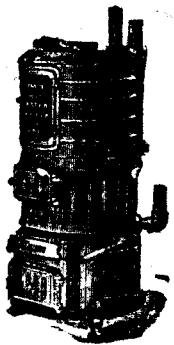


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THE WEEK.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

"Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

The above, which is sub-section 3, sec. 93, of the B. N. A. Act, is, as will appear to any one who will take the trouble to study it carefully in its connection, with a view to satisfy himself as to its exact meaning, a most peculiar bit of legislation. It would not be surprising should it become one among the many legislative enactments which are famous for their obscurities or ambiguities. We are curious to know the inner history of this clause. It does not seem to belong to the section. It sounds very like an after-thought, inserted without too close scrut-

iny of its meaning or logical connection. But there it is, and though its meaning is, it appears, to be made the subject of reference to the highest judicial authorities in the Dominion, and very likely eventually to the highest in the Empire, we do not suppose that it is beyond the province of the journalistic laymen, in the meantime, to amuse himself with guesses as to the nature of the danger against which it was devised as a safeguard.

The chief difficulty is, of course, in the cases covered by the clause "or is thereafter established by the legislature of the Province." This covers the case of Manitoba, and with it only need we at present concern ourselves. Now in such a case what "right or privilege" has the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education? It goes without saying that it must be some right or privilege conferred under the Act of the Legislature establishing the Separate schools. The conditional part of the paragraph would be meaningless else. Some have hastily assumed that the right to have separate schools itself is created by the act of establishing them in such sense that such an act once enacted and put into operation can never be repealed. But that is surely absurd. Even Mr. Ewart admits, if correctly reported, that the right to enact implies the right to repeal. But if it be not absurd to suppose any argument needed, the decision of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council seems conclusive on this point. Were it the meaning that a Provincial Legislature could not repeal its own act, or do away with the separate schools it had itself created, then the Manitoba School Act, which, in effect, if not in so many words, repeals all previous acts, is inconsistent with this queer constitutional provision, and must have been declared ultra vires.

If the foregoing be admitted, it surely settles the whole question. Whatever right or privilege the clause above quoted is designed to protect, it must evidently be, as we have said, a right or privilege conferred by the act or arising out of it. But in that case, the right or privilege conferred by the Provincial Act can exist only concurrently with the Act and must disappear when the Act ceases to exist. If, then, the power to create implies the power to destroy, it follows that the right or privilege of the Catholic minority conferred by an Act ceases to exist when that Act is repealed. Hence, such right or privilege no longer existing, it follows that no appeal to the Governor-General in Council can lie, in respect to it. Q. E. D. Reasoning in this way we are lead to venture the conjecture given last week, that the "act or decision of any Provincial authority" may be intended to refer not to Legislative enactments, but to the execu-

tive acts of some Provincial officers, or the judicial decision of some Provincial tribunal. Such an explanation is not, we confess, satisfactory—though the words "any Provincial authority" rather favour it, for that would be a strange designation for the Provincial Legislature, which is the only Provincial authority which can pass an Act—but how else are we to interpret the riddle?

The unmistakable words of Lord Salisbury, in his address to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a few days since, should settle the agitation for the adoption of a protective policy in the interests of British landlords and farmers. So far as any headway has been made by the advocates of such a policy it has been made in Conservative circles and under Conservative auspices. No one supposes that the Liberals can be won over to a reversal of the free trade system which is so congenial to all their modes of thinking. When, therefore, the Great Tory leader bluntly declares, in the face of the theories of some of his followers and the resolutions even of some conservative gatherings, that a tariff on corn is absolutely outside the dreams of any politician, it is hardly worth while, one may infer, to discuss the question further. With this strong declaration falls, too, any hope that certain colonialists may cherish, of preferential trade for colonial behoof. But the most remarkable part of Lord Salisbury's utterance is the lofty ground on which he bases his statement. He questions not only the expediency but the morality of the tariff, as a weapon against other nations. This is a memorable saying. The immorality, the greedy, calculating and cruel selfishness, apart from its shortness of sight, is a phase of protectionism which has not hitherto been sufficiently dwelt upon. Why should a government or a nation be regardless of others to an extent which would brand an individual as utterly selfish?

"We have proved in Egypt, what has been proved a hundred times elsewhere, that we are a hopelessly illogical nation, and that when we are concerned, major and minor and middle terms are utterly useless and might as well have never been invented." So says the Spectator, in a review of "England in Egypt," a valuable work recently published by Mr. Alfred Milner, late Under-Secretary for Finance in Egypt. The special reasoning which calls forth this remark is that in which Mr. Milner, after laying down as his major premise the proposition that if the interference of any European power is to bear good fruit in Egypt, such interference must be from the first understood by the natives to be irresistible and unquestionable, and that the Power involved must have a clear understanding of its own aims, and must carry them out by means of a policy that

shall be both consistent and continuous; and after following this with his minor, that England has not only studiously endeavoured to appear to the Egyptians as if she were only advising them, but has never known her own mind about Egypt, or been able to come to any definite decision as to why she is in Egypt, or what she intends to do in regard to the future relations of the two countries; reaches the very illogical conclusion, forced upon him by the sternness of the facts: "The English have succeeded in Egypt."

The Spectator hastens to assure us that Mr. Milner is perfectly well aware that his book might have appropriately borne as a sub-title, "The History of a Non-Sequitur." Possibly the illogical conclusion forced upon him by fact might be accounted for by the weakness or absence of fact in one or the other of the alleged premises. Into that we need not here inquire. But if any one were disposed at first thought to adduce the action of the British logical faculty, a little further reflection will probably lead him to rectify that conclusion. However inconsistent it may seem at first sight that a Radical Government, many of whose supporters are strongly opposed to the permanent occupation of Egypt, should so promptly and peremptorily veto the Khedive's choice of Prime Minister and compel him to replace with one pleasing to themselves, fuller information makes it clear that no other course under the circumstances would have been consistent with national self-respect, or with the objects for which the occupation was originally undertaken with the approval of the Great European Powers. To have allowed the young and not over-wise Khedive to instal as his chief adviser a well-known enemy of British control and to follow up the change by a wholesale dismissal of British officials, would not only have destroyed England's power for good in Egypt, but would have made her position there utterly ridiculous and herself a laughing-stock. On the other hand, to have "scuttled" out of the country under such circumstances, would have been fatal to the great and acknowledged reforms which she has wrought for the country. There was in short, no other course possible for Lord Roseberry than that which he adopted, by which he said in effect, "We are in the country, and in nominal control, by international consent. So long as we remain here that control must be real and effective. When our work has been finished to the satisfaction of all concerned, we will take our leave in accordance with our treaty engagements, quietly and deliberately, but never under constraint of a ruler who could not retain the throne for a month but for British support." It is by no means improbable that the Khedive's ill-advised attempt at revolt may prolong the period of occupation indefinitely.

