the Hebrew text, as well as a new English translation of the same. The present one, whilst striving after a faithful rendering of the letter of the original, is open to the charge of too frequently failing to preserve the spirit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Editor must be addressed: EDITOR OF THE WEEK, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

Contributors who desire their MS. returned, if not accepted, must enclose stamp for that purpose.

J. C.—Your letter on "Temperance" will appear in our next.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Wells in THE WEEK on this subject is characteristic of those who, led by an enthusiasm approaching fanaticism, do not hesitate to bend or twist everything into the support of a favourite dogma. Mr. Wells' favourite dogma is Prohibition. He begins by objecting to the application of the word "sumptuary" to the prohibition of fermented liquors. I do not propose to say more on that point than to observe that the law which was passed in the time of Edward III. to prohibit more than two meals in a day has usually been called a sumptuary law. It was designed to prevent gluttony. Prohibition is designed, I believe, to prevent drunkenness, by prohibiting entirely the use of liquids having an intoxicating quality. One is the You shall not eat too much, the other is the You shall not drink at all. Both interfere with eating or drinking, and to my mind are equally sumptuary.

But this is of slight consequence, and I pass on to a more important question, which Mr. Wells discusses. He desires to support his favourite dogma by reference to the Divine Law. Here he encounters a difficulty. Nowhere in that law can he find that the moderate use of fermented liquors is excluded. But he must do something to get over the difficulty. Accordingly, his method of doing this is ingenious, although perhaps not altogether new. He says: "Admit if you please on one hand that Christ and His disciples countenanced the wine-drinking usages of their day, or on the other that the figment of an unfermented, non-intoxicating juice of the grape represents a reality, what follows? That would surely be a shallow and unworthy view of the New Testament which supposed its aim to be to lay down cast-iron rules and usages for all time to come, irrespective of ever-changing social conditions."

Now this is a startling doctrine, and full of danger to those who have been accustomed to look to the Scriptures for their rule of life. There are many practices which were countenanced by Divine authority, which it would often be convenient to be rid of. It is difficult to bring ourselves to return good for evil, or when smitten on one cheek to turn the other, or to feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive. But, according to Mr. Wells, the difficulty may be got rid of by pointing to "the ever-changing social conditions." All we have to do is to consider that when these practices were countenanced society was in an infantile condition; that in a comparatively primitive condition of life they were capable of performance, whereas in the complex social condition of the present age they must be ruled out as incompatible and inconvenient. Those who believe that in the sacred writings rules of conduct and of life are given or countenanced which are unchangeable and eternal, and to which all men should properly conform, will easily perceive the danger which lurks in this convenient sophistry.

But in order to support Prohibition its advocates still struggle to establish the proposition that the moderate use of fermented liquors is contrary to the Divine Law. It is really pitiable to witness the straits to which they are put. Many of the most ardent

supporters of the cause boldly maintain that it was the newly-expressed juice of the grape which was used in the Apostolic age, which had never undergone fermentation. I do not propose to attempt to contradict this assertion, which has received no countenance from any Biblical scholar worthy of the name. But I shall quote the few words with which the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church have propounded the rule of their Church on this subject. They say: "The Church has never permitted anyone in her communion to publicly teach that wine and other fermented drinks may not be used in just moderation, as each may require. Such teaching would be an open denial of the religious principles propounded by the Saviour of the world, and confirmed by His example and that of His apostles." Although not an adherent of that Church, I recognize in these few words a conformity with the Divine teaching. In this respect that Church evinces a lofty disdain for those who seek to pervert Scripture for the promotion of their own ends. An Anglican bishop is reported to have said that he who denounced wine offended against the beneficence of God equally with him who denounced bread.

Finding no direct authority in the Divine Law to support Prohibition, some of its ardent advocates fall back upon generalities. They say we are enjoined by the Apostle not to do anything which may cause our brother to offend. From this they urge that because one man in a hundred is a drunkard the sober ninety-nine must not partake in the most moderate way of that article which has the power to cause drunkenness. This has only to be mentioned to show the futility of any attempt to wrest from Holy Scripture any authority for the total exclusion of fermented drinks. Drunkenness was as common in the time of the Saviour as it is now, and probably more so. Yet the Saviour did not deem it necessary to abstain entirely from wine for the sake of example, although He had to suffer the reproach of being a winebibber.

Leaving the subject in its relation to Divine authority, and looking at it in its plain, material aspect, we are told by Mr. Wells that fermented liquors are not necessary. He says: "No one but a fanatic would argue that either is a necessary article of diet." Perhaps Mr. Wells would find it rather difficult to enumerate the articles that are really necessities. Are tea and coffee, sugar and silks and satins, and pictures, and works of fiction, and a hundred other things which are in constant use, necessities? Could we not do without all these things and still exist? Certainly we could. I think Henry Ward Beecher once said that if it came to an extremity he could live on ten cents a day. But these and numerous other things, although not absolutely necessary, add to our comfort, convenience, and enjoyment. If, as Lord Bramwell asks, the moderate use of fermented liquors adds to the comfort and happiness of people, why should they not use them? If, in the language of the Psalmist, the effect of wine is to cheer the heart of man, why should people be entirely deprived of it, and doomed to the use of what are called temperance drinks, known by the seductive names of cream soda, lemon syrup, and sarsaparilla? Granted that wine and other articles of the kind are not absolutely necessary, still the proper use of them is not only permissible but is even to be commended, if they tend to add to comfort, and each individual must judge for himself in that respect.

It is common to describe the misery which the excessive use of liquor produces. But it is to be borne in mind that the total absence of it would not ensure happiness or prosperity. Turkey, and the other regions where the Mohammedan religion prevails, which forbid the use of fermented liquors, and where in that respect the people are total abstainers, do not exhibit a high order of happiness or prosperity. Neither morally nor physically have they any advantage over the French peasantry, who universally drink wine, nor over the German and English population, who almost universally drink beer.

The Scott Act is declared to be the first instalment of Prohibition. That Act, I believe, has already been found to be a perfect failure to ensure abstinence. People allow it to pass because it is treated as a dead letter. It is constantly and habitually evaded. But this evasion is obtained by the sacrifice of truth and manliness. Low, sneaking, cowardly, lying habits are encouraged. Tea is asked for, and a wink is given by which whiskey of the vilest sort is procuréd. The effect is more demoralizing than the drinking itself. In this situation there will be a demand for Prohibition. It, too, will prove a failure, a disastrous failure. Spies may be employed, and the gaols filled; discord and confusion may reign: but it will all be of no use. Why? (1) Because Prohibition has no authority in the Divine Law; (2) because it is an unwarrantable interference with personal liberty; (3) because it is in contravention of common justice, inasmuch as it punishes the innocent for the guilty.

What would I do, then, to prevent drunkenness? I answer, I would deal with the drunkards, not with sober people. Drunkenness is either criminal or it proceeds from disease. I believe in most cases it proceeds from disease. What would I do, then? I would separate the habitual drunkard from the rest of the community. I would place him either in a gaol or an asylum. In either place I would make him work for his family, and deprive him of that which he has abused.

Temperance—by which I mean sobriety—has made great strides in Canada. The Canadians are a temperate people. This is shown by the returns gathered from various countries by the Swiss Government. It is gratifying to see that we stand far superior to the United States, England, France, Germany, and various other countries. In fact, we occupy the highest position in respect of the moderate use of liquor. Honour to those Temperance advocates who have helped to create a body of public feeling which has rendered the immoderate use of liquor disgraceful. Honour to those who voluntarily have resolved to abstain from the use of it altogether. But we have fallen on evil days. It is no longer persuasion, but force, which is to be employed, not against drunkards but against sober people. In scholastic and parental discipline precept is taking the place of the rod. All enlightened people over the world are looking forward to the confinement of brute force within as small a compass as possible. Strange to say, notwithstanding the success which has attended the operation of persuasion in the diminution of drinking habits, we are now about to go against enlightened opinion and introduce brutality. It is in vain to deny that Prohibition must rely upon brute force for its enforcement. Without the gaol and the constable it would be nowhere. The constable and his truncheon forever! Christianity seems to be discarded as a failure. Only in alliance with swords and staves and constables can we reach drunkenness. The end, if the fanatics have their way, will be confusion and violence; neighbour set against neighbour, spies beaten, and heads broken, ending in a violent reaction, by which the Temperance cause will be thrown back for many years to come.

