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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 7th, 1893.

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

Are Sir Oliver Mowat's Imperial honours working a transformation in his views with regard to the use and value of pomp and pageants? Have the members of his Government so soon tired of the role of democratic simplicity which they have played so well for a year or two past? Has the advent of a new Lieutenant-Governor brought new ideas into the official atmosphere? Or have the unwonted splendour of their new buildings and surroundings in Queen's Park proved too much for the democratic tastes, or economical propensities, of those who but a year ago seemed to think that the more quietly the session of the local legislature could be begun, the better? What, in a word, means all this booming of cannon and parade of soldiery and other forms of ceremonial display which heralded the opening of the Legislature on Tuesday in its new and stately home? We pause, not without a touch of bewilderment, for a reply!

The neglect of Government and Parliament to present the customary address to His Excellency, Lord Stanley, on the occasion of his last public appearance in an official capacity, has naturally given rise to a good deal of comment. We see no reason whatever to suppose that it was anything more than an oversight, caused by the absence of the Premier, the haste and confusion incident to the end of a very short session, and the paucity of the attendance of members at the closing ceremonies. No doubt Lord Stanley, knowing so well the state of affairs, will so understand it. There is no conceivable reason why any one in Government and Parliament, or elsewhere in Canada, should hesitate for a moment to join cordially in any expression of respect and good will for a Governor-General who has so carefully and conscientiously discharged the duties of his high office, in the most approved constitutional and traditional fashion. Lord Stanley will bear with him from Canada the hearty esteem and well-wishes of the Canadian people, and the latter, in their turn, have occasion for congratulation in his assurance that he will continue to cherish, wherever duty may call him, a sincere desire for their prosperity and progress.

It is a pity that Parliament should have been prorogued without another serious attempt having been made to fix the responsibility for the absurd method of enumerating industries which has made the census not only worthless but a laughing-stock, so far as that particular part of it is concerned. The Government has shewn that its instructions to enumerators were precisely the same as those given in connection with the previous census. The fault was not, therefore, in the instructions. The immediate cause of the absurdities was evidently the system of payment by results, which seems to have stimulated the zeal of the enumerators beyond all reasonable bounds. Was this system a new one? If so, who is responsible for the innovation, and why was it made? And do the instructions contain no definition or limitation to guide the enumerators in determining what is an "industry" in the statistical sense? Surely some explanation should be forthcoming, for the census is too costly an affair to be trifled with in this fashion. Surely, too, the Ministers owe the public an apology for having made such statistics the basis of arguments for continued protectionism.

The supplementary estimates brought down before the close of the session included

in all more than \$150,000 for military purposes. This is surely a pretty round sum to be added to the regular annual bill for maintaining the Canadian armament on a peace footing. Some of the items cannot logically be objected to, we suppose. If it is necessary to keep up a volunteer force it is but reasonable that it should be provided with weapons not wholly antiquated, and unfortunately rifles and similar implements of war soon become antiquated nowadays. But the vote of more than \$100,000 as an instalment of our contribution for works of defence at Esquimalt is one which should not have passed without information having been sought and given in regard to plans, etc., such as might help the House to form some definite idea of what is to be the end of that of which this is the beginning. As we have before said, we should be ashamed of our people if they were not willing, so long as they rely upon the protection of the British navy, to contribute their fair share of the necessary expenses of that navy. But they should have some voice in determining what expenses are necessary, so far as their defence is concerned. No greater calamity could befall the Dominion than that it should become committed to heavy expenditures for military purposes of any kind. Canada should shun the curse of European countries as long as possible.

The decision of the Behring Sea Arbitrators to conduct their proceedings with open doors opens a new era in the history of arbitration as a substitute for war, in the settlement of disputes between nations. It places the proceedings of the court in line with those of the courts of justice in those countries where justice is administered with the greatest impartiality and most fully commands popular respect and confidence. Not only will it add greatly to the world-wide interest taken in the affair to have its doings made public from day to day, but the decision may be regarded as an additional pledge, if any were needed, that the Arbitrators have no ends to serve but those of international justice and right. They are willing to act with the eyes of the world upon them, and to render their verdict with the full consciousness that all the evidence submitted and all the arguments advanced have been weighed by a much larger jury, composed of those in all parts of the world best qualified to weigh evidence and interpret international laws and obligations. Should their verdict be, as there is every reason to hope it will be, such as to commend itself to the judgments and consci-

ences of the great majority, it is not too much to say that the method of international arbitration may almost be regarded as established, at least among Anglo-Saxon peoples and all other Christian nations, those which are unhappily sworn hereditary foes excepted.

We are glad to see it stated, no doubt on the authority of the firm itself, in recent elaborate articles illustrative of the extensive operations of the Massey-Harris Co., that the agricultural machinery manufactured by this Company is both lower in price and better in quality than that produced in the United States or any other country in the world, as proved by satisfactory evidence. We do not know what may have been the attitude of this Company towards the National Policy in the past, but it is gratifying to think that it has now attained a position which places it far above the need of special protection in the future. It is evidently now on a footing which must enable it not only to challenge competition on Canadian soil, but one which must make its managers anxious for the opportunity to carry the war into Africa by entering into competition for a large share of the United States' trade, as soon as the progress of tariff reform across the border shall have lowered the barriers to such an extent as to give opportunity for Canadian capital and enterprise to shew what they can do in the larger field which lies so temptingly near. The Massey-Harris Co. should be powerful advocates of tariff reform.

To a complaint by Senator Perley in regard to alleged exorbitant freight-rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway, whereby it is said, the legitimate earnings of farmers in the North-West are greatly reduced, Mr. Bowell is reported to have replied that it is an unsettled question whether the Government can control the Canadian Pacific Railway rates. The question is a very serious one and should be decided at the earliest possible moment in order that settlers and prospective settlers in the North-West may know what to depend upon and govern themselves accordingly. But should it prove that the Dominion Government has no such power, the fact will disclose an instance of most short-sighted and blameworthy legislation. For the people of the Dominion to be told that all their enormous contributions in cash and lands from the public resources for this great enterprise have resulted in giving a private corporation absolute control and monopoly, in virtue of which they are at liberty to exact the very highest rates which the necessities of the traffic may make possible, would be exasperating to a degree. The day is coming and cannot be far off when the right of Governments to control rates on all roads built by public charter, largely by public funds and in virtue of special powers and franchises trenching freely upon private rights, will have to be asserted and maintained. If the managers

of the Canadian Pacific are well-advised they will frankly concede the principle before it is brought forward for heated discussion. If they desire only what is fair and reasonable why should they object to submit the question of rates to a competent and disinterested Board appointed by the Government? Even a mixed commission, named partly by themselves, acting as a board of arbitration or reference, might serve the purpose. We do not pretend to judge whether the complaint voiced by Senator Perley and others is well founded or not, but if it be at all general the fellow-citizens of the complainants all over the Dominion should insist on a rigid inquiry.

We fear that it would be useless to attempt to bring "Ulster" and those who think and feel with him to a better state of mind with regard to the experiment of self-government in local affairs as a cure for the long unrest of Ireland. That it has taken much exceptional legislation to undo the wrongs which the Irish people suffered at the hands of their conquerors is unhappily true. That those wrongs have not yet been wholly undone is quite evident from "Ulster's" own letters. We might protest that "placing the Protestants of Ulster and elsewhere under the rule of a parliament elected by Roman Catholic priests" is not the most judicial description of a local Parliament in which Protestants will be as fully represented in proportion to numbers as Catholics, and will, we see no reason to doubt, be able to wield much more than a proportional influence, by reason of that superiority in education and wealth of which "Ulster" speaks. Does it not occur to those who reason as does our correspondent, that the Roman Catholics, who constitute the great majority of the population of Ireland, might with equal force object to being placed under the rule of a Parliament elected by the Protestants of Great Britain and Ireland and sitting at Westminster? We are no admirers or apologists of Roman Catholic priests and their methods, but even from the data furnished by "Ulster's" letters, it seems to us demonstrable that apart from the rule of a majority in local matters there is no possible place for the Catholics of Ireland save under the rule of a Protestant minority. Can those who refuse to give even a fair trial to majority rule, under a scheme which provides special safeguards guaranteed by the British Parliament for the rights of the minority, condemn that majority if they refuse to submit to the virtual rule of a minority without any such special safeguards? For our own part, we have great faith in the educating power of self-ruling responsibility, and should hope to see its effects in the gradual emancipation of the masses of Irish Catholics from priestly rule—an emancipation which has been to some extent already the outcome of the Home-Rule struggle.

The United States navy will not remain much longer a subject for ridicule. The building of new ships of war goes merrily on, and immense appropriations are annually voted by Congress to further the work. A cruiser recently completed has succeeded in sailing a little faster than any vessel of her class has previously done, and the achievement has called forth congratulations from the press of both parties, which sees in this record-breaking a triumph for American ship builders and in the new navy an object for national pride. Columns are filled with descriptions of the new vessels and careful estimates of their destructive power as compared with those of other nations, particularly England. The United States, it is affirmed, will soon rank with the great naval powers and become formidable on sea as well as on land. Scarcely a voice is raised to suggest that there may be reason for the patriotic American to view the navy he is taxed to build with alarm rather than with complacency. None the less, ability to bully Chili and overawe Hawaii will be dearly bought if it serves to foster or to strengthen the military spirit among the American people. The great armies and navies that curse Europe serve no useful purpose that could not be served by far smaller and less powerful armaments. Without them war, with its multifarious horrors, would be impossible, while in times of peace they bolster thrones which should long since have fallen, keep alive the fires of international hatred, perpetuate the spirit of caste, impoverish the land, and reduce hundreds of thousands to a position scarcely to be preferred to slavery. Such a characterization of militarism in Europe is trite enough in the United States. And yet, with this object lesson before her, America, secure from attack and unmolested for eighty years, must needs build a navy and in it copy faithfully the regulations of European countries regarding rank and discipline. Perhaps this new navy of the United States may serve useful purposes, but the cultivation of a warlike spirit will not be one of these. The sentiment that, in Canada as well as the United States, finds expression in the drilling of school-boys with wooden guns, and that in Canada has given us a Royal Military College, should have no home on the American continent. For this reason we are by no means sure that the growing distrust felt by workmen for the militia so largely recruited from their own ranks, and the disposition to look upon it as the sure ally and engine of capital in every dispute, is all bad. Anything that opens the eyes of the people to the antagonism between the spirit of militarism and that of true democracy serves a good purpose.

In the Charities Review for March Professor Francis Wayland, Dean of the Yale Law School, attempts to crystallize into a tangible shape an idea which is rapidly becoming a conviction in the minds

APRIL 7th, 1893.]

childish to object to its use because in so doing an undeserved favour would result to the parents whose criminal neglect made it necessary.

THE COURTS AND THE RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Several novel decisions which have within the last few weeks been pronounced by different courts in the United States bid fair, if sustained, to place the relations between railroad companies and their employees on an entirely new footing in certain important respects. The first case occurred in Ohio. A strike was in progress on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan road. In obedience to orders issued by Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, five engineers and three firemen on the Lake Shore Road left their posts because the trains they were expected to take out contained cars of the Ann Arbor Road. Thereupon the General Manager and the Attorney of that road summoned from Cleveland Judge Ricks, of the United States District Court. He came by special train, was driven at once to the Federal Court building, and there, in conjunction with Judge Taft, of the Circuit Court, issued what have been said to be "the most remarkable orders that have appeared from any court since railroads were organized." The first and most important of these orders was most sweeping in its terms, and temporarily restrained Mr. Arthur and Mr. Sargent from "issuing, promulgating, or continuing in force any rule or order of any kind, under the rules and regulations of either order, which shall require or command any employees of any of the defendant railroad companies herein to refuse to receive, handle or deliver any cars of freight in course of transportation from one State to another, from and to the Ann Arbor." They were also prohibited "from in any way, directly or indirectly, endeavoring to persuade or induce any employees of the railroad companies whose lines connect with the Ann Arbor not to extend to said company the same facilities for interchange of interstate traffic as are extended by said companies to other railways," and they were required to recall and rescind any orders issued by them prior to the service of the injunction.

Another order was directed against the eight Lake Shore employees who had left their posts rather than handle Ann Arbor cars. These men were taken into custody by United States' marshals and arraigned for contempt of court in refusing to obey a restraining order which had, it appears, been previously issued by Judge Taft, requiring the labor chiefs to raise the boycott against Ann Arbor cars and freight. Judge Ricks held the men under bonds to appear for a hearing, after having lectured them on their duties to the public. The following was the most pertinent part of his remarks :

"The court does not assume the power to compel you to continue your service to your employers against your will, but it does undertake to compel you to perform your whole duty while such relations continue, and does further claim, for the purpose of ascertaining whether its orders have been violated, the right to determine when your relation to your employer legally terminated, and when your obligations to observe this order cease." A supplementary order was issued commanding Chief Arthur to rescind the boycott against the Ann Arbor, and also to produce before the court a copy of the rule or regulation of his organization under which the boycott was imposed. Chief Arthur declared his entire readiness to obey the court, and he at once issued an order raising the boycott. After hearing argument the court has since confirmed these orders and injunctions.

The other cases to which we refer involve to some extent the same principle of public control of employees. In Georgia, Judge Speer, of the District Court, has ordered the receiver he appointed to take charge of the Georgia Central Railroad, to appear before him and answer why he refuses to renew the contract between the road and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It appears that the receiver has sustained his superintendent in the position that the corporation representing all the owners of the road shall deal with each workman separately and refuse to treat with the "corporation" representing the workmen. Judge Speer is reported to have told the committee of engineers who applied for the order to the receiver, that if they asked the aid of the court they "must now and ever be subordinate to the law and the finding of the court, and that the court's decision would in future control their actions after a full hearing had been given to both sides."

A still more noteworthy decision, because rendered by a Federal and not a State court, was that given a few days ago by Judge Billings of the Federal District Court of Louisiana. The decision was in pursuance of the prosecution instituted in this court against the labor unions in connection with the great strike in New Orleans, last November. This prosecution, which is said to have crippled if not crushed the strike, was taken under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law—a law supposed to be directed against combinations of capitalists. Upon this case Judge Billings has now rendered a decision, the most remarkable part of which is its affirmation that the United States has already jurisdiction over all labour unions engaged in work affecting inter State commerce. This is substantially the same ground on which the orders issued by Judges Taft and Ricks, in Ohio, were based.

At first view all these decisions seem to bear hardly upon the employees. Very great benefits have unquestionably been won

many. "Under our eyes and within our reach," he says, "children are being reared from infancy amid surroundings containing every conceivable element of degradation, depravity and vice." It is from this source, as we have often had occasion to note, and as the uniform testimony of police magistrates and police officers on both sides of the ocean affirms, that "the great and ever-growing army of professional criminals receives its most promising recruits." "Is it not high time that society demanded protection against this appalling peril?" The plan proposed by Prof. Wayland is in substance the same that has often been approved in these columns, and that is the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and other philanthropic bodies in this city. The general principles would be these :

- 1. Paid investigating agents, or officers whose sole duty it should be to seek out and bring to light all cases of parental neglect or direct demoralization or abandonment.
2. The hearing of such cases before a magistrate, all persons concerned being duly notified.
3. A Board of Guardians intrusted with the care of such children as may have been declared by the magistrate to be wards of the State ; this Board to have discretionary power to use any methods which may have been found serviceable in such cases.

We are well aware that every such proposal is sure to be promptly met with a chorus of objections. Influential men and newspapers protest vigorously against the injustice of laying upon society the burdens which belong properly to parents and other relatives, and against the unwisdom of fostering the idea in the minds of the lazy and vicious that they have only to neglect or abuse their little ones to insure their being relieved of the care of them by the State, and thus left free to indulge their own low and selfish, possibly criminal propensities. We have not Dr. Wayland's complete article before us and do not know whether he recommends any special line of treatment for the able-bodied parents who would be thus relieved of the children whom they had proved themselves unworthy to rear, but it seems clear to us that the necessity for thus removing the children would be ample justification for bringing compulsion to bear upon the parents, to the extent, at least, of forced contributions, in either money or labour, towards the expenses incurred in the proper care and training of children. But those who object on the grounds indicated seem to forget that it is in the interests of society, not of the unworthy parents, that the proposition is made. It is, unfortunately, the community, and not the parents, who are the chief sufferers from the evil which it is sought to remedy. This being the case, if it can be shewn that the remedy proposed, or some one based on similar principles, would prove effective and is the only feasible one, it would surely be

for the labouring classes by the power of combination gained through their labour unions. If they may no longer act together as members of these unions, striking suddenly and in concert, employing the boycott in favour of fellow strikers, etc., it might seem that they would beat a stroke deprived of the chief strength they have thus gained and would again be individually helpless in the thrall of the capitalists. But, though a good deal of indignation has been aroused in some quarters by these decisions, they do not seem to have awakened the intense feeling which might have been expected. The reason for this is, probably, that the more far-seeing among the employees look for good to be evolved out of the seeming evil. They have too much reliance on the sense of justice of the public to doubt that the forbidding of employees to quit work without notice will carry with it the forbidding of employers to discharge without notice. If there is a tacit contract it must have two sides. It would be absurdly unjust to control the one without controlling the other. In fact, some of the labour leaders apparently regard the whole thing with a good deal of complacency as a step, and a prodigious step, in the direction of that complete control of the relations between employers and employees by the State, which is the goal of their wishes and efforts. These cases certainly look as if things were moving in that direction very fast.