It would not be surprising if certain enterprising and energetic editors and politicians in the United States should have felt, on reading the brief account of the debate in the Imperial Parliament the other day, on the Hawaiian question, something of the same bewilderment which is said to be so trying to the French statesmen, in view of the alleged utter

want of logic in the English mind and of predictability in English action. Here they, the Americans referred to, had been working themselves up to a high pitch of excitement, becoming in fact almost belligerent, over the policy which they imagined grasping Albion would surely pursue in order to gain control or possession of the Sandwich Islands, or at least to prevent the United States from obtaining the one or the other. And then, just as they were prepared to breathe out defiance and destruction to any nation which should dare to object to their right to annex the coveted territory, it is coolly announced in the British House of Commons that as at present advised the British Government do not intend to bestir themselves even to the extent of sending a solitary gunboat to look after British interests in these islands. And why? Because they have full confidence that the lives and property of British subjects are safe under the protection of the United States.

It has often been said by Canadians that British statesmen do not understand the American character and consequently do not know how to deal with American politicians. Let that be fancied no longer. Assuming that the British Government are unwilling that Hawaii should become annexed to the United States,—whether they or not does not yet appear—it would have been difficult to have adopted a more effectual means of preventing or at least delaying such a consummation. The danger was that the American Government and Congress should, under the pressure of the sudden excitement, commit themselves to a policy from which it might afterwards be difficult to withdraw without humiliation. Those cordial words spoken so opportunely in the Commons, and cheered by the House—we have no doubt that they were perfectly sincere—would have removed all occasion from the American mind for undue haste and will probably result in such calm and deliberate study of the whole question by the shrewd statesmen and people of the Republic, as may lead possibly to conclusions very different from those which might have been reached under the spur of opposition from another nation.

Which would be preferable in a given State, a system of education which should ensure only that every adult citizen should be able to read and write, or one which should give to one in a thousand, or even a hundred, of its citizens a thorough university culture and leave the rest utterly illiterate? It should not take any thoughtful friend of his kind very long to answer the question. Yet something like such an issue seems to us to be involved in much of the current and fashionable criticism of the want of thoroughness of the educational work of the day. Of course much of it, as imparted both in public schools and in so-called colleges, is extremely deficient in point of quality. Of course, too, it is greatly to be desired that all education, elementary or otherwise, should be the best possible of its kind. But then it must be remembered that all our public school systems are but in their infancy. It was but a little while ago, the time must be within the memory of many now living, when the dream of

universal education began to be regarded as anything more than a beautiful dream. So stupendous a conception cannot be thoroughly wrought out in action in a generation or a lifetime. Measured by the ideal yet before the mind of the enthusiastic believer in popular education, all that has yet been accomplished is but the small beginning. Measured by the condition of the masses at the time the dream first began to take shape as a possible reality, the results already achieved are marvellous. This is the sufficient answer to such supercilious pessimism as that which prompts Professor Mahaffy in the Nineteenth century to express himself as generally disappointed in the results of popular education so far, and to intimate that his only comfort is in the prospect of a general burst-up, under the impact of some opportune wandering star which will convert all our schools into their proper element of gas. The effective answer is that given by Lord Justice Bowen, in the course of a very witty and wise address at the London Working Men's College. The consolation for any and all defects in modern popular education is that the lesser good is much more widely distributed than the greater could possibly be, and, we should be disposed to add, without any necessary detriment to the quality of the greater as still enjoyed by the few. In the State whose citizens could all read and write, a number sufficiently large to supply all the needs of the time would make their way from that starting-point to high attainments. Under the alternative supposed, we should speedily return to the oldtime condition of lords.

COMBINATION VS. COMPETITION.

Will the twentieth century be shut up as the nineteenth and all preceding centuries have been, to one of these alternatives as the law of its industrial and business life? Shall civilized peoples, even in their most highly organized communities, be perpetually condemned to a choice between two evils, each of which has so many objectionable features that it is often no easy matter to choose between them? According to the ancient Empedoclean philosophy the material elements of which the world is composed were kept in their places by the operation of the two warring principles of love and hate, or friendship and strife, the one operating as the great uniting, the other as the great separating force. There was consolation in this system in the fact that one of the two, at least, was a beneficent power. But in the great social cosmos of this age of high civilization the best we have hitherto been able to do is to entrust the well-being of the individual and of the mass to the operation of one of the other of the two great forces both of which are in their nature divisive and malignant. Alas that our boasted economic science can do no more for us than this!

Some such reflections as the foregoing force themselves upon one as he reads the debate on the binder-twine question and on that of the tariff generally which took place in the Commons at Ottawa the other day. By almost universal consent where the choice is between competition and combination, competition is preferable as the lesser evil. It is a sad comment up-

on human nature that it should be so, but there can be no doubt of the fact that things being as they are and human nature being as it is, it is much safer for the people to entrust the making and selling of the necessaries and comforts of life to the selfish strife of the many than to the selfish co-operation of the few. Take, for instance, the manufacture of any article in large demand, as that of reapers, or even of binding twine. Everybody knows that in these days of costly machinery and subdivision of labour the greatest economy both of production and of distribution could be effected by the concentration of capital and skill. On the other hand, under the unfortunate conditions which exist, the public have no means of protection against exorbitant prices save that afforded by the unseemly struggles of self-interest, under law of competition. The protectionist theory which aims at the reduction of competition from abroad in order to promote the interests of home producers, seeks, on the other hand, to stimulate competition among the latter, as the only means by which the interests of the consumer can be guarded against the rapacity of the protected producer. In the abstract what is more natural and sensible than that all the individuals and firms engaged within a certain area in the production of a given article, should combine their resources, thereby effecting a great saving in many directions and making it possible for them if they would do so, to give the public a better and cheaper article without diminution of their own gains. But all our experience and all our knowledge of human nature unite to warn the public against allowing themselves to be thus put at the mercy of any such combination. Hence almost the only point in regard to which the Government and the Opposition were at one in the recent debates was in the view that protection must not be continued to a given industry in which advantages are being taken of it to form combinations and increase prices and profits. But of course there is almost infinite room for differences of opinion as to the merits of the different cases which may or may not be supposed to come under this rule. We have unfortunately no reliable tribunal to decide what are and what are not exorbitant prices and profits.

Philosophically considered the whole business is humiliating to our pride of civilization. It is unpleasantly suggestive of the incapacity of even so-called Christian communities to work together for the general good on even an enlightened selfish principle, to say nothing of any disinterested or altruistic one. Nor does there seem to be any sufficient reason to expect any radical improvement in the near future. Even co-operation, to which many are looking with hopefulness, and which seems to afford a practicable means of reconciling the interests of capital and labour within a certain sphere, and thus putting an end to the suicidal struggle between the two closely related interests, while its general adoption would be a great boon to any community, would still be but a species of combination which might be made a means of oppression to all consumers outside its sphere. The general union and co-operation of all classes of a community, or state, or even of civilized nations for the good of all, which is the only complete solution of the problem

is, for the present at least, obviously impracticable. It is impracticable either because the people in any given community cannot trust themselves to select and place at the head of affairs their most competent and trustworthy men, or because the most competent and trustworthy men in the States cannot be trusted to devise and operate a system of the only kind worthy of an enlightened and Christian community. Otherwise a solvent of the difficulty might soon be found in some socialistic system, either of Government control, or of State ownership and management of all the great sources of national wealth. As it is, it is not easy to see why, even from the point of view of the protectionist, it would not be both safer and more effective for the Government to take power to fix maximum prices in the case of protected combinations than to threaten such combinations with the abolition of the tariff and the letting loose upon them of the dogs of free competition. The former method could always be made successful; the latter often fails to prevent gross extortion from the consuming public. The admission that free trade is not a panacea for all economic ills is not at all inconsistent with our view that it is the only policy worthy of a free people.