WILLIAM ELLIOT.

London, 22nd June, 1885.

THE SCOTT ACT.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—Apropos of your articles on the Scott Act, allow me to write a few words. Although I am not a bigoted advocate of this so-called sumptuary law and have made no efforts to support it, yet am I led to favour it for one reason, if for no other. The one strong point in the Act, in my opinion, is that it removes every possibility of treating. Most of the readers of THE WEEK will agree with me in saying that the treating system

has become one of the great evils of our time and country, and, moreover, the stumbling-stone in the way of the liquor-traffic. Commercial men tell us that it is impossible to carry on their business without asking their customers "to have a drink." Refuse a person offering to treat and you are considered as exceedingly religious, or at least unso- cialable. Now, although "we are all creatures of habit" (in the opinion of one of Dickens' characters), it is high time for us to rebel against the authority of this lord when he exer- cises such an evil rule over commerce and society as he does at the present day.

The question then arises: What is the best way of overthrowing the rule of this destructive habit? As a preface to the answer, let us remember that, in removing an evil, we must infringe upon the rights of men as little as possible. Further, I will grant both these statements: I will grant that the juice of the grape, fermented or unfermented, used in moderation, is wholesome, and also that our Saviour on one occasion turned water into wine; and yet I affirm that there exist at the present day certain abuses of the drinking habits which justify us in using extraordinary means to save our fellow-men.

If liquor-dealers had had foresight and prudence, they might have prevented this crusade against their traffic, by adopting measures to raise its standard. They have endangered their own cause by allowing certain dealers to violate the laws in force—not only the written laws of our land, but what we might call the common law of humanity. These laws are being broken every day by those short-sighted members of the liquor- guild, and theirs is the blame if the whole body has to suffer loss.

A SUPPORTER OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

[The habit of "treating" has already been condemned by THE WEEK. Let it by all means be abolished. But, as was objected on a former occasion, surely in such a com- munity as ours there must be moral force enough to do this without the sinister aid of a sumptuary Act of Parliament. The fact is the system is already declining under the growing influence of morality and good sense.—ED.]

THE SCOTT ACT CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—A correspondent, in a recent issue, would dispose of the Scriptural evidence by intimating that Christ would not in this our day sanction the sale of wines, etc. It is fortunate for Christianity and Christian people that the will of God was the same then as it was in the beginning and is to-day. There is no great difficulty in ascertaining how we ought to live so as to please God. It is in professing a desire to please God, but in reality caring more how they please man, that men err. Christ lived so as to please God. In His time there were wine drinkers, and even drunkards. But we do not learn that Christ advocated human laws restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. He did not even try moral suasion to induce man to abandon the use of wine. On the contrary, He made, blessed, and drank it. It is not related as an historical fact that the man who fell among thieves between Jerusalem and Jericho was rescued from death by the good Samaritan, who used both oil and wine, and took him to an inn to be well cared for. As a parallel, however, the neighbourly acts and kindness of the good Samaritan as approved of by Christ are far more instructive to us, as illustrating what Christ would do in con- trast with what we might expect from our Scott Act friend under similar circumstances.

If Christ had not plucked the ears of corn on the Sabbath day He would not have committed an offence against the Jewish law. But His defence is a lasting rebuke to those who for the appearance of righteousness would have sacrifice and not mercy. The example of Christ's teaching is worthy of a better following. Adultery was no greater or less a sin when Christ was on the earth than it is to-day. Drunkenness is not so vile. "Go and sin no more" was the holy Preacher's advice to the condemned woman. He shirked not the duties of His holy office, nor sought, as a substitute for patient teaching and the working of the Spirit, the power of a magistrate and the penalties of an unjust law. Our Scott Act friend professes humanity, and deprecates drunkenness and its attendant evils, but thinks he is serving the cause of Christ by advocating a law that will punish a man for doing that which is in itself no sin against God. His mistaken zeal will not abate with the passing of the Scott Act, because he will have sacrifice, not mercy. He will delight in the punishment of the offenders; nor is it unreasonable to expect that he will little care if the evils attending the enforcement of the Scott Act penalties may be greater than the evils attending the offence. Men will drink wine as long as God gives the juice of the grape. And I for one believe that if the Scott Act is passed in every county the very penalties of the law to be enforced will cause its destruction in good time. But the advocates of this law will do well to pause and consider how far they invite this class of legislation. The clergymen ought especially to take heed. If we are to go back to the days of intolerance, and endeavour to prohibit sin by the power of a magistrate, the Church itself may not escape.

Hamilton, June, 1885.

Yours, etc., GEO. FRED. JELFS.

REVENUE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—In your remarks last week upon the revenues of the Church of England you lend your weight to that popular fallacy that the Church (in England) is "paid by the State." The Church of England derives her support from three sources—tithes, endow- ments and voluntary contributions. That the last of these, though coming, perhaps, mainly from the wealthy, forms no insignificant part of her revenue, may be seen from the fact that, in London alone, there were, at the time of the last census, 1,961 clergy and only 690 benefices, so that 1,134 clergymen in London were supported by voluntary contributions. The endowments, whether ancient or modern, are the gifts of bishops and wealthy laymen, while the tithes, which, in any case, go but a short way towards the support of the Church, are incumbrances voluntarily placed upon their estates by the original owners of them, or imposed upon them when the estates were first granted; and so tithes and endowments are no more the property of the State than is any piece of land owned by a private individual. When a short time ago the question was put to several of the leading statesmen: "Are the bishops and clergy of the Church of England State paid?" Mr. Gladstone replied: "The clergy of the Church of England are not State paid," while Lord Salisbury answered: "The bishops receive no grant from the State, but they receive a revenue from ancient endowments given to the Church," and Lord Gran- ville: "Tithes existed in England before Acts of Parliament, though the present mode of assessment and payment was settled by the Tithes Commutation Act, 6 and 7 William IV., c. 49, and subsequent statutes."

With this correction the rest of your remark is very just, that "the Church of Eng- land probably always finds it more difficult than do other churches to collect voluntary contributions, because her people, if they are emigrants from England"—and we have most of us been that in our time—"have been always accustomed to a church" to the support of which they have not been called upon themselves to contribute. Yours, etc.

T. W. P.

[It is surely impossible to deny that compulsory tithe is an impost levied under the authority of the State, or that a church mainly supported by it is paid by the State, what- ever other sources of revenue it may have.—ED.]

REVENUES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—The Rev. R. Harrison in his letter to you denies that there is any falling off in the revenues of the Anglican Church, and asserts that on the contrary there is an increase of \$25,000. It is difficult to reconcile this with his letter to the *Globe* of June 19, in which he distinctly admitted that there was a falling off, but affirmed that it was only momentary and deprecated "the drawing of inferences as to Church retrogression and decay from the exceptional and transient deficit of one year."

If there is no falling off, and no financial emergency, why are we exhorted to have recourse to the system of Voluntary Tithe?

ANGLICAN.

THE DEATH-BED OF LOUIS THE ELEVENTH.