OTTAWA LETTER.

In my last letter the fine imposed on the assaulting cabman was erroneously printed as 20 cents: the amount should have been dollars.

Two unfailling signs of the approach of Spring are observed:—The sparrows are negotiating their matrimonial alliances, and the small boys are playing marbles in the mud. A third indication is the fact that "furs" have disappeared from the advertising columns of the papers and their place is taken by "hats." A fourth is the arrival of a robin, and of our swallow, further a crop of blue bells has flourished in an Ottawa garden on Good Friday. Truly "the hounds of Spring are on Winter's traces."

The big machine on the Hill has finished for a time its weary work of grinding out words, words, words, and one of the shortest sessions on record closed on Saturday. The Opposition have thrown all their darts, planted their stings, hurled their stones and discharged their bombs. No one has been killed, few hurt; and the walls, though not perhaps altogether unshaken, still stand. It has not been a particularly eventful session, though a good deal of private legislation has been put through, as witness the long list of bills which received sanction on Saturday. As for what has been said is it not written in the pages of Hansard, the Chronicles of the Kings of our Israel, and in the columns of the daily press, and in our own Week? Sir Adolphe Caron has been according to one side "triumphantly vindicated," and according to the other "shamelessly whitewashed."

The Government got its own way in the Manitoba School Act case after a long debate in which there was a good deal of big talking. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Mills and Mr. O'Brien stood up in defence of the civil service as against the proposed Bill which the latter spoke of as impossible in practice and degrading and humiliating to the service. Mr. Charlton dragged into a discussion on the appointment of Commissioners to the Chicago World's Fair and again into a question of Criminal Code amendment his favourite topic of Sunday observance more to the amusement than to the edification of the House, and Mr. Foster and the High Commissioner gave evidence of a somewhat serious misunderstanding of views as to the proposed new French tariff. There was some fear, at one time that this last might result in deferring till after Easter the longed-for prorogation, but a postponement of action was decided on. Incidentally some interesting questions are, it seems, involved, bearing upon the rates charged for railway transport, a deputation of wine growers in Western Ontario having informed Mr. Foster that it costs twice as much for the carriage of goods from Montreal to Windsor, Ont, as for the carriage from Bordeaux to Windsor. Such is the force of competition.

Government House has been hospitably inclined, and the evening At Homes have been much appreciated by our visitors as giving a happy excuse for the display of much charming millinery and the pretty faces of our belles. A strong effort should be made to allure to the Capital the wives and daughters of members and others at the Parliamentary session time, and to cultivate here a definite "season," such as the capitals of other lands find necessary. Ottawa has a distinct time of the year when she is at her fullest and best and there is no reason now why there should not together with the gathering of the business elements which the session of Parliament renders essential, be also a very beneficial extension of the more delicate and but little less important influences which are represented by ladies' society, in the recognized establishment of their own special "season." Ottawa is, and must, ex-officio, be the great meeting ground for the distant East and West, and in these days of easy access it is simply a question of time and a little waking up to the possibilities in that direction to make her the capital in a social as well as a political sense, and that without in any way detracting from the charms of Montreal and Toronto which will always have their own brilliant days by virtue of their wealth and importance. The building of a new large and handsomely appointed hotel and a comfortable theatre which are understood to be projected, will perhaps help in the matter.

In the closing days of the Lenten term there was a stoppage in the winter festivities, a decorous and deferential stepping aside of the world and the flesh and their proverbial ally, while the grave procession of penitential and introspective hours marched slowly by with warning fingers and searching eyes that even at this fin de siècle stage have power to give frivolity pause, and make the giddy good for a wholesome five minutes at least. It should benefit a butterfly to reflect occasionally that it was once a mean grub and

it will some day become a pinch of dust, and not even adorn a cabinet. In this aspect, no one, whatever his religious views can object to "keeping Lent." Religion has nothing, necessarily, to do with it; ecclesiasticism is but a side issue; the "priest" need not be an irritant factor to any. "Confession" and ashes are things apart from it. It is, if you so will to have it, nothing more than the presentation to the "Is" of the forgotten "Was" and of the neglected "Will be." It is the grim skeleton of the Grecian feast, through whose motionless jaws a wiser age than ours preached silent sermons, masterful, unanswerable, and that could not be unheeded. How much more it can become to the faithful requires no word here.

But Easter day with all its glories of grateful memories for the devout, and its holiday aspect for all has come, and the WORLD has by tacit consent, full sway once more. That exceedingly plain spoken, if not very reverential periodical "Truth" of New York, has a very suggestive, brilliantly coloured cartoon, representing some fair maid dancing off on airy foot from the church doors in company with a seductive mephistopheles in the traditional red tights, while she waves a flippant adieu to her spiritual pastor, in whose governance she has been bound for the customary forty days. There is probably a good deal more of fact than of fancy in the picture.

Weddings are always attractive subjects and society here has felt considerable interest in one which came off on Easter Monday, Mr. Fred Avery and Miss Otille Grahame having been married on that day. The bride is a sister-in-law of Dr. H. P. Wright, a medical man of high standing known not only in Ottawa, but widely throughout the country. It is said that fully 1500 people were present, and certainly a prettier sight and a prettier bride could not be desired, aided as the ceremony was with the beauty of the Easter floral decorations and a choral service. It is sufficient to note here that the bride wore white silk and a veil, and that the bridegroom, like a gallant man kissed her at the altar in the presence of the whole congregation, an example set by the Prince of Wales.

From marriage the second great act in the tragi-comedy of life, it is but a step to the third and last, and in the funeral ceremonies with which the remains of Mrs. Mackenzie were carried to their last resting place on Tuesday, their went the heartiest sympathy of all Canadian people, no matter of what shade of politics. A woman of the gentlest, kindest heart, the most unselfish and modest of dispositions, and the most devoted of lives, there is no one who knew her in her public days as wife of Canada's premier, or in the privacy of her subsequent period of trial as the faithful and untiring nurse of his later years, who did not recognize the sterling qualities of her character and feel for her that rare blending of affection and respect which such natures as hers alone can command.

Wife: Oh, George, can it be true? I was told you were intoxicated last night.
George: What a calumny! Who dared to say such a thing?
Wife: Why, Mr. Smith told his wife so.
George: Mr. Smith! Why, he was lying beside me under the table worse than I was.

COLERIDGE.—II.

Reference has already been made to the universality of the genius of Coleridge. He united characteristics and qualities which are seldom found together in the same person. He was not only an excellent scholar; his reading was prodigious and his powerful memory enabled him to retain much of what he read. His splendid imagination is displayed in his poems, and even after his genius took different forms this quality was hardly less manifested in his philosophical speculations.

It is hardly possible to over estimate Coleridge's influence on the thought of England. Mr. John Mill declared, "No one has contributed more to shape the opinions among younger men who can be said to have any opinions at all." Mr. Mill thinks that Bentham's influence was alone superior to Coleridge's. Certainly Mr. Mill himself was more under the influence of Bentham, and Mr. Mill was, for a time almost supreme in English thought; but that influence has greatly decayed, and at the present moment it can hardly be doubted that the spiritual philosophy of Coleridge is in the ascendant. It may be useful to indicate briefly some of the departments of thought in which the influence of Coleridge has been felt.

1. We might first consider his influence as a Critic. Here we are under the disadvantage of living and breathing in the midst of that critical school of which Coleridge was almost the beginner. Take one single example of this influence—the criticism of Shakespeare. Editors and commentators are not very ready to acknowledge their obligations to those who have worked before them; but there are certain names which stand out as representing the best criticism of their own day, such as Dr. E. Dowden of the present moment, Mr. Dyce and Mr. Charles Knight of former times. These critics had considerable differences among themselves; but each one of them has done something to advance the study and purify and rectify the criticisms of our great dramatist. The influence of Coleridge is visible in them all; and Mr. Chas. Knight, one of the first in England to labour for the purity of Shakespeare's text, specially refers to Coleridge as his master. Even now, when we possess only notes and fragments of his lectures, we can discern the depth, clearness, and fineness of his criticism. If only we compared his work and the work of those who succeeded him with previous criticisms, even that of a man so great as Johnson, we shall see that, under Coleridge, the study of Shakespeare entered upon a new era.

But the same may be said of literature in general. He and Lamb did more than any others to recall attention to the Elizabethan drama. His remarks on Wordsworth's poetry show that he was himself not merely a poet, but a critic of the highest excellence who discerned at once the strength and the weakness of Wordsworth's theories. He was, moreover, one of the first and probably the chief of those who made German literature known to the English public. On these points it is scarcely necessary to dilate and space for bids ample illustration.

2. With regard to his position in Philosophy, although different opinions have been held, there is now a general consent that, if he contributed nothing positive to the development of philosophical thought,

he not only did powerfully influence all students of philosophy in the second and third quarters of this century, but he also contributed largely to the discrediting of the empirical and materialistic philosophy which has had such powerful advocates in England, and promoted more spiritual views of the problems of life and thought.

He is said to have formed grand schemes of a system of philosophy which came to nothing. But it is by no means certain that any formally complete treatise would have had a greater stimulating power than the hints which he has left in the "Aids to Reflection," and "Biographia Literaria." It is said that he was unintelligible. Byron describes him as "Explaining metaphysics to the nation, I wish he would explain his explanation."

But this charge has been made against most philosophers, from the days of Heraclitus to those of Hegel and Green. Dean Mansel complained that he misunderstood Kant in regard to his use of Reason, Coleridge saying that with Kant it was the intuitional faculty, which was Jacobi's view and not Kant's. But every one must know that Kant's treatment of this subject in his Dialectic is highly artificial and occasionally uncertain; and even Dean Mansel does not escape criticism, for Professor Mahaffy declares of him that he follows Kant as far as he understands him!

Then, again, it is said that he plagiarized from Schelling, and a passage was actually produced which Coleridge had printed as his own, which was a manifest translation from the German philosopher. But the explanation was very simple. Coleridge had copied the passage in English into a commonplace book, neglecting to give a reference to its source, and not unnaturally took it afterwards for his own. This explanation will be quite intelligent to those who remember the admirable style of Schelling's philosophical writings, and also the peculiar excellence of Coleridge's translations which make the reader forget that they are not original works.

We notice some of these accusations not because of their intrinsic importance, but because they are the current coin of the disparagers of Coleridge. We shall see presently that he left a mark on English thought which no plagiarist, or copyist, or muddle-headed dreamer could have left. Great, however, as was Coleridge's interest in philosophy, it was chiefly as the handmaid of theology that he attached importance to its study.

3. Coleridge, like all great thinkers, regarded Theology as the *Scientia Scientiarum*, and deep as was his attachment to Philosophy, with him she was but the handmaid of the Divine Science. Doubtless his own religious history had strengthened his sense of the importance of theology. In his earlier days he had got quite unsettled in his religious opinions. His willingness, after his marriage, to undertake the pastorate of an Unitarian congregation shows us pretty plainly where he had drifted. Subsequent study of the Fathers, the great Anglican writers, and mystical divines like Tauler, Boehme, and William Law had made him profoundly dissatisfied with the shallow views of Arian and Arrianizing writers, and he came to a settled belief in the Catholic faith, as it was held alike by Romans, Anglicans, and the more Orthodox Protestant Communions.

But Coleridge, while holding firmly the

Christian religion, saw clearly enough, as we now see, that many of the ways of representing Christian doctrine were not merely offensive to men of taste, but causes of stumbling to men of intellectual consistency; and he set to work to show the reasonableness of Christian doctrine while insisting upon its experimental reality. Coleridge indeed presents us with a singular blending of the rational and the mystical. The main purpose of Coleridge in connecting philosophy and theology is set forth in a quotation from Lactantius which is prefixed to the "Aids to Reflection," and is here given in English: "It has pleased God that man should have such a nature as to be desirous of two things, Religion and Wisdom. But men are lead astray so as to seek for religion and leave out wisdom, or to strive for wisdom alone and leave out religion. This is an error, since the one without the other cannot be true." Here is Coleridge's text, and he devotes his energies to the reconciliation of philosophy and theology—an attempt which was once thought dangerous and presumptuous, but which he and others have taught us to be a duty and a matter of course.

If we ask what have been the effects of this endeavour, it is hardly possible to answer the question except in the merest outline; for the influences of Coleridge on modern theological thought have been so far-reaching that we could hardly explain them without giving a history of every theological movement of the last fifty or sixty years. Whether we turn our attention to the different departments of religious thought or to the ecclesiastical movements, in either case we must discern his influence.

For a moment consider his influence on religious thought generally, and it will be apparent that he has touched it at every point. The Evidences of Religion, the Inspiration of Scripture, the Conception of God, the Nature of Faith, the Spirituality of Morality—each of these subjects has been studied and treated in a different fashion since Coleridge wrote. It is not, of course, pretended that Coleridge was the originator of all the ideas to which he gave currency. Coleridge, like all great thinkers, was a symptom as well as an energy. He was part of a movement as well as a mover. But, for all that, he was himself a distinct and tangible power, the effects of which still remain with us. We wish it were possible for us to illustrate in detail his influence in regard to the subjects above noted. We would refer to the Layman's Sermon on Inspiration; to his profound remark that Faith is the synthesis of Reason and Will. As regards the Evidences, it is possible that, through his influence, the external evidences of miracles may have been unduly disparaged, and we think this has happened, yet his emphasizing the moral and spiritual side of evidential testimony was important and valuable. We cannot say that we owe to him alone our deliverance from the deistic conception of a Ruler of the Universe who was external to the world which He governed and our belief in a God in whom we live and move and have our being; but assuredly his teaching must be reckoned among the powers which have united these changes of view.

If we turn from the subject of religious thought in general to that of Church-movements, we shall find that his influence was very powerful, and that it may easily

be traced. Take the Broad Church movement as an illustration. There is no prominent representative of that movement who did not directly or indirectly come under the influence of Coleridge. Dr. Arnold of Rugby was almost a pure Coleridgean; but the same may be said more emphatically of the late Mr. Frederick Maurice. Whether we turn to his remarkable "History of Philosophy," or to his "Theological Essays," or to his "Kingdom of Christ," or to his sermons, we find that the whole is pervaded by the spirit of Coleridge. To a certain extent the same may be said of Mr. Robertson of Brighton and of Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, the Editor of the Spectator. Few men have exerted a larger influence on the more thoughtful portion of the religious world than these.

Some of Coleridge's friends have tried to make out that he was in no way responsible for the High Church movement which has been, by some writers, attributed in part to his influence. There can be no doubt, however, that Coleridge was indirectly one of the powers which entered into one of the most remarkable intellectual and religious movements of modern times. Newman remarked that Coleridge's words were a proof that the minds of men in England were then yearning for something higher and deeper than had satisfied the last age. Such a testimony alone would show that his was an influence that must be recognized. Besides which, it is certain that Coleridge's Christabel was a chief incentive to Walter Scott when he began the composition of his poems, which were followed by the novels, both of which had a great effect in leading men's minds back to the study of the past. The name of Edward Irving should also be mentioned as that of a devoted admirer of Coleridge, and Irving's theological and ecclesiastical influence extended far beyond the Communion which is connected with his name. The reader may be referred to the Preface to Irving's great Missionary Sermon for his estimate of the genius and teaching of Coleridge.

Shall we say that Coleridge has at all influenced the Evangelical School? With what might be called Low Churchism we imagine that Coleridge would have no possible sympathy. With Evangelicalism he has much. One of the noblest and sweetest of that school was undoubtedly Archbishop Leighton; and Coleridge declared that he put his writings "next to Holy Scripture, as the vibration of that once struck tone, lingering in the heavens." A large section of the present evangelical party has been much influenced by Coleridge, chiefly perhaps through Arnold and Maurice, since without abandoning their own characteristic doctrines or ceasing to give prominence to them, they have imbibed a spirit of liberality and comprehensiveness not always connected with those opinions.