We are not sure that Hon. C. H. Reeve, in the American Journal of Politics, does not enunciate a valuable principle in his proposal to make a clear distinction between individuals and corporations in economic legislation. While rightly leaving individuals free to buy and sell in the labour market, he would have all corporations subject to regulations specially made for the protection of the employee and consumer and all concerned. A special feature of such legislation he would make the preservation of the individual responsibility of each member. Thus, instead of a corporation being an entity without a soul, he would have it henceforth a thing made up of as many responsible souls as there were individuals composing it. The further postulate that the State which creates the corporation has the right to say upon what conditions a charter shall be given it, and to retain all the power of control necessary to the protection of the rights of individuals and of the public in all their relations to it, is one which no one can well refuse to grant. Yet it is one which might enable the State to hold a key by which many at least of the problems created by combines and trusts and strikes could be solved off-hand.

THE RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Opposition at Ottawa did well to be somewhat indignant at the way in which not only the House of Commons but the people of Canada have been treated by the Government in the matter of the Washington Reciprocity Conference. It does certainly seem a little too bad that it is not till two years after the event that Parliament and the public are permitted to know that a full record of the proceedings at that conference is in possession of the Government. Whatever may have been the exact terms in which the repeated inquiries for fuller and more definite information touching the discussions which took place at that time between the representatives of the two Governments may have been from time to time

answered, there can be no doubt, that the impression was conveyed to all interested that no record of those discussions was kept. The absence of such record was obviously the only thing which could have justified the Minister of Finance in drawing upon his personal recollections of what took place on that occasion in order to furnish himself with material for defence against those who challenged the acts or policy of the Government in the matter, without affording the Members of the House the means of comparing those recollections with an authentic record, or of studying the statements recalled in their relation to the context. The impartial onlooker could not help feeling surprised at the time that Mr. Foster could have deemed it consistent either with the courtesy of debate, or with common fairness, to use for his own purposes such portions as suited him of a document which was not within reach of his opponents. That surprise is increased when it now becomes known that it was quite within his power, had he been so disposed, to have laid the documents in question upon the table of the House. On a par with this was the flimsy excuse of the premier for its continued non-production, viz., that it is necessary first to obtain the permission of the British Government, and the still flimsier excuse for not having before obtained such permission, that no formal demand had before been made for the production of the papers in question. How could the House be expected to ask for the production of papers which they were permitted—not to say led—to believe non-existent? What more natural, on the other hand, than for a Government which had a proper respect for the rights of Parliament and due regard to the principle of responsibility, which is the cornerstone of the Canadian political system, than to have sought such permission of its own motion and hastened voluntarily to take the people's representatives into their confidence? Sir John's defence in this matter has, we are forced to say, too much the nature of a lawyer's quibble, and reminds one unpleasantly of some features of one or two noted speeches made by him on a former occasion, on which we commented at the time. But whatever may have seemed to him permissible in the way of special pleading in his capacity as a subordinate member of the Administration, it surely ought not to be too much to expect from one occupying the exalted position of First Minister, that he should exhibit that profound respect for the rights and dignity of Parliament which is happily characteristic of the successive premiers of Great Britain, and should treat the well-understood wishes of the people's representatives with corresponding frankness and courtesy.

In saying so much we are by no means unmindful of the well-known and very necessary constitutional usage which accords cabinet ministers the rights to withhold at discretion any documents or other information on matters of international concern, whenever they are prepared to say on their responsibility as Her Majesty's advisers that, in their opinion, the bringing down of such papers at the time would not be in the public interest. Had Sir John Thompson or Mr. Foster taken that position in the present case we do not suppose that anything more would have been said, however difficult it might

have been to conceive that any serious harm could result from making public, with the permission of all parties concerned, a conversation of the kind in question. But they have chosen to pursue a very different course and one which can scarcely commend itself to their warmest supporters as consistent with the rights and dignity of the Canadian Parliament. The subject-matter of the conference is one of vital importance to the well-being of Canada. We pride ourselves justly on the thoroughly democratic character of our institutions. Members of Parliament are the chosen and accredited representatives of the people. The officers and members of the Government are the servants of the people, accountable to them through their representatives. The position taken by the Premier and Mr. Foster, to the effect that all the people's representatives have a right to know is the result reached in any such International Conference, cannot be admitted for a moment. There are many cases easily conceivable when it is of the first importance that Parliament and the people should know the steps by which certain results were reached, or the causes which led to failure of results. Even in their informal discussions at Washington, the Government delegates were not acting, could not act, as private individuals. They were still the representatives of the Government and of the country. In this particular case it is easy to see that vast if not vital interests depend upon the positions taken by the respective parties in the informal discussion and upon the causes of failure. Without such knowledge it is impossible for Parliament or people to form correct and just opinions as to the manner in which the Government and its delegates performed the mission for which they had expressly sought a popular mandate, and as to the desirability of attempting further negotiations of the same kind. In a word, the House of Commons will, it seems to us, fail in their duty to the people, show themselves remiss in guarding the principle of responsible government which a former generation so highly prized, and possibly sow the seeds of future trouble, if they do not in this case strictly hold the Government to its accountability, and insist upon the right of the people and the Commons to the fullest information as to the attitude of both their own Government and that of the United States in regard to the burning question of commercial reciprocity.

The idea that the Imperial Government might have reasons of its own for withholding the information in question to be withheld from the Canadian people seems to us too improbable to need argument. Such a suggestion, if it were really meant, would be unjust to the Mother Country and adapted to give rise to surmises which we are sure can have no foundation in fact. England has not given us self-rule with her right hand to withdraw it with her left.

Electric search lights are being adopted by customs officers in England in order to avoid the possibility of explosion while rummaging for goods on board tank and other vessels carrying petroleum or explosives. Ruby-colored lights for the examination of imported cases of photographic negatives in a dark chamber are also to be supplied to obviate the risk of premature development.—New York World.

SPEECH SOUNDS IN CANADA.

a ago; æ act; aa alms; qq all; ei veil; ea bear.

A letter in a recent issue of *The Week* on "Our National Voice," opens up a very interesting subject. It can hardly be denied that many of our people have rather a harsh way of treating their vowel sounds. If attention could be directed to this by teachers in our schools a great improvement might be made. Most teachers themselves, indeed, should examine their own way of speaking and teach by example as well as by precept.

The article referred to speaks of what is called the flat sound of 'a' in many words in which other parts of the English speaking world use the beautiful Italian sound. This "flat" sound is the vowel usually written by modern phonetists—Ellis, Sweet, Murray, Miss Soames and others—æ. It is correctly used in such words as act, atom, carry, arrow, have, hand, madcap: (ækt, ætom, kærɪ, æro, hæv, hænd, mædkæp.) But there is a tendency with many speakers in Canada to use it erroneously instead of the Italian (a), written phonetically (aa) in calm, halve, calf, psalm, palm, and with a few speakers even in ah, father, alms. It is amusing and displeasing to Old Country speakers to hear the Book of Psalms pronounced as the Book of Sams. The Italian a is sounded with the mouth moderately wide open and the tongue very little raised and farther back than æ. All the authorities give it as the correct sound in all the above words: (kaam, haav, kaaf, saam, paam, aa, faaθr, aamz); and in words in which the a is followed by r, either at the end of a word or followed by other consonants, as are, car, far, armour, Arthur, cartridge, Parliament: (aar, kaar, faar, aarmr, Aarthr, kaartridzh, paarli-mant).