Son of Valois! tell to the world what power avails thee now!
Death's icy touch is on thy heart, his dews are on thy brow.
Whence comes the hue of mortal dread that pales thy withered cheek?
Has sleeping conscience waked at last? Speak, sceptred monster, speak!
When fell thy victims' parting groans coldly impassive thou;
The scene has chang'd; what sayest then, O dying tyrant, now?
Death, through long years thy vassal slave, is lord o'er thee at last,
And 'midst his train of horrors troop the shadows of the Past.
La Balue comes from living death, from Loche's circled fate,
Terror has stayed where Mercy failed—long years of venom'd hate;
Guienne, fair offspring of thy royal mother's womb,
Points his dead hand at thee, O king, from his unhallowed tomb.
Unshriven he died. Men thought him sped by fell disease undone;
What of the secret chalice and the Abbot of St. John?
At yonder feast was the mad jester's tale denied,
Heir of the Sainted Capet's throne, illustrious fratricide?
Ha! see'st yon spectral form that gibbers from the outer gloom
Girt with St. Denis cerements—the odours of the tomb?
Fling back the arras wider still. Rememb'rest thou that glance,
When he was the Most Christian King, and thou a Child of France?
Aye! leprous soul! 'tis he—thy sire; his pilgrimage below
Shortened by thee, his son—his son, yet most relentless foe.
When pealed the tocsin's hateful call to foul seditious strife,
Who raised the standard of Revolt against a father's life?
Who, pardoned by a father's love, revived the Praguerie?
What skills to ask thee who: thy dastard heart impeacheth thee.
Beneath yon grey embattled walls there sleeps till doom beguiled
Armagnac's ill-starred consort and her butchered unborn-child.
Lectour! no darker tale than thine on history's tarnished page;
A ravished truce, a poisoned cup, and a king's insatiate rage.
And one with blood-stained mitre lends this hour a crimson hue,
Whose solemn accents brand thee with the hireling Flemish crew.
Bourbon! Prince-Bishop of Liège, loved prelate of "The Bold,"
Lays his dark murder at the door of France's secret gold.
Hark! Blending with the voice of prayer, the chapel organ's tones,
There comes from 'neath these very walls the wail of captive groans.
There hopeless ones in gloom still pass their nigh forgotten lives
(Peace! suffering hearts! a despot's death shall rend your rusting gyves).
Throne of thy sire, well served in love, thine by mean slavish fear,
His service won by kingly smiles, thine by the orphan's tear.
Towards dark Plessis' terrace plies no more the homeward wing,
For tears and blood hold daily tryst in the garden of the king.
Foul carrion throng the royal chase where voice of song is mute
(Rare haunt for carrion where each bough bears hideous human fruit).
Mumble thy prayers to Her of Clery now; call loud to Her;
E'en she, thy patroness, is deaf to-night, O whited sepulchre!
Craven! there is no peace. Unheeded now each frenzied call;
A greater tyrant e'en than thou holds thy black heart in thrall.
Fainter and fainter fall thy shrieks beneath the avenging rod;
Son of Valois, France leaves thee here to conscience and thy God.

H. K. COCKIN.

A RIVIERE OF DIAMONDS.

[Translated from the French for THE WEEK.]

SHE was one of those pretty and charming women on whose visiting cards a somewhat cruel fate had written "née bourgeoisie," without fortune, opportunities, ways and means of becoming known, appreciated, loved, wooed and wedded by some wealthy and distinguished man; and so she gave her hand to a subordinate clerk in the office of the Minister of Public Instruction. Her beauty went unadorned for the simple reason that the adorning of it was out of the question. Nevertheless she grieved over this in the spirit of a princess denied her legitimate right to luxury and soft living.

In truth women do not belong to any special caste or race—grace and charm are their birthright and family-tree. Their tact, instinctive elegance, and supple *esprit* are their sole hierarchy, and make of the daughters of the people rivals to the *grandes dames* of the world.

She suffered endlessly—from the poverty of her surroundings, the barrenness of the walls, the decrepitude of the chairs, the hideousness of their coverings. All this, which another woman of her caste would not even have noticed, tortured and humiliated her. The sight of the little Breton maid who was all things in one in this humble *ménage* aroused in her bitter regrets and impatient desires. Her fancy pictured silent antechambers, whose ceilings glowed with oriental frescoes, lighted by tall candelabra of bronze, with two great footmen in plush and powder lolling before a blazing fire. She dreamed of immense salons, hung by antique silks, of costly and curious cabinets filled with priceless bibelots, of a small but exquisite boudoir whose perfumed warmth and shaded light suggested delightful communion with a few chosen and congenial spirits, with those men of culture and renown whose admiration most women envy and desire.

When seated opposite her husband at dinner, the cloth a by no means spotless one, and heard him exclaim: "Ah! the delicious stew! there is nothing better to be had anywhere!" She thought of the thousand and one things that go to make up a really good dinner, of the glitter of rare silver, the rich tapestries with their figures of ancient heroes and curious birds in the midst of a fairy forest. She saw manifold courses served on marvellous dishes; heard the whispered gallantries while enjoying the pinky delicacy of a trout, or rising to higher delight on the wing of a lark. She possessed no gowns that could merit the title of toilettes, no jewels, nothing.

And all these things she loved, she said. Like Napoleon, "*l'état*"—only in this case, *bien entendu*, she meant that of fashion and the world—"l'état! c'est moi!" She longed supremely for the power to attract, to captivate, to be a little envied, but above all things to be thought extremely fascinating and extremely *chic*. She had a friend of the old convent days who had made a wealthy marriage, but she rarely went to see her; the contrast to her own life was too painful. After seeing her she would weep for hours from chagrin, regret, vexation and despair.

One evening her husband came home with a radiant air, carrying a large square envelope. "*Tiens*," he cried, "here is something for you." She rapidly tore the envelope and drew out a card on which these words were printed: "The Minister of Public Instruction and Madame Georges Bampouneau request the pleasure of Monsieur and Madame Loisel's company, on Monday evening, the 18th of January, at their official residence."

But instead of being enchanted, as her husband had expected, she threw the invitation on the table with a disdainful:

"What am I to do with that?"

"But, *chérie*, I thought you would have been so delighted. You never go to anything, and this is an opportunity, a chance in a hundred! I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining this card. Every one is dying to go; it is a great favour, for few cards are given to the employés. You will see all the swells of the official world there."

With an indignant look at her husband she exclaimed impatiently:

"And pray what am I to wear on *such* an occasion?"

This had not occurred to him; he stammered out:

"Oh, the gown you wear to the theatre. I always thought it so pretty, I"

He became suddenly silent, wonderstruck to see that his wife was actually crying. Two great tears rolled slowly down to the corners of her mouth. He faltered:

"What is it, *petite*, what is it?"

With a violent effort she suppressed all further tears, and wiping her cheeks, said calmly:

"It is nothing. But as I have no gown of course I cannot go; give the card to one of your colleagues whose wife is better equipped for such occasions than I."

He was disconsolate. Finally he said:

"Come, Mathilde, how much would a proper gown cost: something pretty yet simple, that would do for *all* occasions?"

She reflected for several moments, divided between a swift calculation of the actual sum required, and one she hoped would not provoke an immediate refusal from her economical husband.

At last she said hesitatingly: "I cannot say precisely, but I fancy I might manage with four hundred francs."

He changed colour ever so slightly, for he had put aside just this amount for the purchase of a good gun, that he might join a shooting-party of friends in the Plains of Monterre the following summer: Sunday morning sorties that would prove fatal to hundreds of tiny feathered creatures.

Nevertheless, he said: "Very well. You shall have the four hundred francs. Only try to buy the loveliest gown possible."

The day of the ball crept on, but Madame Loisel appeared depressed, restless, anxious. And yet the gown was finished and pretty beyond measure.

One evening her husband said to her: "What is the matter, little one? I have not been able to make you out at all these last few days."

"I will tell you. It is because I have no jewels; not a single stone. In spite of my gown, I shall look poverty-stricken. I would almost rather not go."

He answered simply: "Wear some natural flowers. It is quite the fashion, indeed very *chic* at this season. For ten francs you have two or three magnificent roses."

But she was not convinced.

"No, no! Nothing is so humiliating as looking dowdy in the midst of well-dressed women."

"How stupid we are," suddenly exclaimed her husband; "go to your friend Madame Forestier, and ask her to lend you some jewels. She will not refuse them to such an old friend."

"True, true"—in a tone of delight—"I should never have thought of this."

The following day she went to her friend, and confessed to her distress at having no jewels.

Madame Forestier went to a wardrobe, took from it a large case, opened it, and said to Mathilde: "Make your own choice, dear."

It was a difficult one to make between two beautiful bracelets, a string of pearls, and an exquisitely wrought Venetian cross of mosaic. Madame Loisel tried on each in turn before a mirror, in fond hesitation as to which was the most becoming. At last she said: "You have no other set?"

"But yes; look further. I can scarcely tell what will please you best."