4. If, for a moment, we pass to the political importance of Coleridge, we may acknowledge that it is difficult to trace and is now imperceptible; yet it has been very real. Coleridge was neither a dreamer nor a turn coat, as Byron and others called him. He, Wordsworth, and Southey were perfectly consistent in hoping great things from the French Revolution, and then being miserably disappointed. Napoleon the Great seems to have thought Coleridge's influence so great that it was worth while to try and capture him at sea. For some information on this point the reader is re-

ferred to the pages of "The Friend." By and by we hope to say a few additional words on Coleridge's Poetry.

WILLIAM CLARK.

SURSUS CORDA!

To ———.

Some dream, like amber clouds in air—
Oh God! 'twere better so—
This dream of thine in thy despair,
This mad dream, bid it go.

O thou! who bear'st the royal seal
Of beauty on thy brow,
O thou! who dost for light appeal
In anguished beauty now—

Canst thou e'en hope for happier hours
Where thou wouldst stray—ah, no!
Life's fields are full of fairer flowers,
Oh! let the poppies blow.

Sweeter the humble mint that hides
Deep in the dewy grass
Her purple blossoms where cool tides
Creep in, and mild winds pass.

Dearer to dream in darkest shade
Of the sad bitter-sweet,—
Grander the gloom of the dim glade,
Than popped fields' red heat.

Here morn's soft streaks when night is done,
New light, new life impart—
Upon the shadows shines the sun,
Hope whispers: "Upwards, heart!"

HELEN M. MERRILL.

Picton, 1893.

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

The best literature, we may safely assert, has been the result of the natural tendency towards expression. In earlier times it has been free and almost impersonal in spirit but with the complexity of modern thought and emotion the desire for self-expression has arisen. In using the word "modern" it is perhaps needless to remark that we are not referring exclusively to the nineteenth century. Horace may in a sense be called a modern in Rome, a name impossible to bestow upon Collins in England. In the same way the essentially modern subjectivity of Euripides links him with our own times rather than with, for example, the Elizabethan period.

Admitting that the impersonal and spontaneous productions of literature belong by their nature to the age of Gold, still the more complex and self-conscious products of a later epoch must be considered of equal value in an age of Silver. They must be judged relatively and not absolutely.

* In either case the expression has been the outcome of the idea. The soul of the creative writer has gone out into his creation. A great thought has arisen in his mind and he has obeyed the impulse which prompts him to express it. He has caught strange whispers in his own inner consciousness and he has endeavoured to render them articulate. Whether his achievement bear the impress of universality or no, it possesses that of spontaneity, of necessity. It is this one important factor which is common to the poetry of such opposites as Burns and Byron, Scott and Matthew Arnold.

A class of writers, however, has come into existence whose spirit is not that of either universality or self-expression. They possess neither

er the breadth of the former nor the concentration of the latter. They do not seize life in all its fulness and create master-pieces of impersonal art like Shakespeare and Moliere. They do not sound to its depths the longings of a human soul like Byron and De Musset. They are copyists and not creators, but they have a lesson to teach by reason of their very limitations. Their motto is Truth and their watch-word is Reality, but they have failed to interpret the real significance of either.

It is a strange phrase, when we come to look into it—that of "Realism" whether in poetry or in prose. To draw the picture of a human life with all its petty details, its failures, its ambitions. To paint, one after another, its loves, its hatreds, its crimes, its chance acts of goodness, its end. And then when you have finished it all to say—this is life just as you see it around you. We have concealed nothing, we have exaggerated nothing. You will recognize this picture which we show you because you see it every day of your life, because it is Realism, that is to say, Truth.

You do recognize the picture and you admire the fidelity of the painter. Instinctively, however, you feel that there is something wanting. They have given an exact account of life but they have been blind to its hidden meaning. They have reproduced the symbol but they have not interpreted it. Their canvas has been necessarily limited; from one point of view they have failed to show us men, from the others they have been powerless to reveal Man. Objectively their view has been too limited, their range too narrow, to conceive those impersonal figures which belong neither to this country nor to that, neither to the past nor to the present but which are essentially the products of creative genius, the only true illustrations of that abstraction we talk of so glibly—life. Such illustrations as Hamlet or Tartuffe! Subjectively again they have failed because they have painted the sorrows of a concrete individual without sharing them, they have felt the pulse of their patient but they have not wept at his bedside. By their very exactness of detail they have lost, so to speak, touch with the particular man or woman they describe. They have not shown us the heart, they have never imagined the soul. Such a study as Victor Hugo's "Guilliat" is an impossibility with them and perhaps equally Thackeray's "Colonel Newcombe."

On the other hand such faultless Realists as Flaubert are admirable annalists of life. Exactness, calm, judgment—every quality in short upon which the Realists pride themselves is found in the author of "Madame Bovary." Even his productions however have been accused of a "want of horizon." And in this phrase applied to the work of their leader the weakness of "Realism" is exposed. Essentials are sacrificed to details. Life is made up of details argues the Realist. Certainly but the novelist can no more describe Life literally than the artist can paint Nature.

And even were it possible would it be wise? Is there not in the lives of all of us much that we would forget, some little that we would remember? Is it not better that our literature should recall to us those better moments in which each one of us has felt an impulse towards a higher

level? Is it not pleasanter that its pages should bring back those hours so few and far between in which our existence caught some faint reflection of loveliness and joy? What if the impulse was only blind and sterile; the hours of happiness, a veritable Fool's Paradise, it is no matter. The recollection, bitter-sweet as it may be, is worth more than those life-like pictures which tell us so plainly what we are without the faintest suggestion of what we might be.

It is useless always to recall the wasted energies, the futile efforts of which we are ourselves vaguely conscious. Catch the faint thread of gold which runs through the most turbid life and you will have come nearer to your standard of truth than by showing us the mire which conceals it.

Yes! some of us will exclaim with Joubert—dogmatically, irrationally perhaps, "Fiction has no business to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality."

SPRING.

The Sappho of this century when young,
Whose lyre with dole and pleasure rung,
And dreamed her passionate dream and died,
A victim on that tropic shore,
Where British greed and valour bore
Our triple flag of pride,—

That gentle girl whose love was all her bane,
Who sang for joy, who sang for pain,
Declared 'twas love taught her to sing;
And if my lyre is vibrant now,
And if my heart thrills music, thou,
Thou mak'st its chords to ring.

Mine eyes meet thine and winter flees away;
The frost-bound streams burst free; the
spray
Sheds diamond showers in rain-bow light;
The glow, the air, the breeze of spring
Have come, and mounting joy takes wing,
And sings with all her might.

Stark frozen branches thrill with life; I feel
Once more; and fancy, thought and will
Rise new plumed by the charm you bring;
The keen wave kisses the awakened shore,
Which soon will bear and bloom once more,
And I again can sing.

WALTER PINDUS.

PARIS LETTER.

A "bonne recompense" is commonly offered to whoever will find a wandering poodle or a lost bracelet, but no reward is promised to whoever will deliver us from the Panama Scandal. It appears destined to cling to France like a Nessus shirt; it has so many faces, so many surprises, so much of the unknown, and when arrived at the third volume, and the denouement becomes the reader's right, off diverges the end like a Rocambole romance. In this storm and stress period the fight between the Municipality and the Government, respecting the site of the future 1900 exhibition, comes as a positive relief. One nail drives out another. The municipal council is but a party in a triangular duel; it contributes one-third of the requisite security of the Guarantee Fund; the state and the patriotic traders undertake the rest. Let it be said at once, that if public opinion disagrees with the municipal council, the latter will be simply left out in the cold, for an international exhibition at Paris well planned and controlled, will pay.

Three World's Fairs have been held on the Champs de Mars. The French people, and especially the Parisians who are ever athirst for something new, not only insist on having a plan and structure totally different from what has been hitherto adopted, but demand a fresh site for the exhibition of 1900. The big show is not to be Parisian, but French and international; city interests must be benefitted by the influx of cosmopolitans and provincial cousins; 25 million of visitors patronized the 1889 exhibition, and only one-fifth of the total went to it on foot, so that transport accommodation was not inadequate. The 1889 show with all its annexed reaches and zigzag surfaces, represented an area of 205 acres. Much more space must be given to the opening century's exhibition; to cut the project in two, locating one moiety on the Champ de Mars and the other five miles distant in the Bois de Vincennes, meets with no approval. To purchase land contiguous to the Champ de Mars would, for purchase money, and compensation to the evicted, exact as many preliminary millions as would suffice to run up the entire proposed structure.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way"—the building extensions in Paris, whether public or private, trend to the west of the city, so that before half a century Versailles will be but an additional quarter of Paris. Westward then must the site for the 1900 Fair be found, which means, the adoption of some part of the Bois de Boulogne. The promoters of this solution have only to insist on augmenting the facilities of locomotion, to set the matter at rest; to aid them, an Anglo-American Co. is prepared to provide for hiring out 10,000 or more bicycles, that can be engaged like cabs; take a return ticket, and that will entitle you to a wheeler to go, and a fresh one to take you back. Even were the Champ de Mars site adopted all the present buildings must come down; even the Eiffel Tower would be demolished, which means an expense of three million frs. plus the buying out of the company's ten years' interest in their lease; they run no danger of being evicted for non-payment of ground rent, the amount being only 20 frs. a year. Even if his tower were demolished, M. Eiffel has secured other claims to live green in the memory of his countrymen. Panama will not let him willingly die.

The First Napoleon will ever remain a subject of attraction and fascination; interest in his career never will flag. M. Arthur Levy has just published a volume, "Napoleon Intime," which is in every gentleman's library, and seemingly in everybody's hands. M. Levy's aim is to show that Napoleon was an ordinary mortal as you and I gentle reader, so we feel ourselves a few inches bigger, and commence to cut definitely our poor relations and scrub acquaintances. Napoleon was neither the "Corsican Bugaboo" that the royalists depicted him, nor the "Beast of the Apocalypse" as described by Taine. The author—he must be a Benedictine—has waded through the pyramids of literature published about Bonaparte; he has co-ordinated the elegant extracts attesting the exact, common-place, hum-drum, nature of his life; systems and schools are thus upset like nine-pins. Poor Thiers, only he is not embalmed, his widow "being afraid of hurting him" by that deferring

decay operation, might be excused turning in his coffin.

No "star" marked Napoleon's brow when a child; he was a boy neither a whit more or less remarkable than his comrades. At Brienne College, being poor, a Corsican, and silent from superior capacity, he was unpopular, and that ruffled him, the more so as the lads persecuted him. The masters misjudged him; one was of opinion that he "would make a fair sailor;" another, the professor of German asserted he would "never be able to win his pass examination;" in the batch of 58 candidate officers, he was only the forty-second. Later, he showed he never lost confidence in himself; he was a veritable place hunter, but had to wait not the less for his chance. He set up as a commission agent in books, but his first consignment of volumes to Switzerland, discouraged him. He then determined to remain an artillery officer, and was prepared to offer his services to the Grand Turk, if the Republic declined them.

Fortune smiled on him, as the War Office was preparing to dispense with his services. M. Levy destroys the legend, that it was Josephine who made his fortune; she was only a casual acquaintance for him, on the 12 Vendemiaire; the date when the convention concluded itself to be lost. Carnot among others, recommended Barras to entrust Napoleon with the suppression of the insurrection, he did so; on the 13th Napoleon and the Convention were victorious, thanks to well directed discharges of artillery. That was the 5th October 1795, following the Gregorian calendar; a fortnight previously he was to have been dismissed the army for refusing to serve in an infantry regiment. He then rose so rapidly, that on the 26th October—twenty one days later—from being a simple officer down for dismissal, he was gazetted commander in chief of the home army. Josephine had no hand in that elevation.

Napoleon's youth was not very gay; socially it was a blank, and like all young men having only themselves for comrade, he drifted into the monomania for matrimony. He courted his sister-in-law, Mlle. Clary; she ridiculed his pretensions, so lost an imperial crown; Madame Permon, a pretty widow, also refused him. It was then he paid his addresses to the charming creole widow, Josephine, but he was then a celebrity. He really loved her, and the day after his marriage he had to set out for Italy; he was jealous of his wife, and with great difficulty he prevailed upon her to join him at Milan. In 1809 it was the turn of Josephine to be anxious to join her husband; but Napoleon was then in Poland, and the slave of the beautiful Madame de Walenske. He had made Josephine an empress, but she was for him now only a friend; dynastic calculations urged him to demand a divorce, but even after that he never ceased to treat her as an empress and a friend.

Paris may laugh from next month at the Seine being able to poison citizens as during recent summers. The new water supply brought from a distance of 165 miles in Normandy, known as the Avre and the Vigne sources, will be laid on. It has taken two years to execute the work, while six years were consumed in litigation and opposition with the locally interested; the Normands are proverbially fond of law, and they bled the municipal-

ity to the extent of seven and a half million frs. in the shape of indemnities; the populations, convinced Parisians intended to convert their regions into Saharas; proceeded to shoot the surveyors, and the latter had to execute their work under police escorts. The works employed 3,500 laborers, and three immense reservoirs constructed at St. Cloud, contain each 100,000 tons of water. A special "tubular" bridge conveys the water across the Seine.

Professor Charcot has almost definitely concluded, that hysteria is a mental malady. The Marquis de Vlaris has published a volume, wherein he claims to make known the various plans for deciphering the secrecy of telegrams. Diplomats will please note.

At last agriculturists have ceased to grumble; the "weather and the crops," are all they could desire. A good land-yield this year would do more for the out-of-joint times, than a train full of projects for reforming everything, but doing nothing. Parisians do not complain of the lovely spring of course; milliners and dress makers state, they never have received so many commands, but to obtain payment is difficult.

Z.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPEECH SOUNDS IN CANADA.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—The Week for 10th Feb. has a contribution with the heading above written by Mr. Magoun on which allow me to remark.

(1.) Avoidance of Italian "a" (as in farm) appears common in America. For it is substituted open "o" (as in form, law). Thus we have Panamaw, Omahaw, Otawaw, Arkansaw,—all made to rhyme with saw, like Warsaw. In like manner we hear Awibany, Bawltimore, Chicawgo, Montreawl. Again we hear lager beer, the national beverage of the German, spoken of as lawger, though the vowel in law belongs not to German either standard or dialectic. With Mr. Magoun, I think this substitution should be avoided and repressed by careful speakers.

(2) Pronunciation of advance, fast, dance, etc., with the vowel in fat should be allowable because is is not a recent substitution, but a survival of old speech. It is the sound given by Walker in his dictionary which from its publication is 1791 till later than the middle of the present century was considered good authority, though of late the la-de-da speech is trying to get to the fore. In this matter if we do not encourage use of a (as in fat) it at least should not be repressed as wrong, but should be held as allowable. The great new Dictionary of the Philologic Society does well in giving a sign for the pronunciation of the words in question which is "avowedly ambiguous," thus leaving the vowel optional—a commendable policy.

The truth is that that part of Ontario north of Lake Erie was first settled from New England by Loyalists expatriated by the events which terminated the American Revolution in 1783. They brought with them their New England speech which they had carried from Old England in the 17th century. They settled in the Niagara district and more especially along the great thoroughfare, the government road through St. Catharines to Dundas, from which it was (and is still) known as the "Governor's Road" through Paris, Woodstock, and London to Chatham. This is all well known in that district. Along with them came the Six Nation Indians from the Mohawk Valley to settle in that of the Grand River; as, too, Butler's Rangers and many adventurers who made no special claim to loyalty. They brought

with them the "York Shilling" (8 to the dollar) which was long the currency of the district and is still so regarded by the older and more conservative generation. The "Nova Scotia Road" through East Elgin and Norfolk and the Talbot settlement are mementoes of that period, some of the expatriated having first tarried in Nova Scotia.

From Dundas east through Toronto (our Dundas street) ran a road along the north shore of Ontario called the Don and Danforth or "Kingston Road" which was a line of migration for that part of Ontario north of Lake Ontario along which settled the expatriated New Englanders and part of the Six Nations in Thyendenaga. There "Halifax Currency" (5 shillings to the dollar) prevailed till recently.

From 1824 on, there poured over Ontario a flood of immigrants from all parts of the British Islands, English, Northern Irish, Southern Irish, Highland and Lowland Scotch and some Welsh. All this has produced an average or fused speech for Ontario which is of archaic type, but which does not necessarily for that deserve to be tabooed.