In another class of words such as ask, fast, master, France, can't, command, dance, the same Italian a is given by many—and I think the best—of the authorities. This is universally used in London and the south of England and very largely in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland: (aask, faast, maastr, fraans, kaant, kamaand, daans). It is perhaps more particularly with regard to this class of words that usage in Canada tends to (æ), which we hear (æsk, fæst, mæastr, fræns, kænt, kamænd, dæns). It is impossible to dogmatise about such words. Usage unquestionably sanctions both. But even those in Canada who admit the greater beauty of the sound (aa) in such words, hesitate to adopt it, because they have been accustomed to hear (æ) and it seems affected to change. If, however, we honestly do prefer the (aa), we should have the same courage to adopt it that we have to drop any other objectionable habit, such as using an ungrammatical phrase or a wrong pronunciation. It will not improve matters to attempt the use of an intermediate sound between (æ) and (aa). People who have a difficulty in striking a sound between ant (ænt) and haunt (hænt) (see next paragraph) will not succeed very well in attempting one between ant (ænt) and aunt (aant). And if any one desires to discontinue the use of (æ), it can only be done by using a vowel clearly distinguishable from it.

Another class of words spelt with au but usually pronounced (aa), such as jaunt, haunch, are often pronounced by Canadians with the vowel in all, awl, haunt (phonetically written qq), as (hqqntsh, dzhqqnt), instead of (haantsh,

dzhaant). This practice also extends to some words written with (a) alone. Thus we find Chicago pronounced (shikqgo, shikægo, and even shikaargo); Hochelaga, (hoshilqga or hoshilæga). The correct sound is of course (shikaago, hoshilaaga). The tendency with such speakers is to carefully avoid the use of (aa) except before r.

Once more, Canadians do not seem to show care enough in distinguishing the two different sounds of (a) in such a word as Canada. The first sound is (æ), the other two are the "obscure" or "natural" vowel which is found also in the unaccented syllable of the words ago, ocean, idea, silent, freedom, London, succumb. This is the most frequent sound of (a) in the English language, and is therefore the sound represented by the later phoneticians by the single letter (a). The word Canada therefore is (kænada,) but we often hear it (kænædæ), and I remember hearing Sir Adolphe Caron pronounce it (kænadaa), which is natural to a French speaker and better than the other error. Some Americans, chiefly New Englanders, would say kænadei (ei being a phonetic sign often used for long a) or kænadi. We hear also (eisei, amerikei) or (eisi, ameriki) for Asa, America (eisa amerika). This does not prevail to any great extent in Canada. But we do hear it in the indefinite article a, as in (ei mæn, ei hors), for (a mæn, a hors).

I don't know what is the correct pronunciation of the word "a" when under stress or emphasis. I rather think (aa) is to be preferred to (ei) or (æ). In all the other European languages this is the ordinary sound of the letter a, not only in Italian, but in French, German, Spanish, and in our own Scotch. When not under stress the indefinite article is of course the natural vowel (a), while its other form is ('an) if unaccented, ('æn) if under stress. For long a we have given as a phonetic digraph (ei). This does not imply that it is a diphthong, though there is usually a perceptible glide in most words; that sign is used only because there is no single letter available. Before r where there is no glide suggestive of i, long a is written by Miss Soames (ea) as in (bear).

The above all refer to the letter a. Many curious points might be mentioned for all the vowels and for some of the consonants. On the question of Italian a, we are inclined to South English usage, as stated above. On the sound of long o, of long a (oi), and on the treatment of r before a consonant, I think we should resist the South English practice.

Two excellent books might be referred to as useful for instruction to teachers especially. One is called "Pronunciation for Singers," written by Alex. J. Ellis, the greatest orthoepist who has written in English, author of the article on Speech Sounds in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. This book is published by John Curwen and Sons, London, 1877. It is intended primarily for singers, but is in every way as useful for speakers, and is the only simple book I know of that covers the ground fully. Another most useful book is an *Introduction to Phonetics* by Miss Laura Soames Beale, with an endorsement by Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College. There are several excellent works by Henry Sweet, but they are perhaps rather too closely based on London colloquial speech.

School-teachers should give attention to this subject and a revolution might easily be effected in the direction of purifying and beautifying the language of our Canadian youth.

ARCH. MCGOUN, JR.

PARIS LETTER.

If the Czar, who in addition to felling trees, indulges in snow shovelling as a pastime, were to just now lend a hand in clearing the streets of the latest blizzard product, Parisians would vote him the possession of Constantinople as a reward for work and labor done. The mud and snow in the streets have relegated the Panama scandals to a secondary situation, at least the crops of calumnies push less vigorously. Sensations cannot be hatched at 14 degrees Fah. The journals relate numerous cases of persons dying from hunger and cold. Distress is more severe this winter than in the past, and no preparations appear to have been made to meet the extra misery. Paris from all sources has a poor budget of forty millions francs which for a population of two and one-fourth millions, is superior to that of London, while the relief lacks method, instantaneousness and regularity. The principle of out door relief is preferred, but that system is wholly defective.

Help for the sick and needy is badly organized in the rural districts, where relief is more precarious than official. Take medical assistance for example. There are 86,000 communes in France, and only 1,270 of these possess a systematized plan of gratuitous medical relief. Many districts possess no doctors, as there is no practice to support them. Some practitioners, in order to make the two ends meet, look after as many as six communes, so that the doctor has to be sought at distances of two to eight miles. By the time he is sent for, arrives, prescribes, and the medicaments are prepared and delivered, a period of 48 hours can elapse. By then the patient is beyond all surgery, for the peasants only call in the doctor at the next to "last moment." It is calculated that 86 per cent. of invalids die from these delays. Country doctors are on a par with starving curates; they do not earn an income sufficient to live. It is proposed to organize the gratuitous medical relief of the peasant classes; that would cost from 60 to 200 millions francs a year, and no one can indicate where the money can be found. The cost of a patient in a Paris hospital is 72 sous per day; were the suburban districts grouped, and hospitals supported by them in common, the daily cost of the sick could be reduced one half. Exclusive of 40,000 children in asylums and hospitals, Paris has also to support 110,000 adults.

Public opinion commences to experience lassitude respecting Panamaism. Then the newspapers have been so long promising fresh and terrible revelations and these not being forthcoming, takes the whet off the appetite for sensations. It is to "have and to hold"—Cornelius Herz, that curiosity is a tip-toe. As he is in foreign parts he cannot be reached, and it would be difficult to back up a demand for his extradition, by precise evidence. Three foreign correspondents have been expelled from France for fabricating and putting in circulation false despatches affecting the probity of ambassadors. "Served them right," their misconduct admits of no defence. Each of the expelled belonged to one on the countries forming the triple alliance. Intriguing diplomacy does not come within the duties of an "Our Own Correspondent." The promiscuous concourse of atoms are

making a dead set against President Carnot to compel him to resign because he did not come down on the directors of the Panama Canal Co. That move will enable the lookers on to gauge the reigning political disarray. If any charge could be made against M. Carnot, it could be only for over correctness in all his duties. Reserved and unobtrusive though he be, he is not the man to be frightened from his post. He was one of the minority who when Prefect of Havre, backed Gambetta to carry on the 1870-71 war to the bitter end. He symbolizes France, not any political party. There is a crusade to bring about chaos, so it is full time for those who have something to lose, to take stock for its defence. Carnot will stick to his guns, will die in the last ditch ere he will yield to illegality or knuckle down to anarchy. He is fond of Shakespeare, he can recall the line "Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny."