Presently Madame Loisel discovered in a black satin box a superb *rivière* of diamonds, and a sudden wild wish darted through her mind. With trembling hands she took it out and fastened it around her throat over the enhancing contrast of her dark gown, and stood entranced with the brilliant effect.

At last she asked, falteringly, conscious of nothing but the dread of a refusal: "Might I have this, only this, nothing else?"

"Certainly, *chérie*, why not?"

Mathilde flew to her friend, embraced her fervently on both cheeks, then hastened home with her treasure.

The evening of the ball arrived. Madame Loisel was the acknowledged belle, more beautiful than any; *élégante*, graceful, smiling, radiant with pleasure. All the men came, saw and were conquered. All the attachés danced with her. The Minister himself remarked her. She danced with spirit, with entire abandon, completely carried by the sense of perfect enjoyment, oblivious of everything but the present moment, enraptured with the effect of her beauty, the glory of her success; in a new exhilarating atmosphere, created by all this homage, this admiration, these thrills of suddenly-awakened emotions; by this triumph, so complete, and so dear to a woman's heart. As to Loisel, he had slept since midnight in a deserted little salon with three other husbands whose wives were also loth to leave so dazzling a scene.

The Loisels did not leave till four in the morning. On quitting the ball-room he threw over her shoulders her somewhat faded and shabby cloak, a modest garment of every-day life that harmonized ill with the splendour of her ball-dress. Conscious of this incongruity, she hurried away as quickly as possible to avoid the surprised glances and possibly ill-natured remarks of more richly bemantled ladies. Loisel tried to detain her.

"One moment, and I will call a cab for you. You will be chilled standing in this air."

But deaf to his words she hastily descended the stairway. Arrived in the street they could not find a cab, and were obliged to walk some little distance, calling in vain to two or three in the distance rapidly disappearing vehicles. Greatly vexed and grumbling they turned towards the Seine. At last they found on the quai one of those dilapidated Parisian coupés that one only sees crawling about at night as if ashamed to parade their shabbiness in broad daylight.

It took them to their door in the Rue des Martyrs, and they somewhat sadly mounted the steps to their modest apartment. Much was over for her—he only remembered that he must be at his work at the usual hour that day. Standing before her mirror she slowly unfastened the faded cloak for one more look at her brilliant reflection. Suddenly a cry of horror broke from her. The *rivière* of diamonds was gone!

Her husband, already half undressed, called out, "What is it?"

"I—I—have lost Madame Forestier's diamonds!"

"Oh! *Mon Dieu!* it is impossible!"

And he searched in the folds of her dress, her cloak, in the pockets—everywhere; but in vain.

"Are you sure you had them on when you left the ball-room?"

"Yes, yes; I felt them when we were in the vestibule of the Ministry."

"You could not have lost them in the street, we should have heard them fall. The necklace must be in the cab."

"Oh, yes. It is more than likely. Did you notice the number?"

"No; and you?"

"Neither did I."

They gazed at each other in bewilderment. At last Loisel commenced rapidly to redress. "I will go at once and retrace step by step the way we came; it must be found." He hurried out. Still in her evening gown, faint with dread, nerveless and panic-stricken, she awaited his return. About seven he returned. He had found nothing. Later he went to the police-station, to the various printers' offices, to offer a reward for its recovery; to the private cab companies, wherever in fact a ray of hope seemed to guide him. She waited all day in a state of stupefaction at this terrible disaster. In the evening Loisel came home, pale, bent with fatigue; his search had been fruitless.

"There is nothing to be done but to write to your friend and say you have taken the *rivière* to a jeweller to have the clasp, which was somewhat loose, mended. That will give us time to take counsel."

And she wrote as he dictated.

At the end of a week, hearing nothing, they lost all hope. And Loisel, five years older, decided: "We must consider how we can replace this

necklace." So the next day he carried the box to which it belonged to a jeweller whose name was engraved on the cover. After consulting his books the man said :

"I did not sell this *rivière*, Madame; I must merely have furnished the case."

They went from one jeweller's to another, seeking a similar necklace, as much resembling the lost one as possible; both weighed down under a sickening sense of chagrin and anxiety. At last they found, in a shop in the Palais Royal, a *rivière* of diamonds that seemed the very fac-simile of the first. The price was forty thousand francs, but they could have it for thirty-six thousand.

Loisel begged the jeweller not to dispose of it for three days, and they arranged that, if the lost jewels were found by the end of February, the shopman should buy it back again for the sum of thirty-four thousand francs. Loisel possessed eighteen thousand francs left him by his father. The rest he borrowed. He borrowed a thousand francs from one, five hundred from another, five louis here, three louis there. He gave IOU's, made ruinous promises, went to the usurers, to the whole race of money-lenders. He sacrificed all his aspirations, risked his signature again and again reckless of the possibility of not being able to honour it; then, overwhelmed by the haunting anxieties of the future, by the inevitable misery he was laying up for himself, by the prospect of all the physical privations and moral tortures they must surely undergo, he purchased the *rivière*—the terrible price of a few hours' pleasure.

When Madame Loisel returned the necklace to Madame Forestier, the latter said, coldly :

"I fancied you would have returned this before; I might have wished to wear it."

But she did not open the case, which caused a little shiver of doubt to pass through Mathilde. What would she think had she noticed the substitution? That her friend had robbed her?

A life made wretched by privation was no new thing to Madame Loisel, and she took her place in their new fortunes at once, and heroically. This horrible debt had to be paid. It was paid. The little Breton maid was dismissed; a still more modest apartment was rented—under a mansard—near the stars. Neither was she a stranger to the drudgery of sweeping and cooking. She washed the dishes and spoiled her pretty, rosy nails among the pots and pans. She carried all the water from a fountain in the courtyard to her little high nest, stopping to take breath on each landing of the long stairway. And clad like a woman of the people she carried her basket to the fruiterer, the butcher and the grocer, bargaining, depreciating, defending her miserable little store of money cent by cent. For each month more notes had to be paid, and others renewed to gain time. Her husband worked every evening, casting accounts for a merchant, and again and again the rising sun found him still bending over pages of copying at five cents a page.

This life lasted ten years. At the end of that time they had succeeded in paying off everything—everything, including usury and the accumulation of interest upon interest. And Madame Loisel was old now. She had become what her life had made her—strong, and hard and brusque: a veritable bourgeoisie. With dishevelled hair, rumpled dress and red hands she scrubbed the floors, and talked in a loud and harsh tone of voice. Yet sometimes, when her husband had gone to his office, she would sit at the window and dream of that wonderful ball to which she went so long ago, and at which she was the belle, the most fêted of all. What might have happened had she not lost the necklace? How strange life was, how mysterious! How little it took to win or lose all!

One Sunday, about this time, while walking in the Champs Elysées, forgetting for a little space the cares and worries of the week, her gaze was attracted to a lady leading a little girl by the hand. It was Madame Forestier, still young, still lovely, always charming. Madame Loisel felt her heart yearn to her old friend. Should she speak to her? But of course she would, and, now that the great debt was a thing of the past, she would tell her the whole story. Why not? And she approached.

"Good morning, Jeanne."

Madame Forestier did not recognize her, and looked slightly surprised at being thus familiarly addressed by an evident bourgeoisie. She hesitated.

"But madame! . . . I have not the . . . You are surely making a mistake."

"I think not. I am Mathilde Loisel."

"Oh! my poor dear Mathilde, what a change!"

"In truth I have suffered greatly since we last met, have known much misery . . . and all for you!"

"For me! . . . I do not comprehend!"

"Do you remember the beautiful *rivière* of diamonds that you lent me for the ministerial ball?"

"Yes, very well. *Eh bien?*"

"Well, I lost it."

"But how is that possible? . . . You returned it to me?"

"I returned you another, one as nearly like the other as we could find. It has taken us ten years now to pay for it. Naturally it was not the easiest thing in the world for us to do, for us who had nothing. But it is over now, and I am supremely contented."

Madame Forestier stood still.

"You say that you bought a *revière* of diamonds to replace mine?"

"Yes. And you never discovered the difference? I matched it well, *n'est ce pas?*"

Madame Forestier, much moved, took both her hands in hers and held them close.

"Oh! my darling Mathilde! And mine was only paste; not worth five hundred francs!"