Fused speech is stronger and more durable than any la-de-da dialect can be. The fused speech of the Midland counties of England (which varies little from the much-praised speech of Dublin) is the standard or received speech. The speech of Ulster is a fused speech arising from causes analogous to the settlement of Ontario in "its settlement" under the early Stuart Kings.

The vowel sound in fat may be regularly traced from the Norman Conquest. Any enthusiasm for its suppression in the host of words in which it belongs historically does not deserve encouragement.

A. HAMILTON.

Toronto, 9th March, 1893.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—The Dominion Parliament was prorogued yesterday by His Excellency the Governor General, who gave the Royal assent to ninety and nine acts, of which 93 apply to the whole Dominion or to a whole Province, and 63 are private or local. Before you get this you will have received H. E.'s speech and the list of the acts and will be able to judge of their importance respectively. I believe you receive copies of Bills when brought in. I enclose the list of those sanctioned on which I have distinguished by a mark in the margin those of a public, general nature. The ceremony passed off well, and was well attended; H. E. looked well and spoke very feelingly of his regret at leaving Canada, and the affection and interest he would always feel for her and in her welfare. The most important acts are those relating to Representation in the House of Commons, The Supreme and Exchequer Courts; Public Officers; Civil Service Superannuation; Voters' Lists; The Patent Act; Civil Service Insurance; The Criminal Code Act; Subsidies for Railways, and for Ocean Steam Ships; Duties of Customs; House of Commons and Senate; Public Printing; Homestead Exemption; Merchant ship and load lines, and the Supply Act.

I have the pleasure of believing that my articles in The Week on Bi-metalism and currency have met with general approval. Mr. Dawson has not complained, and I was fortunate in your having published them before the concurrence of Mr. Gladstone and the British House of Commons in my views, was known in Canada. Our Southern neighbours may object to my saying that our currency is better than theirs, but they cannot deny the fact; and our Governors granted my prayer for plenty of our own silver and copper coins, before they heard it, by placing ninety thousand dollars of it in the hands of the Receiver General at Toronto.

The Manitoba School Law question has been well threshed out. Members of Parliament have talked about it. Newspapers of every shade of opinion have written about it; and you and I in The Week and the Editor of the Law Journal

in that excellent publication, have said more or less about it; and in your last number your clever correspondent LEX, has given us an elaborate and lawyer-like dissertation on it, by no means stinted in length or in well-turned phrases, though slightly failing in logic by not discriminating, and supposing that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would not discriminate between a mere moral claim resting on a private agreement between religious denominations before the Union, and a legal right created by law, as soon as there was legislature to create it, and enjoyed under such law, from 1871 to 1890: or between an appeal to a court on a point of law, and an appeal for the redress of a grievance to the Parliament of the Dominion, expressly empowered to remove it by Act of the Parliament of the Empire; and so has brought the matter to the position of the apocryphal case in chancery, tempore Eldon.

When Mr. Parker
Made that darker,
Which was dark enough before:
And the Chancellor said,—I doubt.

But now, our parliament is gone, our Premier is gone, and our Mr. Parker stat nominis umbra. What can we do but hope for the best, and pray that our darkness may be lightened, and that our sealers be protected by the ability of our Premier and the justice of the arbitrators. Would that we could hope that the lion of the Manitoba majority might be guided to lie down in peace with the lamb of the Manitoba minority, and the Province have rest as it had under the laws of 1871. Why not? Quid vetat? W.

Ottawa, 2nd April, 1893.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The special advantages of the Canadian or English system of parliamentary government, compared with Congressional government, may be briefly summed up as follows:

(a) The governor-general, his cabinet, and the popular branch of the legislature are governed in Canada as in England by a system of rules, conventions, and understandings which enable them to work in harmony with one another. The crown, the cabinet, the legislature, and the people have respectively certain rights and powers which, when properly and constitutionally brought into operation, give strength and elasticity to our system of government. Dismissal of a ministry by the crown under conditions of gravity, or resignation of a ministry defeated in the popular house, bring into play the prerogatives of the crown. In all cases there must be a ministry to advise the crown, assume responsibility for its acts, and obtain the support of the people and their representatives in parliament. As a last resort to bring into harmony the people, the legislature and the crown, there is the exercise of the supreme prerogative of dissolution. A governor, acting always under the advice of responsible ministers may, at any time, generally speaking, grant an appeal to the people to test their opinion on vital public questions and bring the legislature into accord with the public mind. In short the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty lies at the very basis of the Canadian system.

On the other hand, in the United States the president and his cabinet may be in constant conflict with the two houses of congress during the four years of his term of office. His cabinet has no direct influence with the legislative bodies, inasmuch as they have no seats therein. The political

complexion of congress does not affect their tenure of office, since they depend only on the favour and approval of the executive; dissolution, which is the safety valve of the English or Canadian system—"in its essence an appeal from the legal to the political sovereign"—is not practicable under the United States constitution. In a political crisis the Constitution provides no adequate solution of the difficulty during the presidential term. In this respect the people in the United States are not sovereign as they are in Canada under the conditions just briefly stated.

(b) The governor-general is not personally brought into collision with the legislature by the direct exercise of a veto of its legislative acts, since the ministry are responsible for all legislation and must stand or fall by their important measures. The passage of a measure of which they disapprove as a ministry would mean in the majority of cases their resignation, and it is not possible to suppose that they would ask the governor to exercise a prerogative of the crown which has been in disuse since the establishment of a responsible government and would now be a revolutionary measure even in Canada.

In the United States there is danger of frequent collision between the president and the two legislative branches, should a very critical exercise of the veto, as in President Johnson's time, occur when the public mind would be deeply agitated. The chief magistrate loses in dignity and influence whenever the legislature overrides the veto, and congress becomes a despot master for the time being.

(c) The Canadian ministry, having control of the finances and taxes and of all matters of administration, are deeply responsible to parliament and sooner or later to the people for the manner in which they have discharged their public functions. All important measures are initiated by them, and on every question of public interest they are bound to have a definite policy if they wish to retain the confidence of the legislature. Even in the case of private legislation they are also the guardians of the public interests and are responsible to parliament and the people for any neglect in this particular.

On the other hand, in the United States the financial and general legislation of congress is left to the control of committees, over which the president and his cabinet have no direct influence, and the chairman of which may have ambitious objects in direct antagonism to the men in office.

(d) In the Canadian system the speaker is a functionary who certainly has his party proclivities, but it is felt as long as he occupies the chair all political parties can depend on his justice and impartiality. Responsible government makes the Premier and his ministers responsible for the opinions and decisions that may emanate from them. A government that would constantly endeavour to shift its responsibilities on committees, even of their own selection, would soon disappear from the treasury benches. Responsibility in legislation is accordingly insured, financial measures prevented from being made the footballs of ambitious and irresponsible politicians, and the impartiality and dignity of the speakership guaranteed by the presence in parliament of a cabinet having the direction and supervision of business.

On the other hand, in the United States, the speaker of the house of representatives becomes, from the very force of circumstances, a political leader, and the spectacle is presented—in fact from the time of Henry Clay—so strange to us familiar with English methods, of decisions given by him with clearly party objects, and of committees formed by him with clearly political aims, as likely as not with a view to thwart the ambition either of a president who is looking to a second term, or of some prominent member of the cabinet who has presidential aspirations. And all this lowering of the dignity of the chair is due to the absence of a responsible minister to lead the house. The very position which the speaker is forced to take from time to time—notably in the case of last congress—is clearly the result of the defects of the of the constitutional system of the United States and is so much evidence that a responsible party leader is an absolute necessity in congress. A legislature must be led, and congress has been attempting to get out of a crucial difficulty by all sorts of questionable shifts which only show the inherent weakness of the existing system.

In the absence of any provision for unity of policy between the executive and the legislative authorities of the United States, it is impossible for any nation to have a positive guarantee that a treaty it may negotiate with the former can be ratified. The sovereign of Great Britain enters into treaties with foreign powers with the advice and assistance of her constitutional advisers, who are immediately responsible to parliament for their counsel in such matters. In theory it is the prerogative of the crown to make a treaty; in practice it is the ministry. It is not constitutionally imperative to refer such treaties to parliament for its approval—the consent of the crown is sufficient; but it is sometimes done under exceptional circumstances, as in the case of the cession of Heligoland. In any event, the action of the ministry in the matter is invariably open to the review of parliament, and they may be censured by an adverse vote for the advice they gave the sovereign and forced to retire from office. In the United States the Senate must ratify all treaties by a two-thirds vote, but unless there is a majority in that house of the same political complexion as the president, the treaty may be refused. No cabinet minister is present, leads the house, as in England, and assumes all the responsibility of the president's action. It is almost impossible to suppose that an English ministry would consent to a treaty that would be unpopular in parliament and in the country. Their existence as a government would depend on their action. In the United States both president and senate have divided responsibilities. The constitution makes no provision for unity in such important matters of national obligation.

It seems quite clear then that the system of responsible ministers makes the people more immediately responsible for the efficient administration of public affairs than is possible in the United States. The fact of having the president and the members of congress elected for different terms, and of dividing the responsibilities of government among these authorities, does not allow the people to exercise that direct influence which is insured, as the experience of Canada and of England proves, by making one body of men immediately

responsible to the electors for the conduct of public affairs at frequently recurring periods, arranged by well-understood rules, so as to insure a correct expression of public opinion on all important issues. The committees which govern this country are the choice of the people's representatives assembled in parliament, and every four or five years and sometimes even sooner in case of a political crisis, the people have to decide on the wisdom of the choice. The system has assuredly its drawbacks like all systems of government that have been devised and worked out by the brain of man. In all frankness, I confess that this review would be incomplete were I not to refer to certain features of the Canadian system of government which seem to me on the surface fraught with inherent danger at some time or other to independent legislative judgment. Any one who has closely watched the evolution of this system for years past must admit that there is a dangerous tendency in the Dominion to give the executive—I mean the ministry as a body—too superior control over the legislative authority. When a ministry has in its gift the appointment not only of the heads of the executive government in the provinces, that is to say, of the lieutenant-governors, who can be dismissed by the same power at any moment, but also of the members of the upper house of the parliament itself, besides the judiciary and numerous collectorships and other valuable offices, it is quite obvious that the element of human ambition and selfishness has abundant room for operation on the floor of the legislature, and a bold and skilful cabinet is able to wield a machinery very potent under a system of party government. In this respect the house of representatives may be less liable to insidious influences than a house of commons at critical junctures when individual conscience or independent judgment appears on the point of asserting itself. The house of commons may be made by skilful party management a mere recording or registering body of an able and determined cabinet. I see less liability to such silent though potent influences in a system which makes the president and a house of representatives to a large degree independent of each other, and leaves the important nominations to office under control of the senate, a body which has no analogy whatever with the relatively weak branch of the Canadian parliament, essentially weak while its membership depends on the government itself. I admit at once that in the financial dependence of the provinces on the central federal authority, in the tenure of the office of the chief magistrates of the provinces, in the control exercised by the ministry over the highest legislative body of Canada, that is, highest in point of dignity and precedence, there are elements of weakness, but at the same time it must be remembered that, while the influence and power of the Canadian government may be largely increased by the exercise of its great patronage in the hypothetical cases I have suggested, its action is always open to the approval or disapproval of parliament and it has to meet an Opposition face to face. Its acts are open to legislative criticism, and it may at any moment be forced to retire by public opinion operating upon the house of commons.

On the other hand, the executive in the United States, for four years may be dom-

inant over congress by skillful management. A strong executive by means of party wields a power which may be used for purposes of mere personal ambition, and may by clever management of the party machine and with the aid of an unscrupulous majority retain power for a time even when it is not in accord with the true sentiment of the country, but under a system like that of Canada, where every defect in the body politic is probed to the bottom in the debates of parliament, which are given with a fulness by the press that is not the practice in the neighboring republic, the people have a better opportunity of forming a correct judgment on every matter and giving an immediate verdict when the proper time comes for an appeal to them, the sovereign power. Sometimes this judgment is too often influenced by party prejudices and the real issue is too often obscured by skillful party management, but this is inevitable under every system of popular government; and happily, should it come to the worst, there is always in the country that saving remnant of intelligent, independent men of whom Matthew Arnold has written, who can come forward and by their fearless and bold criticism help the people in any crisis when truth, honor and justice are at stake and the great mass of electors fail to appreciate the true situation of affairs. But I have learned to have confidence in the good sense and judgment of the people as a whole, when time is given them to consider the situation of affairs. Should men in power be unfaithful to their public obligations, they will eventually be forced by the conditions of public life, to yield their positions to those who merit public confidence. If it should ever happen in Canada that public opinion has become so low that public men feel that they can, whenever they choose, divert it to their own selfish ends by the unscrupulous use of partisan agencies and corrupt methods, and that the highest motives of public life are forgotten in a mere scramble for office and power, then thoughtful Canadians might well despair of the future of their country; but, whatever may be the blots at times on the surface of the body politic, there is yet no reason to believe that the public conscience of Canada is weak or indifferent to character and integrity in active politics. The instincts of an English people are always in the direction of the pure administration of justice and the efficient and honest government of the country, and though it may sometimes happen that unscrupulous politicians and demagogues will for a while dominate in the party arena, the time of retribution and purification must come sooner or later. English methods must prevail in countries governed by an English people and English institutions.—J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., in Parliamentary Government in Canada: A Constitutional and Historical Study.

A man never knows what he can do until he tries—so says the old proverb; but then he is often sorry that he found out.

Rev. F. Marshall, in his work on football, says: "Football in Ireland may be said to consist of three parts—Rugby Associationist and Gaelic. The rule of play in these organizations has been defined as follows: In Rugby, you kick the ball; in Association, you kick the man if you cannot kick the ball, and in Gaelic, you kick the ball if you cannot kick the man."

LES ROCHES.

Rocks rugged, rent, and rude, heaved high in air;

World-battlements o'erthrown, that shatter'd lie

In fissured, scarp'd and splinter'd panoply:
Moss-chronicled by years, or bald and bare;
Denuded domes for frost and flood to wear,

What time the shock of tempest hurles by,
Smiting the ruins with imperious cry,
That starts the gaunt wolf from her savage lair.

Boulder on crag and crag on boulder pent,
Misshapen stones in heap'd confusion blent;
Seam'd, scarr'd and twisted semblances
Of earthquake heavings and tumultuous seas,

By Vulcan hurl'd or ruthless Neptune rent;
Titans down-smitten upon palsied knees.

A. H. MORRISON.

ART NOTES.

The exhibition of the Palette Club will open Saturday, April 15th, at the rooms of Matthews Bros., Yonge st., and will last for two weeks.

Miss Florence Carlyle, daughter of Public School Inspector Carlyle of Woodstock, has had one of her paintings admitted to the Paris Salon.

The portrait of Lord Dufferin which Benjamin Constant has just finished for the coming Salon, is said to be a striking likeness as well as a masterpiece of art.

The president of the American Artists' Association in Paris recently offered a prize for the best drawing from life by an American student in Paris. We may be proud of the fact that Mr. Montague Castle, of Montreal, submitted three drawings one gaining the prize and another the second place.

A London correspondent of the "Critic" says that the German Emperor has a tremendous admiration for Frederic Remington as an artist, and has a large collection of his work. The Emperor feels great indignation at the expulsion of that artist from Russia, particularly as the object of the visit was solely to fill his sketch book with picturesque sketches.

Up to the time of going to press no decision, as far as we can ascertain, has been arrived at about Mr. Ernest Thompson's picture "Awaited in Vain," as to whether or not it is to be sent to Chicago. Our artists are almost unanimous in believing that the unpleasant realism of the subject should not be allowed to shut out so good a work of art, and that the Canadian exhibit cannot afford to lose it. There is far more than esprit de corps in their contention—there is critical fairness and artistic appreciation of a moving and masterful work of art, by one of the most vigorous and promising of Canada's artists. We ask fair play for Mr. Thompson.