Ziska, the chief of the Bohemian Hussites, had such a terrible reputation, that after his death his followers utilized his skin for a drum, and the latter when beaten frightened away enemies. M. Goron, chief of the Detectives, has a card case covered with skin of the murdered Prantzin; while M. Flammarion has a copy of one of his works bound in the skin taken from the shoulders of a lady, who bequeathed him that as a souvenir of her enthusiasm for his romantic astronomy, telephoning with the planet Mars and describing its system of sea to sea canals. One evening he admired the beauty of her shoulders, so she directed her doctor to remove her skin before nailing up her coffin and forward it per parcel post to the astronomer, to be employed in binding his coming volume on the Heavens. M. Flammarion did so, and shows the raw material, beautifully tanned, and forming the cover of his volume. Hitherto, ladies were content to merely leave their hearts, or a lock of their hair to admirers—but fin de Siècle book-binding has changed all that. In this moment when umbrella skirts and the return to crinolines agitate the fashionable world, ladies would do well to note that M. Flammarion states, silk night dresses can produce sparks of electricity like a dynamo machine, and that hair dressed like Sarah Bernhardt's, can generate as many volts, as would make all the artistes of the Theatre Francais run for their lives.

Tobacco manufacture and rat-catching are among the briskest of industries now in France. M. Raton states, that there are 21 tobacco factories and 28 warehouses for storing the weed, owned by the government. There are in all France upwards of 45,000 shops for selling tobacco, cigars, etc.; 15,000 females, or cigarleres are employed to make cigars, cigarettes, etc. In 1891 cigars to the value of 50 million francs were sold; all cigars below eight sous apiece are made in France, the superior cigars are manufactured at Nevilly, outside the city; three to six francs a day is the average wage per factory hand. The best tobacco grown in France, is in the departments of the Lot, and Lot-et-Garonne; but her native growth being insufficient she had annually to import 15 million francs worth of leaf, of which 11 million are for purchases in the United States. France has her own syndicate of buyers in Cuba, that select for her nine

millions of choice cigars and 52 tons of leaf. During the first three months of 1892 France sold 185 million francs worth of tobacco products. Odd, that in Turkey where the revenue from tobacco yielded in 1891 643 piastres in gold, Mohamed IV. was so opposed to the use of tobacco that he condemned smokers to death, and to have their noses pierced with a tobacco pipe. It may not be generally known that the Senate of Berne added to the Decalogue, a prohibition against tobacco. Z.

FINE SOUL'S WAY.

Spirit, by what fearful way
Art thou gone,
And what tempest's sudden sway
Speeds thee on?
When the calm is on once more,
Whither drifts thy barque ashore?

Courage! There is surely One
Rules the sea,
Who, when wrath and ruin run,
Hideth thee:
Little ill can tempest do
If the pilot's heart be true.

PASTOR FELIX.

Cherryfield, Me.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ONTARIO.

Mr. Lindsey tells us in the paper by him in The Week of January the 13th, that judging by every rule of probability he will be able to make not inconsiderable further additions, without going out of his own library. I sincerely trust that he will see fit to do so. Moreover, that in making known any further publications, published in Ontario before 1841, or elsewhere, which have not been calendared, he will be good enough to preserve the distinction between the works which form a part of the bibliography of the province and those which do not. It is not a question of books bearing upon the history of Canada, or even of what was then Upper Canada; the endeavour must be limited to the preservation of the titles and the subjects of the books published in that province, although the books may have perished. Above all we desire to learn what volumes remain to us. Nor is the value of the publication a matter of direct consideration. The one question which presents itself is this: is or is not a work a part of the bibliography of Ontario?

Mr. Lindsey must permit me to correct him on one point. I have not excluded volumes of so-called poetry from my calendar. Indeed I have expressly mentioned the titles of those that came within this class. I may refer to (page 28, No. 4) "An Address to the liege Men, in Verse. 1822"; (page 30, No. 9) "Wonders of the West," 1825; (page 31, No. 12), "The Wandering Rhymer, 1826." I have likewise felt it a duty to include reprints, (vide pp. 41, 42).

Poetry was excluded from the class published out of Canada calendared by me. I will venture to reproduce the principle which guided me, "The names only of those writers are given, who considered the economic condition, the politics, the history of the province, and of those who, in the narrative of their travels, have furnished information concerning the period which they represent. The names not included are writers of sermons, religious and controversial books; the narratives of

personal adventure, unless of historic interest; works of fiction, poems, laudatory biography, papers on abstract science not directly related to Canada, the arraignment of Slavery, and such works as may be classed under the title of general literature." (p. 42). In my humble judgment there can be no object gained in perpetuating the names of forgotten works of this class.

I am myself to-day able to make some additions to our list. Professor Short has placed in my hands the result of the first examination he has been good enough to make of the "Snodgrass pamphlets" in the library of Queen's University. Mr. Lindsey will find the sermon preached by Dr. Strachan on the death of Bishop Stewart, which he knows by an advertisement in the "York Gazette," and to which he makes a second allusion, as being reviewed in a Toronto paper. He will also learn that the University library is in possession of Dr. Rolph's pamphlet on the Clergy Reserves, named by him but not described.

I am also greatly indebted to Mr. W. C. Bell, the well known bibliophile of Toronto, who has been good enough to furnish me the list of the books calendared by him some years back; they are not now in his possession. The titles, however, are derived from his personal acquaintance with the publications, and are therefore unimpeachable.

I have likewise discovered the titles of some additional works which I am unable to include in this communication from my inability to give the correct wording of the titles.

There is one class of pamphlets with which the modern collector deals cautiously; the reports of Church management, societies and associations, etc. The practised bibliophile does not include the entire sequence in a modern collection, except from the circumstance that they contain special information. As a rule, they relate the general details of the working for the year of the interior economy of the particular body, and are of interest only to those composing it. There may be, however, special incidents forming as it were a land-mark in the affairs of the association worth preservation. Ordinarily they can claim little attention.

It must be remembered that the collector of pamphlets is not in search of examples of printing, for he might then with propriety add every auctioneer's catalogue. The true pamphlet is more or less a memento of the thought passing in the public mind, and at that early date the medium of expressing it. Owing to the enlarged character of modern journalism, this condition of feeling is more generally to be found in the newspapers of the day. Publishing a pamphlet is a luxury costing money to any who may indulge in the attempt. It is only special circumstances which induce a writer to place his opinions in that form; not unfrequently in self-defence to put the facts of a case permanently on record, so that they may not hereafter be misrepresented by some knave interested in giving a false colour to them.