REN.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

THE English Imperial Federation League contemplates the publication of a monthly organ, intended to promote the discussion of the general question of federation.

INSTALLMENTS of Hugh Conway's "A Family Affair" and William Black's "White Heather" appear in the last two issues of *The Novelist*, those dated June 22nd and 29th.

MR. STEDMAN'S "Poetry of America" will be sent to press by Houghton, Mifflin and Co. by the first of August. The poet-editor is working day and night to get it ready by that time.

MISS ROSE G. KINGSLEY, a daughter of Charles Kingsley, contributes the article on "George Eliot's Country," Warwickshire, to the *July Century*. George Bancroft has written for the same number a brief paper on Henry Clay, with anecdotes of Clay and Calhoun.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, who has witnessed stirring incidents on the continents of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, is preparing a work giving his personal impressions and experiences, which will be called "Souvenirs of some Continents." This work will partly consist of papers already published and partly of new matter.

ACCORDING to a London literary weekly, the promoters of the American Exhibition to be held next year in London, have started a very racy monthly journal, called *The American Eagle*. "If half the things it talks of in the way of bicycle railway-engines, aerial navigation, etc., be true, the American Exhibition will beat its predecessors hollow." This sounds like slang.

It was anticipated that the Queen's new book, "The Speeches and Addresses of the late Duke of Albany," would have been ready for issue next month. But the disturbed condition of the political horizon has caused her Majesty to lay aside reading the proof sheets till a more convenient season, so that in all probability the little volume will not be ready this season, but will be issued early in the autumn.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND COMPANY issued last week in London Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Discourses in America." The little volume contains the three lectures delivered in New York and Boston—namely, that on "Numbers; or, the Majority and the Remnant," on "Literature and Science," and on "Emerson." Mr. Matthew Arnold has written a preface to the book, which is likely, it is said, to be scanned with some interest by politicians of to-day.

FOR Canadians one of the most valuable papers in the *July Library Magazine* is one entitled "Canadian Loyalty," in which the opinions of Mr. Freeman and Mr. Fisher are reproduced, together with original remarks by Mr. Guernsey. Amongst the two-dozen other articles which fill the ninety-six pages of this valuable magazine are Sir John Lubbock's learned and charming essay on "Leads," and a thoughtful discussion of looming communistic troubles in the United States.

MR. RENDLE, of Southwark, writes to the *Athenæum* to say that he believes he is in possession of the whole story of John Harvard, founder of the college which has now become Harvard University. Mr. Rendle has discovered the date of John Harvard's birth, his parentage, the house in which the family continuously lived for twenty-eight years, and traced the break-up of the family in the great plague of 1625, which destroyed a quarter of the inhabitants of St. Saviour's, the parish in which the family had lived. Mr. Rendle hopes that he may complete his narrative and produce it shortly.

IN poetry Janet Carnochan asks and answers the question, "Has Canada a History?" in the current *Canadian Methodist Magazine*. Mr. John Macdonald's "Leaves from the Portfolio of a Merchant," read on three several occasions, is reproduced in this number, and there are a number of other valuable contributions from well-known pens. "Cowardly and treacherous" are not the terms, however, which one would expect to find applied by the editor of a Christian magazine to those who cannot see through the same coloured spectacles as he uses. "Cowardly and treacherous" however, are the terms he applies to anti-Scott Act senators.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON'S valuable paper on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity" is reproduced in the last issue of the time-honoured eclectic weekly, *Littell's Living Age*. Other papers having appeared in the last two numbers of this magazine are: "Prince Bismarck Sketched by his Secretary," and "Memoirs of M. de Vitrolles," *Edinburgh*; "A Scarce Book," "Cobbett's 'Rural Rides,'" *National*; "The Royal Mail," *Blackwood*; "Sully-Prudhomme," *Temple Bar*; "A Visit to Goa," *Monthly*; "In the Florida Pine Woods," *All the Year Round*; with instalments of "A House Divided Against Itself," "The Light on the Seine," "Unexplained," and poetry.

MR. RUSKIN says that he couldn't live in a country that lacked castles. "I have never been able to trace these prejudices to any royalty of descent," he writes. "Of my father's ancestors I know nothing, nor of my mother's more than that my maternal grandmother was the landlady of the Old King's Head, in Market Street, Croydon." The maternal grandfather was a sailor, and is supposed to have had something to do with the herring business. "My father began business as a wine merchant, with no capital and a considerable amount of debts bequeathed him by my grandfather." He used to travel for orders in a post-chaise, and Mr. Ruskin went with him, and thus saw most of the nobleman's houses in England, "in reverent and healthy delight of uncoveted admiration."

BETWEEN thirty and forty of Mr. James Russell Lowell's nearest friends and warmest admirers occupy the opening pages of the *Literary World* for last week with collected words of welcome, in prose and verse. Among those who take part in this literary hand-shaking are: Whittier, with a poem, George Bancroft, Mr. C. P. Cranch, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, Rose Terry Cooke, Ex-President Hayes, Rev. Drs. Bartol, Furness, and Peabody, William Everett, Miss Charlotte F. Bates, Presidents Hopkins, Seelye, and Porter, Dr. Holmes, John Esten Cooke, Will Carlton, James Parton, Charles Dudley Warner, F. B. Sanborn, Profs. C. F. Richardson, James A. Harrison, and Moses Coit Tyler, and Trowbridge, Stedman, and Henry Cabot Lodge. Following it are several editorial articles on Lowell, a portrait of the poet, and a Bibliography of his writings.

THE American edition of General Gordon's Diary will be published immediately by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, of Boston. From advance sheets we are enabled to state that it is divided into six parts. The first is from the 10th of September to the 23rd of September; the second is from the 23rd of September to the 30th of September; the third is from the 1st to the 12th of October; the fourth is from the 11th to the 20th of October; the fifth is from the 20th of October to the 5th of November; the sixth is from the 5th of November to the 14th of December. The first, second, third and fourth diaries are addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, C.M.G., or the chief of the staff. The fifth is addressed to the chief of the staff of the expeditionary force for the relief of the garrison, and the sixth is addressed in the same way. Each diary has the same remarks—sometimes repeated three times, on the outside of the Journal, to the effect that "it should be pruned down prior to publication." The journals or diaries were handed over to Sir Charles Wilson on the 22nd of January, at Metemma, by the officer commanding General Gordon's steamers.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

Submitted at the Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at Montreal on the 13th June, 1885.

A general balance sheet, with accounts and statements showing the position of the Company at 31st December, 1884, are herewith submitted to the Shareholders.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Directors beg to report that: During the past year, the work of construction on the main line has been prosecuted with uninterrupted energy and success; the promise made in May last to the Shareholders, in the Annual Report, "that the rails will be laid from Callender to Port Arthur within a year from this time," having been literally fulfilled.

On the Mountain Section the rails are now laid to a point near the summit of the Selkirks, forming a continuous rail connection from Montreal westward for a distance of nearly 2,500 miles.

On the Government Section between Port Moody (the present Pacific Ocean terminus) and Savona's Ferry, a distance of 213 miles, the rails have been laid; and this section of the line, which will soon be handed over by the Government to the Company, has been operated for some time past by the contractor who built it.

On the section between Savona's Ferry and the present end of the track, near the summit of the Selkirks, a distance of 203 miles (the only remaining gap between Montreal and the Pacific Ocean), the work is so far advanced, as to justify the expectation that the rails will be laid before the end of September—completing the track from end to end of the entire main line.

The Directors, therefore, can confidently assure the Shareholders that by the early spring of next year the through line from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean (a distance of 2,895 miles) will be finished and in perfect condition, thoroughly equipped, possessing every requisite facility for doing its work economically and efficiently, and at least equal to the best of its competitors in all respects; particularly as to curves and gradients, permanent way and rolling stock; the quality and character of the railway being far above the standard fixed in the contract with the Government. The Company will then have built and equipped 2,244 miles of railway within five years from the time it began work.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

In considering the financial position of the Company, it may be well to remind the Shareholders, that at the beginning of the present year there remained in the hands of the Government an unexpended cash balance of \$8,633,082 available for the work under contract with the Government. This sum, as has already been officially stated, is sufficient to complete the work remaining to be done according to the terms of the contract.