The exhibition of a number of Mrs. Dignam's pictures, along with some others by well known artists that were in her possession, preparatory to their sale, has drawn the attention of the public very largely to her work of late. Mrs. Dignam has had great advantages in her studies at the students' Art League, New York, and later in Paris under H. Thompson who is so widely known as an animal painter, and whose students study almost entirely out of doors. Some of Mrs. Dignam's work is the result of a short residence in Holland which enabled her to give some time to the study of the Dutch School of Art—a school which she prefers to the French, and which has consequently affected her manner to a corresponding degree. Her work is always strong, bold, with good out-of-door effects and truthful colouring. Her influence has been very wide owing to the large number of pupils who have at different times studied under her. Being obliged some years ago to disband a large class of ladies because her time was so fully occupied, she, in order to foster their interest in art, helped them to organize a women's Art

Club. The object in view was to give a fresh impetus to their work by supplying an aim and incentive to continued work, the yearly exhibitions by the members of the club helping to this end. Mrs. Dignam has been president of the club since its formation, and she has not spared herself in making it a real help to young artists of her own sex. Her frequent visits to New York and other art centres keep her in touch with what is going on, and she never fails to bring back a glimpse of that art world to those in the more prosaic atmosphere of our city.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Among the most valued of our exchanges is the "Etude" a monthly journal published by Theo Presser, Philadelphia, devoted chiefly to the interests of piano teachers and musicians generally. It is filled every month with excellent articles by some of the best and most successful teachers on the continent, and it could be read by students and teachers with a great deal of profit and interest.

An interesting and enjoyable concert was given in the Central Methodist Church on the evening of Good Friday under the able direction of the organist and choir master, Mr. T. C. Jeffers. The choir had the assistance of Mr. Harold Jarvis of Detroit, tenor; Mr. S. H. Clark, of Chicago, elocutionist; Miss Ida Hatch, soprano; Mr. T. Bilton, tenor; and Mr. R. C. Kirby, baritone; and the programme embraced several choruses by the choir, one composed by Mr. Jeffers, entitled "Soldiers of Christ Arise," which were sung with commendable skill, and several songs and readings by the above mentioned talent, which were also happily and artistically rendered. Mr. Jeffers is to be congratulated on the strength and efficacy of his choir and the success of the concert.

CONCERT BY THE MAPLESON OPERA COMPANY.

The Laura Schirmer—Mapleson Opera Co. appeared for the first time at the Academy last Friday afternoon, and gave subsequently three more performances making four in all. The company consists of Mme. Schirmer—Mapleson, soprano; Mile. Theodorri, mezzo soprano; Sig. Berthold—Baron, tenor; Sig. Sartori, bass, and Mr. Isidore Luckstone, solo pianist and accompanist. They made on the whole a most favourable impression, every one of them being cultivated artists. The first part of the programme on Friday evening was made up of miscellaneous selections, and the latter part was taken up entirely in the performance of the 2nd act from *Martha*. Mme. Mapleson has a pleasing voice of light although flexible character, and sang with much success "The Swallows," composed expressly for her by Tito Mattel, and the beautiful aria from *Gounod's "Faust"* "Quand tu Chantes." These she sang in a most coquettish manner, perhaps with too much sentiment, but certainly in a style both graceful and pleasing. Mile. Thea—Dorri is a contralto of splendid cultivation, her voice is smooth and of excellent quality, and she sang with a great deal of expression the solo "My Lost Son" from Meyerbeer's "Prophete." Signor Sartori possesses a baritone voice of considerable power and sonority and sang acceptably in a duet with Sig. Barron, entitled "The Pleasures of Youth" by Gounod, and afterwards an air from "Ebreo" by Halevy. Sig. Barron is one of the most successful tenors who have appeared in this city since Charles Hedmond the great lyric tenor from the Leipzig Opera House sang here in the autumn of 1890. His voice is of exquisite quality—smooth, and highly cultivated, and his phrasing is certainly admirable and finished. He sang the beautiful Cavatina from Verdi's "Lombardi" magnificently, receiving an enthusiastic re-call to which he responded with a charming love song by Kjerulf. In the second act from Flotow's "Martha" the cast was

the following—Martha, Mme. Mapleson; Nancy, Mlle. Thea-Dorri; Lionel, Sig. Barron; Plunket, Sig. Satori. This act was given in costume and with scenery and on the whole was successful. Mme. Mapleson was attractive as Martha, and the others sustained their parts in a way befitting the music, and action, and were applauded by a delighted audience.

It is a pleasing task to write of Mr. Luckstone's abilities as musical director, accompanist, and piano soloist. He provided himself a thorough artist, having an immense technique, good tone, and a touch artistically developed and regulated. Besides the accompaniments—which were well rendered—he gave a spirited and dashing performance of Liszt's 7th Rhapsody and received a hearty encore for his effort. We should enjoy hearing the company in comic opera, with a full orchestra, as they undoubtedly would give a good account of themselves in really artistic performances.

CONCERTS NEXT WEEK.

Miss Neally Steven's piano recital in St. George's Hall, April 11th at 8 o'clock.

FALKA AT THE GRAND.

The ordinary critic will always prefer a good amateur performance to a professional, because he knows everybody taking part is heartily in earnest. Some men even like the emotion of witnessing a really great effort, even though partially successful, better than a brilliant triumph, and it is really a question from a point of genuine interest and entertainment whether they are not right. The performance of "Falka" by the Harmony Club both at the dress rehearsal on Monday and on the regular advertised days, was, on the whole, very praiseworthy. It was not difficult to pick holes in the general case, or to find flaws in the reading and rendition of the score, but both the conductor, Mr. Schuch (who conducted with lots of swing and spirit) and the performers evinced throughout a genuine desire to make this difficult opera as artistic as possible, and as far as possible, to disarm criticism. Perhaps enforced sonority, dynamic contrasts, and "the light and shade" of the opera, were not sufficiently attempted. The grouping in parts, especially in the choruses of the second and last acts was not sufficiently easy and natural to make the presentation thoroughly finished. A little more rehearsal would have improved it. The "Falka" of course was well played. Miss Gaylord fulfilled the expectations she had raised at recent performances in this city, and is by all odds the most popular lady actress in the province to-day. She has plenty of voice and is extremely musical, and if her phrasing is at times a little outlandish, she makes up for every defect by her charming and vivacious manner, which, without being too stagey, "is nevertheless free from 'mauvaise honte.'" Miss Beach in the counterpart was in fine voice and sang splendidly. Mrs. Peterson by her artistic and finished performance as Edwige gained many admirers, as did also Miss Jardine Thomson, who acted very gracefully throughout. Mention should also be made of the charming "Alexandrina" of Miss Seymour, who in her very modest part acquitted herself to the delight of the audience, in spite of her evident nervousness and anxiety. Among the other ladies Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Merritt, Miss E. Howard, and Miss Thomson, were all good in their respective parts. Mr. W.E. Rundle as "Arthur" was at times a little disappointing, but only to call forth unequivocal praise at others. E. Wyley Grier as "Boleslas," and his counterpart J. F. Kirk were, of course, very clever and finished performers. Geo. Dunstan as Tancred was, perhaps, the most striking of all the male characters and entered into his part with such zest and spirit as to make one believe he loved playing quite as much as the spectator liked to watch him. Messrs. Ricketts and R. Donald as "Pelican" were everything that could be desired. On the whole, the performance was delightful, the costumes

were extremely pretty and in good taste, and the music clever. Seldom, indeed, is "Falka" played with such a blaze of animated colour as was witnessed in the merry choruses here. The Harmony Club is to be congratulated on its very ambitious attempt to make a very difficult and classic opera presentable,—and we believe this is the very first time that an amateur company has ever tackled "Falka" in the Dominion of Canada. We expect another year to have the pleasure of hearing an even more finished rendering of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," or something of that class. Mr. Albert Nordheimer on whom the brunt of the whole business seems to have rested, is deserving of special thanks, for the whole thing went off without a hitch. It is not necessary to allude to Mr. Schuch's invaluable services as musical director, as the performance itself was proof of the infinite care and pains he must have taken in the direction. The managers were deservedly rewarded by crowded and fashionable audiences who applauded heartily their special favourites.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS. By Felix Pyat. New York: Worthington and Co.; Toronto: P. C. Allan. 1893.

This powerful story is founded on M. Pyat's play of the same name; but the author has, of course, greatly expanded the original material. "A play," he remarks, "is a work of concentration; a book, a work of elaboration. . . . Thus the drama of the 'Ragpicker,' is necessarily only an act, an episode, in the life of Father Jean. The novel of the 'Ragpicker' shows his entire life." We have said the story is powerful, it is also painful, horrible. We suppose that it represents phases of Parisian life; but it must surely exaggerate and distort them. The representations of the French Clergy seem to be even worse, sheer falsehoods. Still the state of things must be bad before such stories can be concocted and read.

THE STORY OF MARY WASHINGTON. By Marion Harland. Price \$1.00 Boston; Houghton Mifflin and Co., Toronto: Williamson. 1893.

This is a slight, but a very charming story. It is rather strange that so little should be known of this charming woman, the mother of the great President. But we are told enough to let us know that here there is no exception to the rule, that great men come from great mothers. Lafayette, who at least had an eye for the picturesque, declared that she reminded him of the Roman matron; and this little volume shows clearly that to the strength and dignity implied in the phrase she added much of feminine sweetness. The illustrations are of service as helping us to understand the lady and her surroundings, and the writer is not too severe on the country which has allowed her tomb, begun by private affection and liberality, to remain unfinished.

FIRST DAYS AMONG THE CONTRABANDS. By Elizabeth Hyde Botume. Price \$1.25 Boston; Lee and Shepard. 1893.

The contrabands here described were the negroes who escaped from the Southern Provinces during the war. Their owners demanded that they should be returned under the "Fugitive Slave Law," then General Butler declared that, under the peculiar circumstances he considered the fugitives "Contraband of War." For a long time after emancipation slaves were known as contrabands. The lady who writes this book went to South Carolina as a teacher of the negroes, who were regarded by the Northerners generally as unteachable. Miss Botume got to know the negro, not as he is generally represented or imagined, but as he actually was—childish, undeveloped, often with the cur-

ning of weakness, yet capable of being improved. Incidentally we have some sketches of the war, and of the treatment of the negro during the war and at its termination. Miss Botume describes a state of things which has passed away, and her book, which is excellent reading will be of permanent interest and value.

ESSAYS FROM REVIEWS. By George Stewart, D.C.L. Quebec: Dawson and Co.

In this selection from Dr. Stewart's contributions to English and American magazines we have a collection of essays which cannot fail to strike the reader as being most appropriate in their relationship. Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier by common accord are and have been the greatest voices on this side of the water. Exquisite and marvellous as were the gifts of Poe, he was wanting in the power of sustained effort which the New England galaxy of song possesses so abundantly. Bryant alone of all other American singers gave American poetry a stamp of greatness, yet beyond a few pieces it is doubtful if he ever held an audience, and certain it is, his fame, some ten years after death, has not grown to any large proportions outside his native land. In his preface the author modestly hopes that Essays from Reviews, may serve as an introduction "to the great New England quartette of singers, whose work has done so much to make literature in America what it is to-day." Different and varied as the characteristics of these singers are, they fully represent the many sided possibilities of song in a country where external influences seem opposed to the growth of any striking variety of chord. It is not one of the least remarkable features in their genius that each is in a wide sense wholly different in quality, and this too when we reflect that they were born and bred, wrote and were influenced under conditions of life peculiarly similar. That the influence of some dominant spirit of the number is not traceable in the others is one of the marvels which can only be explained by accrediting to each an equal measure of strength and purpose. In reviewing their lives, and the great work they have given us, Dr. Stewart has detailed in a brief and lucid narrative all that can assist the student to a general and comprehensive idea of their work. No critical study of their art or speculation as to the several places they will hold in the choir of American song, is attempted, much less intended, the purpose being a discursive treatment of their lives and labours, of the influence and bearing to their surroundings upon their poetry and the growth of song amid difficulties and sorrows. In this Dr. Stewart displays a fine sympathy and brings to his work a carefully arranged and intimate knowledge of their lives and work. Easy, graceful and vigorous in treatment, there are apt quotations and well told tales and incidents running through the pages, which make them most entertaining as well as instructive reading. The book is a credit to our growing Canadian literature and the publishers are to be congratulated on its form and appearance. It is dedicated in friendship to Dr. Bourinot, whose good work to Canadian letters, although in a different field from the author's, claims the gratitude of all who appreciate the brightest and best of Canadian thought.

QUABBIN: The Story of a Small Town: with Outlooks upon Puritan Life; By F. H. Underwood, LL. D. Price \$1.75 Boston: Lee and Shepard. 1893.

Here is not only a pleasantly written series of fictitious sketches drawn from real life, but a really valuable record of a state of things which is passing away, if it has not actually passed. Any reader

of taste can appreciate the excellence of the literary style and contents; but we have the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses as to the accuracy of its historical representations. Thus Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declares to the author: "The careful studies and the picturesque descriptions of localities, persons, habits, modes of life, virtues and failings, beliefs and principles of action, you have given in these pages make it one of the best delineations of New England life; one of the best, at least, that I have ever found in the course of my reading." And Mr. T. B. Aldrich tells us that, "when our great grandchildren's grandchildren shall wish to know what a New England town was like in the early part of the nineteenth century, they will have to get "Quabbin." It is unnecessary to supplement testimonies of such value; and we will only add that this book will certainly give its readers pleasure, knowledge and food for thought.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE, December, 1892.

Here is a pleasing testimony that this valuable society is carrying on its useful work with unremitting energy. We wish we could add, with adequate public support. The present instalment of the Transactions is of unusual interest as containing not merely an account of the Summer Session at Penetanguishene, but in particular, the consolidated and amended Regulations of the Institute. We ought to draw special attention to the papers on Canadian Wild Flowers by Mr. Beadle, on St. Columba, by Dr. MacNish, and on Dene Roots by Father Morice. A very slight abstract is all that is given of Professor Campbell's paper; but it will prepare those who were interested in his work on the Hittites for the publication of further researches on the same subject.

A WOMAN'S PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE. By Caroline F. Corbin. Price \$1.00. Boston: Lee and Shepard; Toronto: Williamson Book Company. 1893.

There can be no question of the importance of the subject of this book, or of the need of a careful and serious treatment of that subject. There is nothing more sacred than love, there is nothing the abuse of which is more destructive, and there is hardly anything which is treated with greater levity. It is, therefore greatly to be desired that some well-qualified person should take in hand what we may call the scientific treatment of this great theme; and Mrs. Corbin has very considerable qualifications for the endeavour. She dictates the book to her four sons and she tells that the work is the outcome of thirty-five years of thought, study and experience. She says quite truly that it is not a book for babes nor for persons of a darkened and purient mind, but we may state our conviction that anyone who can get anything like evil out of it must be in a very bad way. The three divisions of the book are the following: 1. Love as the Divine Life of the Universe; 2. Love as Embodied in the Home; 3. In its World-wide Relations. It is impossible to give an analysis of the book which has many subdivisions; and extracts would hardly do justice to the writer. In all respects the sentiments move in the highest plane, and the sacredness of marriage is powerfully set forth. Not only does Mrs. Corbin contend for the permanence of marriage in general, but she seems to object to divorce under all and any circumstances. No doubt, this is the ideal state of things; the only question that suggests itself is the possibility of working such a theory in the present state of the world.

A REVIEW OF THE SYSTEM OF ETHICS FOUNDED ON THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION. By C. M. Williams. Price \$2.00. New York: MacMillan & Co. Toronto: The Williamson Book Co., 1893.

This book is by no means light reading, but it is written with care and it gives us a good summary of the principal books

which propound evolutionary systems of Ethics. Moreover, if the author is, as we imagine, an American, he is quite free from those faults of literary taste which make a good many even of the philosophical works published in the great republic somewhat distasteful to those who have been brought up on English models. The book is a well written book; and, although its summaries are very much compressed and therefore not very easy of digestion, still it will give the reader what he wants on the subject of which it treats. Part I. is historical, beginning with Darwin, going on to Wallace, Haeckel, Spencer, and others, and ending with Alexander. The second part is a rather full discussion of the principles of Evolutionary Ethics. Some of these topics are handled in a way that rather makes our heart sink. Let us not be misunderstood. We are quite willing to concede all and more than all that Evolution can claim. We not only admit all the ascertained facts, as every rational being will do, but we are disposed to admit a great deal more of the theory than can be said to be already proved. But supposing that we were to admit the whole theory as explaining the physical order of things to which we belong, we should not be one step nearer to the explanation of how or why nature unfolded itself in that particular manner; nor should we be justified in denying that the foundation of all was a spiritual principle in nature. So with regard to Ethics in particular, we have no objection to a doctrine of Evolution which does not deny the existence in mankind of the moral principle which is unfolded in the course of ages; but for an Evolution which denies this, and therefore denies Liberty, Immortality, and God, we can have nothing but loathing and horror.