A number of books and pamphlets appertaining to Upper Canada up to 1840 have been added to the list first given by me. Some are only known by allusion to the papers, and by reference to former lit-

erary notes; it is, therefore, a question in some cases if such pamphlets are in existence.

It remains to be seen if Mr. Lindsey's theory, that many publications are scattered throughout the country, is correct. I can only hope that those who can hereafter aid in extending our information will feel it a duty to do so. Any one in Ontario possessing a pamphlet before 1840, doubtful if it has been calendared, has simply to submit it to Mr. Lindsey, Professor Short, of Queen's College, Kingston, to Mr. W. C. Bell, Toronto, or to myself to learn its true character. There can only be the common desire among us to extend our knowledge and make the bibliography of Ontario as complete as it can be made.

I venture to express the hope that what has been published may foster the love of books, and that it may turn the attention of many a youthful student towards the early literary efforts of Upper Canada, so that they may correctly regard the form of political feeling taken in those early years by the prominent men of the time. Many of these unpretending works often prove to be important indications of public feeling, and throw light upon the conduct and motives of public men which would otherwise be inexplicable.

It is essentially of benefit to a community that the broad lines of history are known, so that the false pretensions, and the misrepresentations of party writers be not accepted as truth; for the increase of intelligence is the one guarantee of our future well-being.

It is by intelligence only that a nation can be governed; it is its possession alone which justifies the principle of self-government. Its absence makes rampant, fraud, falsehood and the spirit of greed; its presence generally in a community renders their successful exercise for any length of time impossible. Thus the study of history brings with it positive good; in proportion as it is wisely considered, and widely taught to our youth, so will the national prosperity increase, and the national character be elevated.

The following are the additions to the early publications which I am able to furnish:—

Titles Furnished by Mr. W. C. Bell, of 84 Major Street, Toronto.

1. First Annual Report of the Upper Canada Central School on the British National System of Education. York, 1822. pp. 16.
2. The Exclusive Right of the Church to the Clergy Reserves, Defended in a Letter to the Earl of Liverpool by a Protestant. Kingston, 1826.
3. Annual Report of Proceedings of the Society for the Relief of Strangers in Distress at York, under the patronage of Sir Peregrine Maitland, York, 1827. pp. 31.
4. Report of York Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge at the Annual Meeting held in St. James' church, 8th April, 1833. York, 1833. pp. 15.
5. A Brief View of the Township Laws up to the Present Time, Compiled by the Author of the Provincial Justice. Printed by W. T. Coates, 160 King Street, Toronto, 1835. pp. 151.
6. Hymn Book, Selection, Psalms and Hymns for every Sunday and Principal Festivals throughout the Year, for the Use of Congregations in the Diocese of Quebec,

selected and arranged under the authority of the Hon. and Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop. (Stewart). Toronto, U. C. 1835.

7. A System of Drill for the Militia of Upper Canada, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Printed by Robert Stanton, York, 1836. pp. 66 and xx.

8. Original Poems on Various Subjects. In three parts, by A. T. Williamson. Printed by W. J. Coates, King Street, Toronto, 1836. pp. 151.

9. Addresses presented to Major General Sir John Colborne, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. Toronto, 1836.

10. Address on the Importance of Education, by the Rev. John Moir. 4to. York, U. C. 1836. pp. 10.

11. A Letter to the Earl of Durham, calling his attention to the Advantages to be derived by allowing a Free Transit of Merchandise through Canada to the State of Michigan and Wisconsin Territory, etc. Map. By Jas. Buchanan. Toronto, 1836. pp. 25.

12. A Letter addressed to Sir F. Bond Head, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada on the Construction of Railroads in that Province, by Jas. Buchanan. Toronto, 1836.

13. Speeches of Dr. John Rolph and Christopher A. Hagerman on the Bills for Appropriating the Proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to the Purposes of a General Education. Toronto, 1837. pp. 32.

14. Messages, Addresses, etc. to Sir Francis Bond Head, on his resignation of the Government of Upper Canada. Toronto, 1838.

15. Charge of the Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, to the Grand Jury of Toronto, March 8th 1838, at the trial of Prisoners for High Treason. Toronto, 1838.

16. Ten Letters on the Church and Church Establishment, in Answer to Certain Letters of the Revd. Egerton Ryerson, by an Anglo-Canadian. Toronto, 1839. pp. 79.

17. Toronto Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada for 1839, etc. Toronto, 1839.

18. Hamilton, and Other Poems, by Wm. A. Stephens, Toronto, 1840. Rogers and Thompson, Printers. pp. 180.

Titles Furnished by Professor Short of Queen's University, Kingston.

19. A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. John Stuart, D. D., preached at Kingston, 25th August, 1811, by the Rev. John Strachan, D. D. and published at the request of the Congregation. Kingston, Upper Canada. Printed by Charles Kendall, September, 1811. pp. 31. (This sermon is mentioned by Mr. Lindsey.)

20. Report on the Missions of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland for the years 1833 and 1834 by the Corresponding Secretary. Toronto. Printed by William J. Coates, 160 King Street. 1835. pp. 16.

21. Report of a Committee of the Presbytery of Toronto on the subject of a Theological Seminary. Toronto. W. J. Coates, 160 King Street, 1836. pp. 8.

22. Important Debate on the Adoption of the Report of the Select Committee on the Differences between His Excellency and the late Executive Council in the House of Assembly, April 18th, 1836. Toronto. U. C. Jos. H. Lawrence, printer, Guardian Office, MDCCCXXXVI. pp. 62.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

The Hawaiian revolt is not an altogether unexpected event to those who have watched the progress, commercial and political, of this group of islands that have been so fitly termed "The Cross Roads of the Pacific."

It is but a natural sequence in the series of events that during the past forty years has transformed Hawaii from a group of unknown heathen isles to the Christianized, progressive and valuable little tropical kingdom of to-day.

Given a two thirds native population in blood and sympathy; who, possessing all the elements of good citizenship, yet labour under the disadvantages inevitable to a people but recently brought under civilizing influences, who desire to govern but do not know how; given a one third foreign element, chiefly Teutonic, who also desire to govern and do know how; given also a queen who has always disliked the constitutional form of government forced upon her predecessor, King Kalakaua, and who has long sought opportunity to restore the ancient power of the throne—and we have the elements of the smouldering discontent that has broken out at length into open revolution.

To these existing internal conditions must be added the strategic value of the islands in the eyes of the nations, a value so increased during the past fifteen years that it has set America weaving her finest web and singing her most dulcet song, if haply she may woo this pretty Pacific fly within her meshes.

The international interest in Hawaii grows altogether out of its geographical position. It is the only convenient coaling station in the great Pacific. It is the halfway house across the vast roll of water stretching between the continents. From Vancouver to Australasia, from San Francisco to Hong Kong, from Valparaiso to Yokohama, this group of islands lies almost midway—the natural port of supply and call for the ships of all nations. More than this, it is the one intersecting point for all cable communications across the Pacific.

If Australia wishes to communicate with British Columbia, she must do so via Honolulu; if the British station Hong Kong would wire to Canada, the most feasible route of transmission is by way of Honolulu. It stands unique in its commanding position, a commercial centre in the heart of a great sea—the one coaling station, harbour, port of supply—the intersecting point of all communication between two great continents and half a dozen countries.