It will be remembered that under the contract with the Government it was stipulated that the line to be built by the Company should be of a quality and character equal to the Union Pacific Railway as it was in February, 1873. But since that date the Union Pacific Railway has been greatly improved, and other Pacific railways of a high class have been built, and it will be obvious to the Shareholders that in order to ensure the complete success of the enterprise, as a commercial undertaking, it is absolutely necessary that the railway, on its opening for through traffic, shall be in all respects, at least equal in efficiency to any of its transcontinental competitors as they now exist; and that it should be provided with ample facilities for taking care of its rapidly increasing local traffic.

Recognizing this necessity, the Directors have made during the past year large expenditures for rolling stock, grain elevators, terminal and other facilities, and for the general improvement of the lines in operation—all necessary to secure the requisite high standard of efficiency, though not fully foreseen at the time the contract was made with the Government.

The amount expended towards this object during the past year was \$4,702,684, and this sum, it will be noticed, accounts for the greater part of the floating debt shown in the balance sheet. Further additions to the equipment are now being made; additional facilities will have to be provided immediately; and the usual improvements incident to all new lines must be made from time to time. All the various needs of a new railway in a new and rapidly-growing country, and everything necessary to secure economical and efficient operation, and the full development and permanent control of its traffic, must be supplied.

For these purposes, the estimated amount required will be as follows:—

For sleeping cars, passenger cars, dining cars, baggage, mail and express cars, emigrant cars, box and cattle cars, conductors' cars, derrick, tool and other auxiliary cars, locomotives, hand cars, push cars, track tools, semaphores and other equipment requisite for operation of line, also for restoring construction locomotives to good working condition.....	\$1,000,000
For elevators at Port Arthur, Fort William, Montreal, etc.; coal-bunkers, Montreal; additional real estate, Montreal and elsewhere; revetment walls at Montreal; additional depots and tracks and other facilities, Montreal and other points; additional yard room and tracks, coal and other docks, and other terminal facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur.....	1,500,000
For divisional shops and machinery at nine points, coal docks and machinery at two points on Lake Superior section; station buildings, section houses and miscellaneous buildings at various points; additional station sidings and crossing tracks at various points; extension of divisional yards; additional engine houses; improvement in water supply; additional tanks; permanent bridge work at the various crossings of Bow River and on other sections; additional ballasting, filling trestles and raising roadway.....	600,000
For completion of telegraph system—main line and branches.....	275,000
For connection with Coal Harbour and English Bay; shops, buildings, docks, tracks and other facilities at Pacific terminus.....	760,000
Contingent expenditures.....	910,000
	<u>\$5,045,000</u>

At the end of December last, according to the balance sheet submitted, the total assets of the Company amounted to \$216,711,725.58, as under:—

2,658 miles railway and appurtenances, including steamships and telegraph lines.....	\$115,173,416 26
713 miles railway, built by Government and given to Company free as part of subsidy.....	35,000 000 00
21,399,737 acres agricultural land, valued at \$2 per acre.....	42,799,474 00
Amount in hands of Government to pay 9 years 3 per cent. dividend on capital stock of Company.....	14,288,288 87
Balance due on lands sold.....	2,078,286 56
Land Grant Bonds in Treasury.....	728,500 00
Outside assets.....	6,643,759 89
Total assets.....	\$216,711,725 58

Represented by total liabilities amounting to \$106,914,306 00 As under:—

Capital stock.....	\$65,000,000
Canada Central bonds.....	1,823,333
Quebec Province (due on account Q. M. O. & O. Railway).....	3,500,000
Dominion Government loan.....	26,007,512
Land Grant bonds (outstanding).....	3,688,000
Floating debt.....	6,895,461
	<u>\$106,914,306 00</u>

Assuming that the re-arrangement of the Company's finances now under the consideration of Parliament becomes law, and that the \$15,000,000 mortgage bonds provided for under this re-arrangement are sold at par, the following may be taken as the prospective financial position of the Company at the 1st of June next (1886); after having expended the \$8,633,082 remaining in the hands of the Government for the completion of the main line, after having provided for the payment of the floating debt amounting to \$6,895,461, and after having expended the estimated \$5,045,000 required for additional equipment and facilities:—

ASSETS.

2,658 miles railway and appurtenances, including steamships and telegraph lines.....	\$128,851,498
713 miles built by Government, forming part of subsidy.....	35,000,000
21,399,737 acres of land valued at \$2 per acre.....	42,799,474
Amount remaining in hand to pay 3 per cent. dividend on capital stock for 7½ years.....	12 528,029
Balance due on lands sold.....	2,078,286
Outside assets.....	6,643,759
Cash balance from proceeds mortgage bonds.....	3,059,539
	<u>\$230 960,585</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$65 000,000
Canada Central bonds.....	1 823,333
Province of Quebec.....	3,500,000
Government loans (secured by bonds).....	20,000,000
* Government loan balance (secured by lands).....	9,880,912
First mortgage bonds (outstanding).....	15,000,000
* Land Grant bonds.....	3,688,000
	<u>\$118,892,245</u>

The Fixed Charges will then be approximately as follows:—

\$20,000,000 Government loan, 4 per cent.....	\$800,000
\$15,000,000 first mortgage bonds, 5 per cent.....	750,000
\$3,500,000 due Government Quebec (account Q. M. O. & O. Railway), 5 per cent.....	175,000
\$1,823,000 Canada Central bonds and sinking fund, 6 per cent.....	107,400
Rental leased lines.....	778,434
	<u>\$2,610,834</u>
Add	
\$9,880,912 Government loan, secured on land grant, 4 per cent.....	395,236
Total fixed charges.....	\$3,006,070

As the Shareholders are already aware, persistent efforts of the enemies of the Company at home and abroad to destroy confidence in the enterprise have been so far successful, that the \$35,000,000 of unsold shares of the Capital Stock of the Company have become practically useless as an available resource. The Directors have in consequence been obliged to apply to the Dominion Government for a modification of the terms of the Act under which the loan of last year was granted to the Company. And a measure is now before the Dominion Parliament which provides amongst other things for the cancellation of the \$35,000,000 of unsold shares, and the substitution thereof of \$35,000,000 five per cent. first Mortgage Bonds. The measure also provides for the postponement of the payment of the indebtedness of the Company to the Government, amounting to \$29,880,912, to 1st May, 1891, and for the reduction of the rate of interest from five per cent. to four per cent.; the Government agreeing to accept \$20,000,000 of the proposed bonds as security for the payment of an equal amount of the debt; and, as security for the payment of the remaining \$9,880,912, to retain a first lien on the unsold land of the Company, subject to the outstanding Land Grant Bonds.

This measure does not afford means for so complete and advantageous an arrangement of the Company's affairs as would have been attained under the conditions suggested in the President's letter of the 18th March last, a copy of which and of the resolution based thereon, now before Parliament, will be found in the Appendix to this Report. But the proceeds of the \$15,000,000 of First Mortgage Bonds which will be available for use by the Company will be sufficient to enable it to pay the floating debt, and to provide for all the additional equipment and facilities which will be needed to place the carrying powers of the Company, and its accommodations for traffic, in the highest condition of convenience and efficiency. But the Company is being pressed in several quarters for extensions and additional facilities beyond its main line, some of which it desires to provide; and although the Directors hope that the measure proposed may also enable them to meet the more important of these requirements, it remains to be seen how far the Government measure, in reducing so largely the relief the Company requested, may not restrict its power of providing for the extensions of its connections which the Company and the public, and it is believed the Government also, desire to see carried out; and may not also interfere with the intention and wish of the Company to anticipate the period of the repayment of the Government loan.

* These items will be reduced by land sales.

Should this measure become law, the position the Company will occupy on the opening of the through line next spring, may be summed up as follows:—

It will have a cash deposit in the hands of the Dominion Government sufficient to pay semi-annual dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on its \$65,000,000 capital stock for seven and a-half years, or until the end of the year 1893. It will own 3,299 miles, and will hold under lease 695 miles, of fully completed and thoroughly equipped railway, forming a total mileage of 3,994 miles. It will own more than 21,000,000 acres of agricultural lands. It will own three fine steel steamships on the great lakes, and an extensive and well appointed telegraph system, with power to extend its telegraph lines to all parts of the country. All this property, together with certain outside assets, in all valued at \$230,960,585, will be represented by a total indebtedness of \$53,892,245, bearing an unusually low rate of interest; and by \$65,000,000 capital stock, for which dividends for seven and one-half years will be in hand.