THE BIBLICAL DOCTRINE OF SIN.

By Professor J. S. Candlish, D. D. Price 1s. 8d. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; Toronto: Presbyterian News Co., 1893.

This is one of Messrs. Clarks' excellent handbooks for bible classes, and devoted to a subject of great interest and importance. As might be expected from a writer of Dr. Candlish's ability, the treatise is about as good as it could be made within the limits. There is only one part in which we should desire a slightly different treatment. When the law of conscience is spoken of as being enforced by the command of God, we think the connection is made a little too external. The law of man's reason is what it is because man's reason is a finite reproduction of the Infinite Reason.

The Expository Times for March is a good number. There is an article on the Kingdom of God by Professor Haupt which is worth much more than the price of the number. Several papers, like that on the Ministry of Elijah and that on the Moral Teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, are not quite up to the level of the magazine; but most of the smaller articles, like the "Great Text Commentary" of the month, are excellent. Our readers will perhaps remember our favourable mention of Prof. Iverach's paper on T. H. Green. We are glad to see that similar essays are promised on Lotze, Vinet, Godes, Dillmann and others.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. xxxiii. Leighton Lluelyn, New York: Macmillan & Co.; Toronto: Williamson Book Co., 1893.

The first name in the new volume is that of Alexander Leighton, the father of the saintly bishop. Alexander Leighton was most cruelly treated by the Star Chamber under Charles I and apparently by Archbishop Laud; he was, with his narrow puritanism, a very trying kind of person. Most surprising, perhaps, it is that he should have such a son as Robert Leighton, the story of whose life is told here very well by Dr. Sprott—a new contributor, we imagine. "As saint, author, and peacemaker, Leighton presents a combin-

ation of qualities which has called forth almost unrivalled tributes of admiration. Of the Lelands there are two deserving of special mention, namely the antiquary (d.1582) and the author of the work on the English Deists (d.1766). They do not seem to have been connected.

A brief, but sympathetic notice of Mark Lemon gives an account of the first editor of Punch, who is now discovered to be the editor of several other publications of less importance. Lempriere, author of the Classical Dictionary which every school-boy used up to the beginning of the Smith regime has a column allowed to him.

More than ten pages are given to the Lennoxes, most of them descended from Charles II and Louise de Keroualle, the first being Charles Lennox, first Duke of Richmond, ancestor of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Speaker Lenthail's handled well by Mr. C. H. Firth. It is quite wonderful to read of his experiences in his position of Speaker, and how cleverly he avoided dangers and difficulties from which it must have seemed almost impossible to escape. It is, however, quite intelligible that he should have looked back with great disgust upon his political career, especially as he quitted a lucrative practice at the Bar when he became Speaker. A good many Leslies or Lesleys are here commemorated, not the least of them being Alexander, first Earl of Leven, who learned the art of war under Adolphus and led the royal troops against Cromwell at Dunbar. The memoir is well written and full credit is given to the military abilities of Leslie. But we think the fault of attacking Cromwell at Dunbar should hardly have been left at his door, if other accounts are to be trusted. There is a good article by Mr. J. M. Rigg on the well known, Charles Leslie, author of books once with the Deists" and other similar works. Among other important Leslies, and there are a good many of them, we may note, that there is a good article on John Leslie, Bishop of Ross (d. 1596).

The editor has a good article on a writer once famous, Roger L'Estrange, now little known except by frequenters of old book shops, who may occasionally pick up an old volume with his name on the title page. According to Clarendon, he was "a man of good wit and fancy very luxuriant, and of enterprising nature," and Pepys calls him "a man of fine conversation, I think, but I am sure most courtly and full of compliments." We rather wonder at no mention being made of Sir Thomas Lethridge who impeached Sir Francis Burdett in the House of Commons; but perhaps he did nothing else of any importance. Charles Lever, whose name we find to have been Charles James Leices kindly and generous treatment from Dr. Richard Garnett. Some Levisons and some more Leveson-Gowers follow. Mr. Leslie Stephens gives a very interesting and judicious account of George Henry Lewis, a writer of distinction, but more interesting to the ordinary reader as the guide and teacher of George Elliot. There is also a very good article on Sir George Cornwallis Lewis; and one by Mr. Leslie Stephens on "Monk Lewis," once so famous, now almost forgotten. Perhaps we ought at least to refer to Mr. Knight's article on "Gentle man Lewis."

Passing over Jayburns, Lloyds, Llwyds, and Liddells, we pause at the name of Henry Parry Liddon, Canon of St. Pauls, who died in 1890, having perhaps, the widest reputation as a preacher of any clergyman in the Church of England. The writer, Canon Scott-Holland, does full justice to his subject as a man and preacher. Almost immediately after comes a memoir still longer and more weighty, of Joseph Barker Lightfoot, late Bishop of Durham, the most eminent biblical critic of this age and of many ages, who gave us almost ideal commentaries on some of the Pauline Epistles. The article is by Professor Hort, who has also joined the majority. An article of some length and wide learning was given to J. Lilburne, political agitator, to whom full justice is done at the same time that his contentious spirit is illustrated by an epitaph published in 1857: "Is John departed, and is Lilburne gone!"

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farewell to Lilburne, and farewell to John. If they ever meet, they will fall out." Then we have Lilly the astrologer (d. 1681). We forgot to mention Sir Peter Mark here that he was the son of Johan van der Faes, alias Lilly, a name taken from the fact that he was born in a house which had a lily for a sign. William Lilly the grammarian should also be noted. He gets rather more than four columns.

Jenny Lind is treated with the respect and affection which she deserved; but her very happy one, should have been more distinctly mentioned. Many Lindsays follow, and Lingard—the admirable historian—and Lister, the actor, and Lister the singer, and Littledale the controversialist. We may well conclude with a reference to a most excellent article on David Livingstone, one of the greatest men commemorated in this volume.

THE NATURE OF POETRY. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Toronto: The Williamson Book Co.

Mr. Stedman commences this most valuable work, (originally a series of lectures) with a summary of the "antique" and "platonian" views of poetry; that is to say he traces the conceptions of poetry in a line of thinkers from Aristotle to Goethe on the one hand and from Plato to Emerson on the other. "Aristotle" he tells us "regards poetry as a structure whose office is imitation through imagery, and its end delight"—and so with Aristotle and his followers, in spite of the introduction of "different and priceless alloys," poetry has been regarded as an art. With Plato and those who have assimilated the Platonian conception, it has been otherwise. To them poetry has been ever fraught with inspiration; in other eyes the poet and the seer have been synonymous. After weighing the value of many definitions of poetry, more than one of which "themselves need a good deal of defining," Mr. Stedman discusses poetry as "the antithesis to science." His conclusions in this respect are uncompromising—insight and spiritual feeling will continue to precede discovery and sensation. The question however still remains—What is poetry? Mr. Stedman has given us the following "single phrase."—"Poetry is a rhythmic, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight, of the human soul." Stedman shows us the poet as a creator, distinguishing very clearly between the creator and those who "mistake the desire to beget for the begetting power." He speaks of the poet as the revealer of beauty, of intellect, of emotion, but the same might be said of the musician, of the painter, of the sculptor. "The keystone of our definition is the statement that poetry, in the concrete and as under consideration, is language." And then a comparison is drawn between poetry and the other fine arts; its liberties are discussed, its limitations are defined. But art must have life and "the most nimble, ardent, varied transference of the vital spirit is by means of language," here the poet is supreme, and for this reason our author justifies "Lessing's aphorism that the poet is as far beyond the painter as like is better than a picture." Poetry is divided by Mr. Stedman into two main streams—objective or impersonal and subjective or self-expressive. "That which is impersonal," he says "and so very great being at its best, appears the more creative as a statement of things discerned by the anonymous ballads of a people, the spontaneous epics of Homer, the masterpieces of the Elizabethan drama. But between the impersonality, which of necessity belongs to universal productions, and mere lifeless copying, Mr. Stedman distinguishes. "Commonplace objective work" he tells us "is of no worth compared with the frank revelation of an inspiring soul." The modern tendency is towards subjectivity as opposed to the impersonality of

antiquity but if we have lost "the naïvete of blessed children" we have also received something in exchange. "The Christian world has added the minor notes to the gamut of poesy. It discovers that if indeed 'our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought,' it is better to suffer than to lose the power of suffering." The test then of poetry "is not by its degree of objectivity. Our inquiry concerns the poet's inspiration, his production of beauty in sound and sense, his imagination, passion, insight, thought, motive." Mr. Stedman then devotes a chapter each to the discussion of "Beauty," "Truth" and "Imagination." He points out the real meaning of the unity of Beauty and Truth, observing that "pedagogic formulas of truth do not convey its essence." If without truth there can exist no "artist of the beautiful," if beauty and truth are inherent in the poet's soul—"Imagination is the essential key to expression." "The Faculty Divine" is the title of the last chapter and in this, as is fitting, the author of "The Nature of Poetry," comes to the final point, the question of genius. After quoting many opinions as to whether or not there is something behind mere industry, he concludes as follows: "That there is something which comes without effort, yet impels its possessor to heroic labour, is immemorably verified. It whispered melodies to Mozart almost in his boyhood, made him a composer at five.— * * * It made the child Clairon, as she refused to learn to sew, cry out under brutal punishment: "Kill me! you had better do so, for if you don't I shall be an actress!" We have tried to give a faint outline of this great work, but no words of ours can depict the charm of the author's style, the graceful subtlety of thought and expression and above and before all the personality of the lecturer which is marked indelibly upon every page.

PERIODICALS.

The Forest Trees of the Sierra Nevada are described in the fully illustrated opening article of the April Overland by Chas. Palache. Two other noticeable contributions to this number are the descriptive narrative "The Wreck of the Petrel" by Nivetta Eames and "Among the Diggers of Thirty Years ago" by Helen M. Carpenter. The industrial article contributed by S. E. A. Higgins entitled "Pampas Plumes" will also interest many eastern readers.

Current Topics—the new Chicago magazine—for March comes to us in its third number. The proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution receives searching criticism at the hands of George H. Shibley. John M. Stahl writes a curious paper on "How to save Five Hundred Millions a Year." A very interesting and poetical story, possessing great artistic skill and merit, is Charles G. D. Roberts "The Perdu." Oscar L. Trigg's paper on "Caliban is a Metaphysical Study." An excellent historical paper by Prof. Thomas Lawrence entitled "Langton" and a critical paper on Shelley's belief in immortality as one of beauty which can only be solved by death, form the best of the remaining matter.

The progress of the world is fully noted by the Editor of the Review of Reviews in the April number: the absurd arguments of the opponents of the annexation of Hawaii by the U. S. are disposed of to the satisfaction of the editor. This number has portraits of Mr. Cleveland's old as well as new cabinet, and an independent and thoughtful paper on the personnel of the present cabinet by Professor Woodrow Wilson. The curious will be pleased with the reminiscences of the President's boyhood obtained by Mr. Gressel and the specimens of his early composition. The World's Fair, as the Chicago Exhibition is styled over the way, receives due attention as does the Quaker-Spiritualist Revival in Russia, in this number.

One is especially pleased with the April number of St Nicholas, which contains so much really good matter both for old and young that it is difficult to single out

anything for special praise without seeming to neglect others. The descriptive paper on New York, finely illustrated, is perhaps the most important. Harry Fenn writes a good story on the "Story of Whittier's Snowbound." Fiction is represented in the continued stories "Polly Oliver's Problem," and "The White Cave," both in their way sprightly and amusing. The poetry is all quite up to the mark and cannot fail to keep its hold on the juvenile readers. The illustrations are, on the whole, artistic and quite up to those of former numbers.

Interest will fasten in the April number of the Californian on the series of sketches, illustrated and otherwise, suggested by the diplomatic complexion of the Hawaiians, a picturesque but hitherto neglected race of people truly! Indeed, this might well have been called an Hawaiian issue. Under the heading "Walt," John Vance Cheney writes with interesting familiarity on the late poet. Richard H. McDonald, Jr., has a trenchant article on "Ballot Reform," and, among the other contributions, an amusing story by Dan. de Quille entitled "Peter Crow," "Pre-Columbian Musicians" by J. J. Peatfield, and a clever paper "Who stopped the Stage?" will be read with pleasure.

The Century for April opens with a long and interesting paper entitled "The Chicago Anarchists of 1886" from the pen of Joseph E. Gary. Hayden Caruth tells a good story with the curious title of "The Cash Capital of Sunset City." "The Heart of the Tree" is the title of an "Arbor-day Song" by H. C. Bunner and a very pretty song it is. The third part of "An Embassy to Provence" by Thomas A. Janvier is commenced in this number. Edith Willis Linn contributes some charming lines entitled "Aspiration." Mrs. Burton Harrison's serial "Sweet Bells out of Tune" loses none of its interest in this issue. Margaret Collier Graham, is the author of a clever story entitled "Jay" which is followed by an "Allegory" in verse from the pen of Edgar Fawcett. The April number contains many more contributions of general interest.

Art students will find the April number of Scribner interesting. The first of a series of descriptive papers on Japan from the pen and pencil of Robert Blum appears in this number. Frank French follows a new method in a contribution on "A New England Farm" with illustrations drawn and engraved by the author. Two beautifully illustrated articles are "The Restoration House" in which Stephen T. Aveling tells the story of the fine old English mansion at which Charles II. rested on his return to England, and "Anne of Brittany's Chateau in the Valley of the Loire," by T. A. Cook. Archibald Forbes' description of the Crisis of the Shipka Pass is of course graphic and stirring. The unpublished letters of Carlyle should have remained unpublished—this is another breach of confidence which morbid curiosity has popularized.

Harper's Magazine for April is a strong number. It opens with one of Julian Ralph's attractive descriptive articles entitled "The City of Brooklyn." A fine poem by the late James Russell Lowell, is, "An April Birthday at Sea"—beautifully illustrated. Howard Pyle writes and illustrates a story for this number, of the 17th century. Kansas.—1541-1891, is a grandiose and balloon brochure by J. J. Ingalls whose perky, full page profile by no means ornaments the issue. Dr. Conan Doyle's "Refugees" is well sustained. G. P. Lathrop's paper on the progress of art in New York is interesting, as are, Mr. Poutney Bigelow's spirited sketch "In the barracks of the Czar" and E. B. Powell's graceful note on General M. G. Vallejo. There are some excellent poems in this number and the other departments by no means lose their interest.

The Cosmopolitan for April is chiefly remarkable for an extraordinary, weird, but powerfully written and finely-illustrated fanciful sketch entitled "Omega" by the celebrated Camille Flammarion. "The Uni-

versity of Chicago" will be read by students everywhere with delight. "Lent among the Mahometans" by Frank G. Carpenter is a careful and timely study, while W. D. Howells gives us one of those delightfully descriptive papers for which he is so justly celebrated under the heading of "A Traveller From Altruria." "Inaugurations and Coronations" by Frederick S. Daniel, however, will be the most generally read since it is of most universal interest, apart from the extremely clever literary and artistic skill in which it abounds. The poetry is ably represented by Sir Edwin Arnold, T. M. Coan, R. Burton, and J. B. Green; and Edwin A. Curley has a political paper on "Democracy and City Government," which, a little pessimistic in tone, presents many valuable suggestions. Periodicals.

The March number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science deals almost entirely with the American banking system in its several branches. It is rather difficult at the outset to say what financial topic this number does not treat of, and, it is of practical value to the business men who will be able to obtain a clear grasp of each separate topic from the historical data and economical experiments which have been tried with varying success ever since the national banking system was recommended to Congress by Secretary Chase in 1861. The paper by J. H. Walker on "Banking System—Old and New," who considers that "bonds in banking must go" and that the Walker Bill gives the four things "essential" in paper money: (1) safety, (2) convertibility; ready redemption, (3) elasticity, (4) uniformity; is that of a financial expert. Another excellent article on much the same lines is Henry Bacon's "Basis of Security for National Bank Notes," who agrees that the issue of further federal bonds after the present have been paid off is, however, "a possibility unfortunately not remote nor improbable."

The April number of the Popular Science Monthly contains as usual much valuable and interesting matter, opening with a paper on "Science and the Colleges" by President Star Jordan, which was read at the dedication of Science Hall at Champaign, Illinois. The writer justly asserts that the highest education of America is becoming "steeped" in science as an appeal from the assumption that the classics furnish the only gate to culture. Prof. David J. Hill writes on "The Festal Development of Art," in other words the ideal as opposed to the realistic school. Dr. T. Lander Brunton's Inaugural address delivered before the Royal Medical College of Edinburgh is reproduced in this number. Prof. E. W. Claypole writes a critical article on Prof. G. F. Wright's latest work on the antiquity of man. Among other contributions, all excellent in their way, from scientific specialists, we have Herbert Spencer's "The Inadequacy of Natural Selection," John Gifford on "Traces of a Vanished Industry," M. Fernand Lagrange on "Free Play in Physical Education," and, besides the editor's table, a biographical notice of Ernest Renan which should not be missed, by Gabriel Monod.