Beausec then of its position, Hawaii assumes an importance politically and internationally, that is possessed by no other group of islands of similar size in any part of the world.

Without entering into any discussion of the early history of this group of tropical islands—a history that can only go back a little over 100 years,—a brief reference to the first foreign interference in Hawaiian government will not be amiss, and will aid us in making clear the present situation.

In 1844 the quarrels between the French and English settlers upon the islands, compelled the natives to appeal for

protection, which was granted, and their independence guaranteed to them by England, France and America. The government was constitutional, yet with large monarchical powers, until King Kalakaua, who was both profligate and erratic, alarmed the English and American residents by his conduct; and in 1887 they exacted his assent to a new constitution which deprived him and future sovereigns of nearly all voice or control in the government.

Queen Liliuokalani, who was then heir presumptive, objected seriously to Kalakaua's submission, and secretly encouraged a native revolt, with the view of regaining the surrendered prerogatives; which revolt, however, came to nothing. Upon her accession to the throne very soon after, there was much doubt among the foreign residents as to whether she would subscribe to the new constitution. This, however, she did, although her previous vigorous protest, her obvious discontent and her determined desposition, rendered the foreign citizens apprehensive of future trouble; which apprehensions have been justified by the events of the past two weeks. The Queen evidently bided her time and prepared for the coup of January 15th, when she endeavoured to compel her cabinet to sign a constitution directly opposed to that forced upon her brother Kalakaua—one by which all foreigners are to be disfranchised, and the government given over entirely to the natives.

American influence has long been dominant in Hawaii, which lies 2100 miles south west of San Francisco. The Americans were quick to see the advancing commercial and strategic importance of the islands, and during the last 15 years have made sundry favorable advances to the little kingdom. And although these have not been accepted as entirely as the great all-seeing and all-grasping republic could desire, yet it has resulted in a dominating American influence that inclined the foreign residents,—many of whom are Americans by birth or descent,—to turn to the United States and ask for the very annexation which the former country has so long and ardently desired.

A summary of the conduct of the United States toward Hawaii during the past fifteen years will show how eagerly Uncle Sam has coveted this little heart of the Pacific, and how skilfully he has played his diplomatic game. Once indeed the game was nearly won,—queen, castles and pawns—the whole possession was within his grasp,—when Canada with one quick move checkmated him and he sorrowfully retired to ponder a fresh plan of attack. In the light of past diplomacy, we are inclined to believe that this time he has played a deeper game, with a greater measure of success.

Now let us have an outline of America's policy toward Hawaii, always, you will perceive, conciliatory, and always tending to strengthen American influence in the little country.

In 1876 America established a Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii, by which the latter's rice and sugar were admitted free into the States. At the same time extensive commerce grew up between the states upon the Pacific coast, and the islands. Many California business houses grew wealthy by supplying Hawaiian demands. American ships were employed in the

23. Three Abstracts of Minutes of Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, etc. Toronto; printed at office of British Colonist: 1837. 1838. 1839. (Previous to this date these reports were published at Montreal; subsequently to this date at Montreal and at Kingston as circumstances dictated.)

24. A Pastoral Letter from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, in name and by appointment of the Synod at Kingston. Diet VI, Session VI, year 1836. William Brintoul, Moderator. Printed at the Christian Examiner Office, 1837. pp. 10.

25. Report of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly on the Political State of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; H. Sherwood Esq., M. P. P., Chairman. Printed by order of the Commons House of Assembly. R. Stanton, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 1838. pp. 65.

26. Vols II and IV of Christian Examiner, Niagara. 1838, 1840.

27. Reply of William Morris, Member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada to Six Letters addressed to him by John Strachan, D. D., archdeacon of York, Toronto. Printed at the Scotsman office, 34 Newgate Street, 1838. pp. 54.

28. A Letter on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, addressed to the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlane and the Rev. Dr. Burns, D. D., by William Morris of Perth, Upper Canada. 1838. Toronto. Printed at the office of the British Colonist. pp. 25, app. xviii. (This is the letter to which Mr. Lindsey makes allusion.)

29. Address of the Commission of Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, (in connection with the Church of Scotland), to the People under their charge. Toronto. Printed at the office of the British Colonist, 54 Newgate Street, 1838. pp. 8.

30. A Course of Lectures on Absolute Abstinence, containing a refutation of the doctrines of the Temperance Society advanced in the Temperance volume, delivered before his congregation in Oakville, U. C., by Rev. Robert Murray, Presbyterian Minister in connection with the Church of Scotland, Toronto. Printed at the British Colonist office, 1839. pp. 157. app. ix.

31. Letter to the Friends of the Presbyterian Church of Canada on the Establishment of a Literary and Theological College. Signed, Robt. McGill, Moderator of Synod, Niagara, 5th Dec. 1839. pp. 3.

32. Proceedings had in the Legislature of Upper Canada during the years 1831, 2, and 3, on the subject of the Lands set apart by His late Most Gracious Majesty King George the Third, for the purpose of Schools, together with sundry despatches and documents relating to the same subject. Printed by order of the House of Assembly. Toronto, U. C. Guardian Office, Joseph H. Lawrence, Printer. 1839. pp. 41.

33. Report on the Affairs of British North America from the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's high commissioner, etc., etc., etc. Toronto, printed by Robt. Stanton. MDCCCXXXIX. pp. 142. IV.

Ottawa.

WILLIAM KINGSFORD.

The forests of Germany pay an annual government revenue of \$25,000,000.

transit of goods. American citizens went out and bought sugar and rice plantations upon the islands—grew rich and returned to their own country to spend the money thus acquired. It is thus evident that the advantage was not all to Hawaii; it is equally evident that this was a vast step toward securing the favour of the natives.

Step number two was more daring. In 1887, under President Cleveland, the treaty was extended and further duties remitted; for which favours the prodigal King Kalakaua ceded to the United States the exclusive right to establish a naval station upon the islands and to fortify it.

This should surely have been sufficient; yet two years later the late Mr. Blaine, who during his secretaryship lost no opportunity of extending American power in Hawaii—urged the Hawaiian Minister at Washington to obtain still further concessions "so as to confer special advantages to both parties."

Absolute free trade was to exist between the countries. Hawaii was to enjoy commercially all the privileges of one of the United States; and in return for this Mr. Blaine—who did not appear in the matter; but allowed his proposals to emanate from the Hawaiian Minister at Washington—made the very modest demand that Hawaii should pledge herself to enter into no treaties with other countries without the "full previous consent of the United States." Nay, he went even beyond this, to the audacity of demanding that "the United States Government should have the right to land military forces in Hawaii, whenever deemed necessary for the preservation of order."

This last demand was too audacious, even for the good-natured Hawaiians. Simple minded as they were, they could not fail to see that such great concessions really meant the giving up of their independence.

The Washington Minister forwarded Mr. Blaine's proposals under protest concerning the last clause; the Hawaiian Cabinet submitted them to the king, with similar disapproval; but the Opposition party used it to rouse the natives against the Government.

Finally, the last clause of the treaty was struck out, and an endeavour was made to obtain the king's signature to the treaty thus amended.

But just at this juncture it was that Canada stepped in with a quiet checkmate.