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS.

The opening of the through line to the Pacific Ocean for regular traffic in the spring of next year will be the full accomplishment of the national and political objects which the Government of the Dominion had in view in subsidising and aiding the construction of a transcontinental line through Canadian territory: the Company will then have fulfilled all its obligations to the Government under its contract; it will be in the same position as any other purely commercial enterprise; and will depend for its prosperity upon the development of traffic and prudent management. The value of the property as an investment must then be measured and determined solely by the amount of money it can earn.

The following results of the operation of the railway for the last two years have been obtained from it as a new and incomplete railway, only in partial operation, and having, to a large extent to create its own traffic; and that, too, during a period of unexampled commercial depression:

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1883	1884
Passengers.....	\$1,464,631 37	\$1,980,902 30
Freight	3,755,915 99	3,410,365 39
Mail	69,109 16	85,736 83
Express	57,171 16	95,671 68
Sleeping cars	24,071 55	43,492 60
Miscellaneous	52,796 72	134,352 47
	\$5,423,695 95	\$5,750,521 27
Expenses	4,862,552 85	4,558,630 75
Net	\$561,143 10	\$1,191,890 52

Construction material included in above earnings:

	1883	1884
	\$1,274,000 Gross.	\$623,193 Gross.

The amounts included for carriage of construction material do not affect the net result, as it was carried at absolute cost, and such cost is included in the expenses.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS FOR 1884.

MONTH.	EARNINGS.		EXPENSES.		NET EARNINGS.	—
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
January.....	274,645	02	401,915	19	127,270	17
February.....	224,638	54	363,965	48	139,326	94
March.....	279,575	22	355,275	76	75,700	54
April.....	343,966	52	318,938	71	25,027	81
May.....	424,556	77	349,739	93	74,816	84
June.....	550,661	22	399,030	12	151,631	10
July.....	549,367	21	394,673	03	154,694	18
August.....	565,814	47	383,983	85	181,830	62
September.....	639,839	78	407,628	74	232,211	04
October.....	735,531	11	438,082	62	297,448	49
November.....	640,373	38	395,160	37	245,213	01
December.....	521,552	03	350,236	95	171,315	08
	\$5,750,521	27	\$4,558,630	75	\$1,191,890	52

During the first four months of the present year, 1885, the earnings and expenses have been as follows:—

MONTH.	EARNINGS.		EXPENSES.		NET EARNINGS.	—
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
January.....	423,764	16	339,058	50	84,705	66
February.....	401,508	14	334,361	71	67,146	43
March.....	489,151	89	360,624	66	128,527	23
April.....	692,141	43	367,776	59	324,364	84
Total.....	\$2,006,565	62	\$1,401,821	46	\$604,744	16

There is thus shown an improvement in net results over the first four months of last year of \$922,014.

The amount of construction material carried this year being \$129,318 gross, as compared with \$106,120 gross, for the same time last year.

According to the above statement, and assuming that the net earnings for the last eight months of the present year will be no more than they were for the last eight months of 1884, the result for the present year will be a net profit of \$2,113,904.

As an increase in net earnings for the last eight months of this year may fairly be expected, the Directors believe that the net result of the present year's operations will not fall short of \$2,400,000; and without pretending to be able to forecast the future, or wishing to indulge in what might seem to be extravagant estimates of the prospective earning power of the property, they believe themselves justified in estimating that for the year beginning June 1st, 1886, which will be the first year of the full operation of the through line, the gross earnings will not be less than \$12,000,000, and the net profit not less than \$3,600,000; and the Directors feel confident that every succeeding year, as the country traversed by the line is brought under cultivation, there will be a large and constant increase in the earnings and net results.

The Ontario and Quebec Line, from Perth to Toronto, was not opened for traffic until late in August last, and it was in partial operation only during the remainder of the

year; but the results were such as fully to satisfy the expectations of the Directors, and to establish beyond question its great value as a large contributor to the profits of the Company, and its necessity for the protection of the traffic of the main line.

The Directors have no misgivings about the wisdom of their policy in securing the control of new and independent connecting lines in Ontario and Quebec, the necessity for which was impressed upon them by the bitter hostility and unreasoning jealousy with which the Company has been pursued, from its very inception, by another Canadian railway company which has so long enjoyed an almost undisputed monopoly of the railway business of the Dominion. The Directors are convinced that without the control of tributary lines, reaching all the important centres of trade in the older Provinces of the Dominion, the Company could have no adequate command of the traffic to and from the Canadian North-West and the Pacific Coast, and that the greater part of it would continue to be carried by the American lines, as it has been in the past, and the Canadian Pacific Railway would fail to accomplish one of the main objects for which it was brought into existence.

LANDS.

The land sales for the past year have been as follows:—798,584 acres, at an average price of \$3.01 1/2 per acre.

The total sales up to Dec. 31st, 1884 were	3,730,187 acres
Less cancelled sales	129,924 "
	<u>3,600,263 acres.</u>

These cancelled sales were the result of failure on the part of the purchasers to carry out the terms of their contracts—in some cases as to cash payments, in others as to cultivation. Where the lands were held by speculators who defaulted in payments or in conditions as to cultivation, it was thought best that the lands should revert to the Company; but the most liberal treatment has been accorded to all bona fide settlers who appear to have acted in good faith.

The experience of the Company in the matter of land sales has been to some extent similar to that of nearly all the land grant railways in the United States, where the first speculative fever has almost invariably been followed by a heavy falling off in land sales, owing to the presence of vast quantities of free Government lands; but as these were taken up by settlers, the sales of railway lands increased, and prices increased as well.

Profiting by the experience of others, this Company has extensively advertised the free Government lands, and made every effort to stimulate their settlement.

The settlements along the main line now extend something more than 400 miles west of Winnipeg, and for this distance the greater part of the Government lands within ten miles of the railway have been taken up, and there are indications of renewed activity in the sales of the lands of the Company.

LAND GRANT MORTGAGE.

The following was the position of the 5 per cent. Land Grant and Mortgage Bonds at 31st December, 1884:—

Total issue	\$25,000,000
Deposited with the Government as security under the contract, without interest.....	\$5,000,000
Held by the Government under the Loan Act, 1884, without interest.....	8,996,000
Redeemed by land sales and cancelled.....	7,316,000
	<u>21,812,000</u>
Balance outstanding.....	\$3,688,000

Against the balance the Company holds interest-bearing obligations, on land sales contracts, amounting to \$2,078,286.56 and has on hand \$728,500 unsold Bonds.

It will, no doubt, be gratifying to the shareholders to know that there are no telegraph, sleeping-car or elevator companies, or anything of that nature, connected with their line, nor any private interests of any description to absorb any portion of their profits.

The disturbance among the Metis and Indians of the North-West Territories, although occurring in a district several hundred miles north of the railway, and in no way affecting the Province of Manitoba nor any of the territory adjacent to the Company's lines, may for this season have a deterring effect upon emigration; but its ultimate influence will not be injurious in this respect; while the outbreak itself, and recent events in Europe and Asia, have demonstrated the vast importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the welfare of this country, and to the Empire at large.

The Directors, without having come to any decision in the matter, strongly incline to the opinion that, under all the circumstances of the case, and especially in view of the fact that the 3 per cent. guaranteed dividend, secured for the next eight and a half years, yields to the shareholders a fair return for the capital invested, it would not be expedient to pay any further supplementary dividend out of capital, during the short period which will be occupied in completing construction. The Directors, however, believe, that after that period has expired the net earnings of the Company will soon be sufficient to warrant the payment of increased dividends.