In the March number of the Political Science Quarterly, the vexing and perplexed Cuban question is very skilfully handled by Sidney Webster, who defends the much-maligned but nevertheless illustrious Marcy from the irresponsible and malevolent statements which every historian worthy of the name alleges have been used in the newspapers to defame his public character. Prof. J. B. Moore treats of "Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," which was designed to be a permanent public record, and, which, in spite of many errors, is a valuable addition to American history. "Interest in Mandamus Cases" by Prof. F. J. Goodnow will be read with profit by the legal profession. Prof. E. W. Hufcut discusses the recent and threatened extension of officialism in England, which he ably points out includes questions of constitutional right. The Marriage question, or, rather, that of divorce, is become

"A Study in Vital Statistics" at the hands of Prof. W. F. Willcox. "The Influence of Machinery" upon employment is taken up by John A. Hobson, who is of opinion that an increased demand for art and a corresponding reduction in the uses of machinery will only become possible as the public becomes "more individualistic in its consumption." Prof. R. Mays-Smith follows on "Levasseur's La Population Francaise."

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce a sequel to Mr. Willfred Ward's book about his father at Oxford, published three years ago, which will be entitled W. G. Ward and the Catholic Revival.

Horace Cox, London, will shortly have ready, 'Modern (Sporting) Dogs of Great Britain and Ireland,' by Rawdon B. Lee, editor of the Field. It will be profusely illustrated by collotype prints from drawings by Arthur Wardle.

At the request of many of those who heard Mr. Winter's eulogy on George William Curtis, delivered at the memorial meeting on Staten Island, the address has been printed in the form of a small hook of about 100 pages, with a portrait of Curtis.

Rev. Charles L. Dodgson, author of "Alice in Wonderland," who is a tutor of mathematics at Oxford University, and a bachelor, is said to be almost a recluse. He still manifests an affection for children as strong as that which moved him to write the story which has made his name famous.

Pierre Loti, the novelist, nearly lost his life since the ship which he commands has been on duty on the Spanish border. The author of "Madame Chrysantheme" has not, it appears, lost his taste for escapades. He was detected on the Spanish side disguised as a woman, and was within an ace of being murdered by the infuriated Spaniards.

S. C. Griggs and Co., Chicago, announce for early publication "Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern," by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed. A facsimile of the illuminated title page of a Persian manuscript will enrich the volume, together with a facsimile of a portion of one of the oldest known Zend manuscripts now in possession of the University of Oxford.

Commodore Horatio Bridge, U. S. N. (retired), who died on the 20th of March, aged nearly 87 years, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in the same class with Hawthorne, Longfellow, George B. Cheever, and John S. C. Abbott. His Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne, which Harper and Brothers had already announced for publication, will be brought out in a handsome volume, with portraits, at an early date.

"Homer and Epic" is the title of Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, in which he maintains the unity of the "Iliad," and discusses Wolf's attack by the light of the history of other epics, the "Song of Roland," for example, and the "Kalevala." It will be published at once by Longmans, Green and Co. The same house has in preparation a treatise on "Telephone Lines and their Properties," by Prof. W. J. Hopkins of the Drexel Institute.

Under the title of "Annals of an Old Manor House," the Messrs. Macmillan announce the history of Sutton Place, upon which Mr. Frederick Harrison has been engaged for some years past. The date of the house is 1525, and it is one of the few domestic buildings earlier than the Reformation which remain to a great extent unaltered. The builder was Sir Richard Weston, who for thirty-two years served Henry VIII.

A new book is announced from the pen of Maxwell Gray, the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," which the late Bishop Phillips Brooks was in the habit of saying was the most powerful work of fiction ever written. "The Last Sen-

tence" is the striking title of the forthcoming book, which the publishers (Tait, Sons and Company, of New York) affirm is a stronger, more mature, and more intensely interesting creation than the work which established the author's fame.

The library of the late Ahmed Velyk Pasha, the celebrated Turkish statesman and savant who presided over the short-lived Ottoman Parliament, is about to be offered for sale en bloc. It contains 5,000 separate works (13,500 volumes) in nearly all the literary languages of Europe and Asia, together with a considerable number of manuscripts, some of which are said to be curious and valuable. A few copies of the catalogue have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Embassies and Legations.

Messrs. George Bell and Sons will publish immediately the first volume of the new edition of Pepys' Diary, which is now for the first time to be printed in its complete form. Mr. Mynors Bright, in his edition, left about one-fifth of the whole unprinted, but he transcribed the whole and bequeathed the transcript to Magdalene College, Cambridge. The present edition represents this transcript, a few unprintable passages only being omitted, and will therefore, contain from one-third to one-half more than any other edition of the Diary.

Messrs. Tait Sons and Co. of New York, present one of the cleverest, best arranged and one of the most satisfactory reference catalogues that we remember having received. It is always a pleasure to handle and consult a neat and attractive catalogue, that by its clearness, conciseness and compactness, saves time and lessens labour. Among recent publications of this successful firm we notice "Cosmopolis" by Bourget; "The Victorian Age of English Literature," by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Master Builder," a new play of Ibsen's, and "Pierre and His People" a new novel by our own Gilbert Parker.

Henry Holt and Co. will shortly publish "Literary Criticism for Students," by Prof. Edward T. McLaughlin, of Yale—a volume of selections on literary aesthetics by the best known English critics from Sir Philip Sydney to Walter Pater. They will also publish "Representative English Literature," by Henry S. Pancoast, University Extension Lecturer. This contains a large proportion of literary history, and the selections are somewhat fewer than is usual in such collections, but each is complete in itself. Both volumes are suitable for general reading as well as for classroom use.

Mr. Fred'k. W. Hamilton, of Pawtucket, R. I., has been awarded the first prize of \$150.00 in Public Opinion's (Washington, D. C.) Essay Contest, just closed. The subject on which prizes were offered was "What, if any, changes in the immigration laws are expedient?" There were nearly two hundred essays submitted in competition. The second prize of \$100.00 was taken by Mr. W. E. Weyl, of Philadelphia, and the third prize of \$50.00 went to Mr. Loren H. Knox, of Evanston, Ill. These prize contests on the great questions of the day, inaugurated by Public Opinion, have attracted marked attention.

G. A. Sala recalls a meeting in his youth with the white haired Thackeray, and the strong impression made on him by the novelist's kindness. "I have not forgotten, I hope," he says, "one word of the wise and gentle counsel which Thackeray gave me that night, and how he bade me 'buckle my belt tight,' 'hang out my sign,' and ask him to come and take a chop with me. Some of his forecasts of what I might do if I tried proved to be almost of the nature of a prophecy, and if I may borrow an image from one of the crafts which I practised in my youth, I may say that my heart and mind were to me as he talked even of the nature of a plate of copper, and that, with the acuteness of needles and strongest of aquafortis he etched and bit in on that plate a rule of work and study and conduct from which I have been enabled these many years past very rarely to deviate."

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THUMB-NAIL PICTURES.

In collections, centuries old, to be seen in both China and Japan, are specimens of the most remarkable drawings in the world, pictures of all kinds drawn with the thumb-nail. The nails of the thumb on the left hand of the artists of these are allowed to grow to an enormous length, sometimes to a foot or 18 inches, and are then pared down to a pen-shaped point. Dipping this oddly-constructed pen in beautiful vermilion or sky-blue ink, the only kinds of ink used in these sacred thumb-nail drawings, the artist gracefully outlines his work. Occasionally the bold touches from the studio of a master in this department of "high art" are life size, and are sketched by a few sweeps of the artist's arm. Like other pictures and sketches of the Orient, these sacred thumb-nail pictures are mounted and rolled up like scrolls.

SPRINGTIME.

Yielding to desultoriness and idleness, this rainy morning, I look out of my window, and observe the castaway and collapsed umbrellas that strew the city streets, after the gusty rainstorm of last night; they look like so many dilapidated bats after a nocturnal orgy. In the city, alas, there is little difference in the quality of the rain, be it November's or April's. How different where there is anything to give it welcome! But the big stone pillars, and the flagging of the piazza upon which my window opens, look saturated with the moisture. Then I think of some solitary rough old landmark stone of the lonely fields, in the steady rain. Has not such a stone sometimes looked to me as though it enjoyed the flood from heaven, even like some organic creature of fleshy or vegetable tissues? At least, it seemed to be generously aware of the enjoyment felt by the lichen garden it supported on its north side.

What is the service of the rain? We in the city want the sun! Upon the wires that pass the pane The idle drops together run.

I watch them idly; and below, 'Twixt wet and wind, in struggle vain, I watch the crowd toil to and fro. What is the service of the rain?

Somewhere in hollows, slow and still The great drops bead upon the whips Of willow, while the brooks upfill, And to the dead turf lay their lips.

Then, all about the fields, unseen, The Spring will go with naked feet, And make small winding paths of green, And even the dead leaves smell sweet!

Then, buds like eyes begin to peer, The bladed grass takes heart again; There may be violets, too! But here What is the service of the rain?

-EDITH M. THOMAS in the Atlantic.

SWEET-SMELLING FLOWERS.

A very charming idea, if well carried out, says a writer in Cottage Gardening, would be that of forming a garden of sweet-smelling plants. One of the sweetest things in summer is the night-scented stock. The seeds may be sown in April in the border, and it flowers from June onwards. It grows a foot high, and the flowers vary between white and pink. They are scentless in the daytime, but in the evening and at night they are delightful. Nicotiana affinis is another sweet thing that may be sown in April; but, as it is tender, it will be better sown under glass, and pricked out afterwards. It grows about two feet high, and has white flowers. Sweet peas and mignonette are indispensable, and so are the German ten-week and the Brompton stocks. The wallflowers, the blood red and the yellow, are beautiful in spring. Carnations, pinks, and pinks are, or ought to be, everybody's flowers, and may be raised from seeds sown in spring, though the plants so raised will not flower until the following season. I like the old British plant, woodruff. It is common to cottage gar-

dens, and has a pleasant smell of new-mown hay when taken in the hand. Some people say that, if placed in rooms infested with moths, it will banish them. It has white flowers, and grows about a foot high. Musk, both the common and Harrison's, are indispensable in a garden of sweet-scented flowers; so also are the primrose and violet in spring, and the hyacinth, daffodil, and lily of the valley. No garden of the kind would be complete without a collection of thymes and other sweet-smelling herbs, with lavender and rosemary, in large bushes; the sweet scabious, lilies of various kinds, the fraxinella, with its spice scent, and phloxes, in many varieties and colours; the winter heliotrope (Tussilago fragrans), and the common heliotrope. A garden furnished with only those plants enumerated would be very sweet. Trees and shrubs, especially those which flower in spring, are, in many instances, very fragrant. The thorns, jasmines, honeysuckles, clematis, lilacs, philadelphus (mock orange), and the wistaria are familiar to all who visit gardens, and should help to form the framework of the garden of scented flowers.

JULES FERRY.

When the Panama scandal exploded it was confidently anticipated by those who pressed for the inquiry that the result would cover with discredit the men in power, and especially the Opportunists. Instead of doing so, while it has damaged M. Rouvier, it has done much more mischief to the Radicals, and as if to emphasize the fact, the month of February closed with the election of M. Jules Ferry to the presidency of the Senate. M. Jules Ferry was the particular detestation of the Radicals. He was a kind of French Lord Beaconsfield, and Tonkin was for him what Afghanistan and Zululand were to the primrose peer. As he added to the antipathy engendered by his Jingoism the hatred that the Catholic Church naturally feels for those who wage war against religious orders and regard clericalism as the enemy, M. Ferry was extremely unpopular with very powerful sections of the community. When he was defeated some time ago his enemies chuckled and maintained that he had fallen to rise no more. The damage to reputations that has been wrought by the recent scandals had, however, brought him once more to the front, and Jules Ferry, the Tonkinois, was again one of the first half-dozen men in the Republic, standing almost on the steps leading to the presidential chair. And now, rehabilitated and honoured once more while so many who rejoiced at his earlier downfall are themselves under the ban, he has had the good fortune to make his demise with a vindicated name. His climax contrasts dramatically with the anticlimax of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, whom death still refuses to release, while life can bring no possible retrieval of name or fortune.—From the "Progress of the World," Review of Reviews.

FROUDE.

James Anthony Froude, the historian, is a tall, keen-eyed, handsome man of singularly genial manner, with a ruddy, clean-shaven face framed in close-fitting, iron-gray side-whiskers, and looks quite a decade younger than his years, which are four and seventy. He early jilted the church for literature, which he has enriched immeasurably. It is now four and thirty years since his masterly "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada" made its appearance. As is well known, its most marked feature is an elaborate attempt to vindicate the reputation of Henry VIII. Perhaps no historical work has ever been the subject of keener controversy; for despite his learning, which is great, and his brilliancy, which is greater, Mr. Froude lacks altogether the one indispensable quality of the true historian,—accuracy; yet withal he is widely read where Freeman would seem intolerably learned and pedantic and Lecky too philosophic to be lively. His pen has played upon the English language as

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Compayne, Gabriel Abelard, \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Crawford, F. Marion The Novel: What it is. New York: Macmillan & Co.
Field, Eugene. Second Book of Verse, \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Lang, Andrew, M.A. Homer and the Epic. London: Longman, Green & Co.
Leyton, Frank. The Shadows of the Lake. London: Longmans, Green & Co.
Reed, Elizabeth A. Persian Literature. \$2.50. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.
Sarcey, Franquise. Recollections of Middle Life. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Sharp, Frank Chapman. The Esthetic Element in Morality. New York: Macmillan & Co.
Tucker, Benj. R. Instead of a Book. New York: Benj. R. Tucker.
Van Dyke, Henry, D.D. Straight Sermons. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

INGENIOUS METHODS FOR SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

At a recent trial in France it was shown that the chemist Turpin, who is undergoing five years' imprisonment for treason, made arrangements with a friend to carry on secret correspondence. A letter from the prisoner, giving the necessary directions to his friend, was read in court. An official inquiry was made, and some interesting information supplied by the convict, from which it was shown that when private news was to be supplied to a prisoner, a formal letter apparently containing nothing of importance was sent. This being read by the governor would be passed on to the prisoner, who, understanding the missive, and that it was only necessary to read between the lines written in ink, he could make this perfectly decipherable by rubbing it over with a dirty rag or an old slipper. Another ingenious form of secret correspondence consisted in leaving letters out of words, as if the writer were illiterate. The omitted letters put together formed the requisite words and sentences.

1893. forth- (Tait, firm is inten- work me. Velyk tesman short- t to 5, (nee) in Europe. lerable. ch are A few placed bassies. ll pub- is now s com- in his Diary whole- edit- un- and d to tion of York, ranged ference ing re- handle catal- lessens ons of of Eng- "The bsen's, novel y pub- s," by 'ale-a thetics from They t, Uni- t, Uni- s con- story; t fever e suit- as for wtruck- t prise d. The d was rration nearly compet- 0 was elphia, to Mr. These ons of opinion, s youth and the by the forgot- of the ckeray ade me sign, chop t what almost I may crafts I may to me plate test of rtle he rule of which I s past

none other of this generation has done save those of Newman and of Ruskin. His last published work, a biography of Disraeli, appeared some two years since. He has known all the literary and other celebrities of his day but he declares that the names of Dickens, Tennyson, and Carlyle will alone stand the test of time. He lives at the most southerly part of England, and is much given to yachting and to abusing the Irish.—M. Crofton, in Lippincott's.

THE PROVENCAL POET MISTRAL AT HOME.

All was still as we stopped before the closed iron gateway so very still as to suggest the dismal possibility that the poet was off on one of his country walks, and that our coming was in vain. But our fatherly driver, knowing that the front of this house was its back, was more confident. Charging me to be watchful of the horse (it pleased him to maintain the flattering fiction that this sheep-like animal was all energy and fire), he placed the reins in my hands, and then went off around the corner of the house with our cards. We had not brought a letter of introduction; but our visit, though no day had been set for it, was expected—for Roumanille had made known to Mistral that an American Embassy was at large in the land, and that sooner or later it would present itself at Maillane. We heard the tinkle of a bell inside the house, then a faint sound of voices, then quick footsteps on the gravel walk—and in a moment Mistral was coming towards us with outstretched hands.