The Directors are happy to state that in the operation of the railway no material difficulties have been encountered, and that, notwithstanding the unusual severity of the past two winters, traffic has been carried, both on the Eastern and North-Western sections of the line, with singular freedom from accident or delays; and the statement is now submitted with entire confidence, that fewer difficulties will be experienced in the future, than on any other railway in Canada or the northern United States, and that owing to the superior character of the line, the expenses of maintenance and operation will be considerably below the average.

The Directors regret losing another of the original associates, who together undertook to carry through this work, Baron Reinach, of Paris, having resigned his seat at the Board in December last. Mr. John Turnbull, who consented to join the Board temporarily in March 1884, now desires to retire.

In conclusion the Directors desire to say, that it has been their aim in this report to give information necessary to enable each Shareholder to form his own opinion of the position and prospects of the Company. While the past eighteen months have been a period of some anxiety to the Directors, and the difficulties and embarrassments connected with the undertaking sometimes seemed as if they might prove to be overwhelming, yet amid them all the Directors have never for a moment lost confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise.

GEORGE STEPHEN,

President.

DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED DURING THE YEAR 1884.

Flour	975,034	Barrels.
Grain	6,474,192	Bushels.
Live Stock	136,890	Head.
Lumber	244,799,171	Feet.
Firewood	54,657	Cords.
Manufactured Goods	367,321	Tons.
Other Articles	375,701	Tons.
Number of Passengers carried during the year 1884	1,171,851	

MILEAGE OF ALL THE COMPANY'S LINES.

Montreal to end of track, near summit of Selkirk Mountains.....	2,478.5
End of track to Savona's Ferry, under construction.....	203.2
Savona's Ferry to Port Moody (completed by the Government but not yet transferred to the Company).....	213.0
Total Main Line	2,894.7

BRANCH LINES.

Eastern Division, in Operation.

	Miles.
Aylmer Branch, Hull to Aylmer	7.5
St. Jerome " Ste. Therese to St. Jerome	12.4
St. Lin " St. Lin Junction to St. Lin	13.0
St. Eustache " Ste. Therese to St. Eustache.....	8.0
Brockville " Carleton Junction to Brockville	45.5
Algoma " Sudbury to Algoma Mills.....	96.0
	183.0

Western Division, in Operation.

Emerson Branch, Emerson to Winnipeg Junction	64.5
Selkirk " Winnipeg to West Selkirk.....	22.6
Stonewall " Air Line Junction to Stonewall	18.3
Pembina Mountain " Winnipeg to Manitou.....	102.4
Gretna " Rosenfield to Gretna	13.9
	221.7
Total Branch Lines	404.7

LEASED LINES, IN OPERATION.

<i>Ontario and Quebec Railway.</i>	Miles.
Smith's Falls to Toronto Junction.....	211.0
Toronto to St. Thomas.....	124.1
Toronto to Owen Sound.....	121.5
Streetsville to Orangeville (Orangeville Branch).....	31.6
Church's Falls to Elora (Elora Branch).....	27.6
Orangeville to Teeswater (Teeswater Branch).....	69.5
Total, Ontario and Quebec Railway	582.2
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.....	54.0
Manitoba and South-Western Colonization Railway.....	51.0
Atlantic and North-Western Railway (not in operation).....	8.0
	117.0
Total Leased Lines	695.2
Total Mileage of the Company's Lines	3,994.6

STATEMENT OF EQUIPMENT AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1884.

Locomotives.....	304
First Class Passenger Cars.....	85
Second Class Passenger Cars.....	58
First and Second Class Passenger Cars (composite).....	3
Baggage, Mail, Express and Smoking Cars.....	71
Exhibition Car.....	1
Dining Car.....	1
First Class Sleeping Cars.....	19
Emigrant Sleeping Cars.....	22
Parlour Cars.....	9
Street Car.....	1
Official Cars.....	7
Flat Cars.....	4,477
Stone Cars.....	60
Lime Cars.....	22
Coal Cars.....	63
Box Cars.....	2,435
Stock Cars.....	281
Refrigerator Cars.....	19
Vans.....	163
Pay Cars.....	5
Derrick and Tool Cars.....	32
Snow Ploughs and Flangers.....	37
Total number Locomotives	304
Total number of Passenger Cars of all descriptions	282
Total number of Freight Cars of all descriptions	7,380
Conductors' Vans	163
Snow Ploughs, etc.	37

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1884.

<i>Cost of Road.</i>	
Main line.....	\$88,321,595 56
Acquired lines.....	8,981,955 18
Branch lines.....	4,605,172 83
	\$101,908,723 57

NOTE.—Lines built by Government not included, estimated cost, \$35,000,000.

Equipment.

Rolling stock.....	\$7,359,930 13
Lake steamers.....	697,369 02
Shops and machinery at and near Montreal.....	903,165 11
	8,960,464 26
Construction plant tools and outfit.....	208,291 43
Real estate at and near Montreal.....	408,207 73
Advances and expenditure on leased lines:	
South Eastern Railway.....	\$1,595,280 43
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.....	227,155 49
Atlantic and North-West Railway.....	202,837 09
Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway.....	1,254,678 94
Ontario leased lines.....	1,265,450 41
	4,545,402 36
Accounts receivable.....	2,098,357 53
Material on hand.....	3,687,729 27

Dominion Government Guarantee Fund.

Amount on deposit to guarantee 3% dividend on stock:	
Original deposit.....	\$8,710,240 00
Additional deposit.....	147,136 87
Amount advanced by Government.....	7,381,912 00
	\$16,238,288 87
Less dividends paid.....	1,950,000 00
	14,288,288 87
Balance due on lands sold (deferred payments).....	2,078,286 56
Land Grant Bonds in possession of Company.....	728,500 00
NOTE.—21,399,737 acres of land unsold, valued at \$2 per acre, \$42,799,474.00.	
	\$138,912,251 58

Capital Stock..... \$65,000,000 00

Mortgage Bonds.

Canada Central (1st Mortgage Bonds 5%):	
Amount of issue, £500,000 equals.....	\$2,433,333
Sinking fund deposited with Government.....	1,560,000
	\$850,000 00
Amount necessary to redeem balance at maturity.....	973,333 33
Canada Central (2nd Mortgage Bond 6%).....	
	1,823,333 33

Due Province of Quebec.

Balance due on purchase of Q. M. O. & O. Railway.....	3,500,000 00
Land Grant Bonds (1st Mortgage):	
Amount of issue.....	\$25,000,000
Less amount redeemed by land sales.....	7,316,000
	\$17,684,000
Amount held in trust by Dominion Government and not bearing interest.....	13,996,000
	\$3,688,000
	3,688,000 00

Government Loan.

Amount applied on account of fund for Government guarantee of dividend.....	\$7,380,912 00
Total loan on account of construction.....	\$22,500,000
Amount received.....	18,626,600
	18,626,600 00
Amount to be received.....	\$3,873,400
Loans payable.....	2,435,047 60
Unpaid vouchers and accounts.....	4,460,413 71

Cash subsidy paid by Government:	
Total cash subsidy.....	\$25,000,000 00
Amount received.....	20,240,317 87
	20,240,317 87
Amount to be received.....	\$4,759,682 13

Land Grant.

3,600,263 acres sold amounting to.....	10,506,234 41
Less expenses and 10% premium on Land Grant Bonds taken in payment.....	1,111,947 85
	9,394,286 56

Town Sites.

Amount received for sale of town sites not covered by Land Grant Mortgage.....	504,675 72
Bonuses received from municipalities.....	232,600 00
Nett revenue from road to date during construction (all interest and rentals having been deducted).....	1,626,064 79
	\$138,912,251 58

MONTREAL, JUNE 12TH, 1885.

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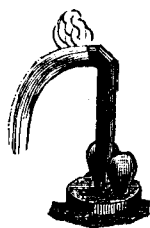
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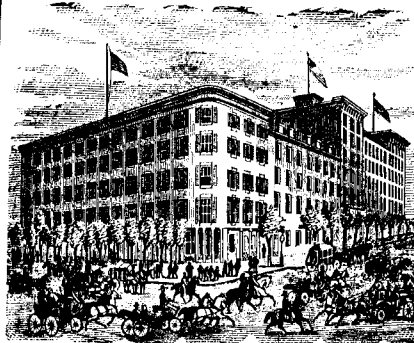
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