What a noble-looking, poet-like poet he was! Over six feet high, broad-shouldered, straight as an arrow, elate in carriage, vigorous—with only his gray hair, and his nearly white moustache and imperial, to certify to his fifty years. In one respect his photographic portraits do him injustice. His face is haughty in repose, and this expression is emphasized by his commanding presence and resolute air. But no one ever thinks of Mistral as haughty who has seen him smile. It is as frank as his manner, this smile; all his face is lit up by the friendliness that is in his warm Provençal heart.

In a flash he had us out of the carriage, around the house, through the wide entrance-hall paved with tiles and hung about with prints, and so into his library—and all to an accompaniment of the most cordial welcoming talk. Roumanille had told him all about us, he said; we were not strangers, we were friends. Heaven bless these Provençaux! What a genuine hospitality is theirs!—T. A. Janvier, in the Century.

SOME HINDOO NOSTRUMS.

In a number of the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay there is an interesting exposition of some of the high mysteries of the Yata Hoga. The object of the Yata Hoga, or Hata Yoga, is to bring the body to such subjection to the will as to obtain perfect control over it. It is also useful in warding off diseases, arresting infirmities, and prolonging life; and although its practices and observances are mainly intended for those who wish to become Yogis, they are really applicable to all men. One of the great things in Hata Yoga is to see that the periodical changes of the moon upon the breath are not interfered with. If a man "finds on rising from his bed on the morning after the new moon that his breath falls through the right nostril instead of through the left, as it should be," the best thing he can do to ward off the evil consequences of this disrupted state of affairs is to "change the course by putting something hard within his armpit." The fact is, the flow of breath through the left nostril on the morning after the new moon and through the right nostril on the morning after the full moon, indicates good health and good luck for a fortnight, and none others are genuine. This matter of breathing is of considerable importance to "remove depression of spirits, correct bile and remove cold." All that is necessary is to "take in pure air by the tongue like a

serpent, keep it in the lungs, and let it out slowly by the nose." For chest complaints, defective sight and deafness, the air should be taken in with the lips "in the form of the bill of a bird." It is good also to clean the tongue frequently with butter and "endeavour to lengthen it slowly," but this practice is, of course, to be recommended to men only; and it appears to be not half a bad "tip" for chest complaints to "take a piece of fine clean cloth about four fingers in width and two or three yards in length, and learn to swallow it gradually and bring it out." Drawing in water by the nose, again, is quite a specific in its way for cold in the head or weak eyesight. "Indigestion, fever, and even phthisis" may be cured if the patient will only sit on his right heel, stretch out his right leg, hold the great toe with his right hand, bend the neck, and "look steadily between the two eyebrows and draw breath as usual." This would also seem to be a very good practice for a young man with ambitions tending in the direction of circus life, but nothing is said about this by the editor of the paper, Mr. Chakravarti. Of course, all the practices are not so simple as this. There is the Bip-aritakarani mudra, for instance, which is the specific against old age. "Put the head down and throw the legs upwards, and then gradually try to hold the breath for a long time." Or again, "In a sitting posture put the right foot on the left thigh and the left foot on the right thigh, catch the two great toes from behind, and put the chin and the breast forward, and slowly draw the breath by the left nostril, and gently let it out by the right with the aid of the thumb." If there is any disease that has not been already mentioned this will cure it, "especially chest complaints." But the highest summit of all this work is, of course, the Khachari mudra, for by this—and after all by this alone—one can become a real Yoga. "Apply butter to the tongue, and try gradually to lengthen it by drawing it gently each day, and, if necessary, to cut the tissues which attaches it to the lower jaw to the extent of a thread in thickness every day and putting butter and catechu on the wound. When the tongue is sufficiently long, turn the tip backwards into the cavity of the mouth upwards and meditate. Consciousness will remain. The senses will all be exalted. The internal eye will see new sights, the ear will hear gentle music, the tongue will have delicious tastes. There will be no waste. There will be no demand for food, or thirst. There will be no sickness or infirmities. The fire will not burn the body, nor the air dry it, nor the serpents do any harm."—The Colonies and India.

THE HEART OF THE TREE.

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants a friend of sun and sky;
He plants the flag of breezes free;
The shaft of beauty, towering high;
He plants cool shade and tender rain,
For song and mother-croon of bird
In hushed and happy twilight heard—
The treble of heaven's harmony—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants cool shade and tender rain,
And seed and bud of days to be,
And years that fade and flush again;
He plants the glory of the plain;
He plants the forest's heritage;
The harvest of a coming age;
The joy that unborn eyes shall see—
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants cool shade and tender rain,
In love of home and loyalty
And far-cast thought of civic good—
His blessing on the neighbourhood
Who in the hollow of his hand
Holds all the growth of all our land—
A nation's growth from sea to sea
Stirs in his heart who plants a tree.
H. C. Bunner, in The Century.

About the most discouraging thing that comes to a man in this life is the desire to thrash an enemy, coupled with the belief that he can't do it.

THE WORLD'S FAIR TRAIN.

To be exhibited by the C. P. R. at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago.

The train, 400 feet in length, 10 feet 3 1/2 inches wide and 14 feet 8 inches high, all constructed in Montreal. Vestibuled throughout, electric lighted, steam heated and all latest signal, brake and coupler devices. Finished exterior Honduras mahogany. Interior decorations of coaches from special designs by E. Colonna, Architect. Locomotive constructed by D. Preston, the Company's Master Mechanic, and the coaches by John Higginson, Master Car Builder. We give below a description of each car.

The Sleeping Car "Satsuma," Length 77 feet 2 inches, weight 94,000 lbs., six wheeled trucks, capacity 44, woodwork—white mahogany, otherwise called "Prima-Vera," plush—sage green color, finish of metal work—old bronze, panelled ceiling. Style of interior—Spanish renaissance, eight sections and two staterooms en suite, bath room and smoking room.

Dining Car "Savoy," Length, 70 feet 10 inches, weight, 85,000 lbs., six wheeled trucks, capacity, 30 passengers, style of interior—Italian renaissance, leather—yellow, low brown, carpet, old India rug pattern, metal work—old bronze, woodwork in main room, white mahogany; in passages, old oak; kitchen and pantry most complete.

The First Class Car 940. Length, 64 feet 4 inches; weight, 65,300 lbs., upholstered passengers; style of interior—early Italian renaissance; plush—copper red; woodwork in main room—white mahogany; smoking room, old oak, upholstered with olive corduroy.

Second Class Car 940. Length, 64 feet 4 inches; weight, 65,300 lbs., upholstered in leather; sleeping car at night, capacity, 64 passengers; smoking compartment; separate lavatories and closets, men and women.

The Baggage Car 1750. Standard type; length, 63 feet 8 inches; weight, 59,600 lbs.

The Locomotive, No. 625 is of the 10 wheeled passenger type, length of locomotive and tender, 59 feet 8 inches, weight loaded, 213,000 lbs., drivers, diameter 5 feet 9 inches, capable of hauling 10 coaches 60 miles per hour.

The C. P. R. daily through trains to Chicago are a fac-simile of above, and acknowledged by the most experienced travellers to be the most complete on the continent. For particulars address

W. R. Callaway,

Cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

ADMITTED.—It is now generally admitted that Mineral Waters are the most successful agents for the Cure of disease that the Medical faculty have at their Command. Scientific and medical experts say that St. Leon is the finest water known, its price is so low and its qualities so eminently recommended that no excuse is left for the humblest being without a supply.

Thirteen torpedo boat destroyers are to be added to the British Navy. They will each be of 240 tons displacement and of 3400 horse power, and their armament will consist of one 12-pounder and three 6-pounder quick-firing guns, and five 18-inch torpedoes for use in a bow tube, and two revolving tubes amidship.

A simple rule for determining the number of tons of rails required to lay a mile of track is as follows: Multiply the weight per yard by 11, and divide the product by 7. For example: Take a 70-pound rail; 70 multiplied by 11 equals 770, which divided by 7 gives 110—the number of tons required.

The English railroads use a much heavier rail than is commonly used in this country, and for a simple reason, namely, the cheapness of steel and the costliness of timber. Cross-ties are scarce in England, and for that reason few of them are used, and only about 1600 to the mile, while in America the average is from 2600 to 3000. The further apart the ties the heavier the rails must be, so while the rail used on most of the roads in this country weighs from 68 to 70 pounds to the yard, that on the English roads is from 90 to 100 pounds.—New York Tribune.

APRIL 7th, 1893.]

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

Two white kangaroos will appear in the New South Wales World's Fair exhibit. These are exceedingly rare animals. Only one other living specimen is known to exist, and that is an attraction in the Royal Aquarium in London.

The Medical Committee of the Cancer Hospital, of London, state that tomatoes neither predispose to nor excite cancer formation, and they are not injurious to a person suffering from this disease, but, on the contrary, are a wholesome eatable, especially when cooked.

Take a concave watch glass, touch the convex side upon water so as to leave a drop hanging on the glass. Pour a little ether into the concave and blow upon it. The rapid evaporation of the ether will render the glass so cold that the drop of water will be frozen.—Scientific American.

An antiseptic paper, which, it is stated, may be applied over wounds and fixed in position with a bandage, can be prepared by impregnating sheets of unsized paper with mercuric chloride. This is dissolved in the proportion of two and a half drachms to a pint of distilled water (previously sterilised by boiling), and six drachms of pure glycerine added. After thoroughly soaking, the paper is allowed to dry, and is then ready for use.—Therapeutic Gazette.

It is stated that Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, the successor of Prof. Henry O. Baird in the control of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, has developed a flying machine which he believes is practicable. The machine is a working model. It is not intended to carry passengers. In configuration the body closely simulates a mackerel. The machine was constructed and perfected to its present degree in a private room in the Smithsonian Institution, where it now rests. It was designed about 20 months ago by Prof. Langley, who associated with him in the work of experimentation Chief Clerk W. C. Winlock and Dr. Kidder, a scientific expert employed at that time in the institution. The work has been done with much secrecy.

German Syrup

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

The largest turret ship in the world, the Hood, of the British Navy, successfully passed the official trial of her machinery a few days ago. She has a displacement of 14,150 tons. The total cost of the Hood when fully equipped will amount to \$4,750,000.

Some old-time residents of Washington Heights recall Audubon as a venerable old gentleman who used to be seen walking amid the fields and woods of what was then a thoroughly rural part of Manhattan Island. Audubon established his home on a spot overlooking the Hudson at the point now known as Audubon Park, about 1840, and was a familiar object to the few residents of the region for the next ten years.—New York Sun.

Kurtz, the New York photographer, has lately done some photographic colour-painting that, when more perfected, threatens to oust Prang and lithography altogether. His prints are mostly still life studies, remarkably true to nature in the colouring. They are printed from three negatives, each reproducing the object in one of the primary colours (red, blue, and yellow), with the omission of all the other colour tones.

A Friend in Need.

A friend in need is secured by everyone who keeps a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use against accidental sprains, bruises, cuts, burns or any inflammatory pain, such as rheumatism, quinsy, sore throat, etc.

It is known that sewage water, spread over irrigation fields, reappears from drains placed at a few feet deep, in a limpid state, like spring water. This water, unlike that of sewers, proves remarkably favorable to fishes, probably because of its dissolved organic matter, which the filtration in the soil has not wholly removed. This fact has been lately observed by Herr Oesten on the irrigation farm at Malchow, near Berlin, where the water is collected in eight ponds; and in these ponds salmon and carp have flourished greatly.—Nature.

A Cure for Coughs.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

A Hungarian inventor claims to have made a discovery which will revolutionize the textile industry. He asserts that he is able to spin ordinary wood pulp or cellulose into yarn, from which all sorts of textile tissues can be made in the ordinary way, equalling in appearance, durability, and fastness of colour the best cotton goods. The method is not only applicable to cellulose, but also to every sort of short fibrous material—for instance, rags, scraps of cotton, and linen goods. The fibre, whether paper pulp or textile refuse, can be dyed before being spun into yarn, so that the dyeing of the woven material is not necessary.

Cause and Effect.

Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Alibin Said, sultan of Zanzibar, is dead. He was a brother of the former sultans, Khalifia and Burshash, and succeeded to the sultanate on the death of the former in February, 1890. He was born in 1855. The reign of the late sultan was very eventful, he having in 1890 accepted a British protectorate over his dominions, except a portion on the mainland of Africa, which he ceded to Germany for 4,000,000 marks. He took vigorous steps to extinguish the slave traffic, and had recently declared Zanzibar a free port, except as to wine, opium and tobacco. Hamid Bien Thwain, who succeeds to the throne, is a nephew of the late sultan. Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

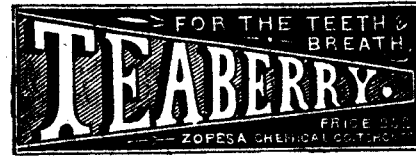
"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

Heart-burn

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

A Prosperous Home Company.

Table with financial data: Assurance in force, Jan. 1, 1893: \$16,122,195; Increase over previous year: 1,187,338; New Assurance taken in 1892: 2,651,000; Increase over 1891: 222,050; Cash Income for 1892: 614,951; Increase over 1891: 67,331; Assets, Dec. 31st, 1892: 2,253,964; Increase over 1891: 294,963; Reserve for security of Policy-holders: 2,061,502; Increase over 1891: 280,527; Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1892: 176,301; Increase over 1891: 20,743.

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NEW ENGLISH PERFUME, Crab-Apple Blossoms.



Chief among the scents of the season is Crab-Apple Blossoms, a delicate perfume of highest quality and fragrance—London Court Journal. It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the Crab-Apple Blossoms, which is put up by The Crown Perfumery Co. of London. It has the aroma of spring in it, and one could use it for a lifetime and never tire of it.—New York Observer.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., 177 New Bond St., London. Sold Everywhere. Sold by Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto, and all leading druggists.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.



LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT, Consumption comes. A slight cold, with your system in the scrofulous condition that's caused by impure blood, is enough to fasten it upon you. That is the time when neglect and delay are full of danger.

Consumption is Lung-Scrofula. You can prevent it, and you can cure it, if you haven't waited too long, with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. For every disease that has to be reached through the blood, like Consumption, for Scrofula in all its forms, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it is the only *guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy know that their medicine perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. To prove it to you, they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The House of Commons has met eleven times on Sunday, in an emergency. The first time was in the reign of Edward III; the last on the death of George II.

It is the law in Denmark that every drunken man shall be taken to his home in a carriage provided at the expense of the saloon-keeper who sold him the last drink.

The Mikado has abolished the law in Japan which provided that the authorities could pick out a man for an unmarried woman of a certain age and compel him to marry her.

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The Lover's Lament.

Your face is like a drooping flower, Sweetheart!

I see you fading, hour by hour, Sweetheart!

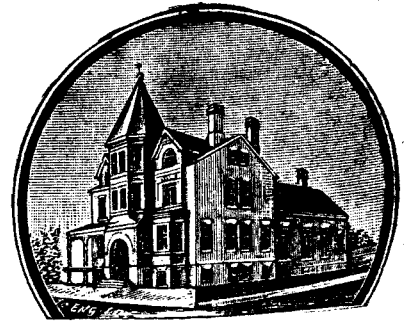
Your rounded outlines waste away, In vain I weep, in vain I pray, What power Death's cruel hand can stay?

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Scene: Brown's Study (the well-known "Brown's Study," of course). Brown is reading the fortieth chapter of his three-volume Autobiography to Jones. Brown (pausing in his gigantic work): "Well, tell me honestly, have you any fault to find with it?" Jones: "Well—hum!—it wants finish!"

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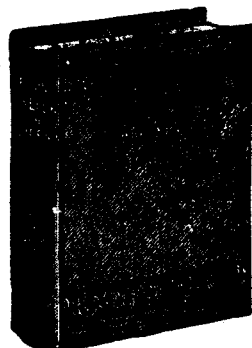
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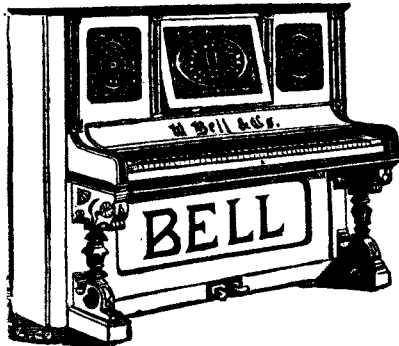
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