"The Hawaiian Attorney-General who was a Canadian got leave of absence to visit home. While in Canada he was in close conference with Sir John Macdonald, and a guest of the president of the C. P. R. Upon his return to his post he astonished his colleagues by throwing his utmost influence against the treaty; with the result that the king refused to agree to what Mr. Blaine had been at so much pains to arrange."

And thus matters have remained for the past five years, during which Hawaii has been steadily growing in importance, while travel and commerce across the great ocean has increased immeasurably.

In the light of America's past dealings with this fair little sea kingdom, whose people are after all but mere children in their knowledge of national affairs and mere babies in the art of diplomacy; it

certainly looks questionable that within twelve days after the Queen's first demand, commissioners should be as far as San Francisco, on their way to Washington to ask for annexation. Taking the six days voyage into account and allowing two days of disturbance it leaves just four days wherein the Hawaiian Government could hold their councils, consult the people, take the native vote and appoint the commissioners. At least three of these five commissioners, by the way, are Americans by birth and descent.

It is impossible not to sympathize somewhat with Queen Liliuokalani. She has no doubt felt keenly the abrogation of kingly power and dignity to which Kalakaua was compelled by the foreigners, to submit. She has also simply followed the example set her. Kalakaua was divested of governing power, by the compulsion of foreign residents. The queen, desirous of restoring the ancient power of the throne knows no reason why she also should not use coercive measures to attain her end.

'Hawaii for the Hawaiians' is as naturally a cry of the native people and their sovereign, as is our own of 'Canada for the Canadians.'

But while sympathizing with the native feeling, yet we realize that Hawaii is too important a vantage point to remain uninvaded by a large foreign element, before whom native rights must yield.

Yet Great Britain cannot permit America thus to greedily seize upon the pretty possession she has so long desired. Canada, Australasia, South America—even France and Spain will protest against the monopoly of this important group of islands that stand, a gracious and beautiful hostelry, equi-distant from many countries, yet a boon to all.

FAITH FENTON.

IN VIA MORTIS

O ye great company of dead that sleep
Under the world's green rind, I come to you,
With warm, soft limbs, with eyes that laugh
and weep,
Heart strong to love, and brain pierced
through and through
With thoughts whose rapid lightnings make my
day—

To you my life-stream courses on its way
Through margin-shallows of the eternal deep.

And naked shall I come among you, shorn
Of all life's vanities, its light and power,
Its earthly lusts, its petty hate and scorn,
The gifts and gold I treasured for an hour;
And even from this house of flesh laid bare,
A soul transparent as heat-quivering air,
Into your fel owhships I shall be born.

I know you not great forms of giant kings
Who held dominion in your iron hands,
Who toyed with battles and all valourous things,
Counting yourselves as gods when on the
sands
Ye piled the earth's rock fragments in an heap
To mark and guard the grandeur of your
sleep
And quaffed the cup which death, our mother,
brings.

I know you not, great warriors, who have
fought
When blood flowed like a river at your feet,
And each death which your thunderous sword-
strokes wrought,
Than love's wild rain of kisses was more
sweet.

I know you not, great minds, who with the pen
Have graven on the fiery hearts of men
Hopes that breed hope and thoughts that kindle
thought.

But ye are there, ingathered in the realm
Where tongueless spirits speak from heart to
heart,
And eyeless mariners without a helm
Steer down the seas where ever close and part
The windless clouds; and all ye know is this,
Ye are not as ye were in pain or bliss,
But a strange numbness doth all thought o'er
whelm.

And I shall meet you, O ye mighty dead,
Come late into your kingdom through the
gates
Of one fierce anguish whitherto I tread,
With heart that now forgets, now meditates
Upon the wide fields stretching far away
Where the dead wander past the bounds of
day,
Past life, past death, past every pain and dread.

Oh, when the winter sun slopes down to rest
Across the long, crisp fields of gilded white,
And without sound upon earth's level breast
The grey tide floods around of drowning
night,
A whisper, like a distant battle's roll
Heard over mountains, creeps into my soul
And there I entertain it like a guest.

It is the echo of your former pains,
Great dead, who lie so still beneath the
ground,
Its voice is as the night wind after rains,
The flight of eagle wings which once were
bound,
And as I listen in the starlit air
My spirit waxeth stronger than despair
Till in your might I break life's prison chains.

Then mount I swiftly to your dark abodes
Invisible, beyond sight's reach, where now
ye dwell
In houses wrought of dreams on dusky roads
Which lead in mazes whither none may tell,
For they who thread them faint beside the way
And ever as they pass through twilight grey
Doubt walks beside them and a terror roads.

And there the great dead welcome me and bring
Their cups of tasteless pleasure to my mouth.
Here am I little worth, there am I king,
For pulsing life still slakes my spirit's
drouth
And he who yet doth hold the gift of life
Is mightier than the heroes of past strife
Who have been mowed in death's great har-
vesting.

And here and there along the silent streets
I see some face I knew, perchance I loved,
And as I call it each blank wall repeats
The uttered name, and swift the form hath
moved
And heedless of me passes on and on,
Till lo, the vision from my sight hath gone
Softly as night at touch of dawn retreats.

Yet must life's vision fade and I shall come,
O mighty dead, into your hidden land,
When these eyes see not and these lips are
dumb,
And all life's flowers slip from this nerveless
hand;
Then will ye gather round me like a tide
And with your faces the strange scenery
hide
While your weird music doth each sense
benumb.

So would I live this life's brief span, great dead,
As ye once lived it, with an iron will,
A heart of steel to conquer, a mind fed
On richest hopes and purposes, until
Well pleased ye set for me a royal throne,
And welcome as confederate with your own
The soul gone from me on my dying bed.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

Drummondville P. Q.

The title of prince is almost as common
in Russia as that of colonel in the United
States. A Prince Krapotkin is a cabman,
a Prince Solbyoff is a market-house port-
er in Moscow and a Princess Galitsin is an
equestrienne in a cheap circus.

THE LAW OF THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION.

The appearance of a new work on the Canadian Constitution—to which reference is made at the close of this article—naturally leads us to recall the considerable amount of constitutional and legal literature that has already appeared as a result of a quarter of a century's experience of the practical operation of the federal system which came into effect in 1867. Some bibliographical notes on these works will probably be of use to the student who is anxious to make himself thoroughly conversant with a subject of deep interest to every citizen of this young Dominion, now on the threshold of national life.

That admirable commentary by Mr. Justice Story on the Constitution of the United States was written when the union had been fifty years in operation, nearly double the present life of the Dominion. During that period Mr. Justice Story had sat on the Great Supreme Court of the federal Republic, and was a contemporary of the illustrious Chief Justice, John Marshall, "whose work of building up and working out the constitution," says Professor James Bryce in the American Commonwealth, "was accomplished, not so much by the decisions he gave, as by the judgments by which he expounded the principles of those decisions—judgments which, for their philosophic breadth, the luminous exactness of their reasoning, and the fine political sense which pervaded them, have never been surpassed, and rarely equalled by the most famous jurists of modern Europe or of ancient times."

Perhaps, too, the bar or judiciary of Canada shall produce its Story when this country has grown in national importance, and in that breadth of view which comes as a sequence of constitutional development. Whether we have had a Marshall or not it is certain that the judiciary of Canada has been fully equal to the new responsibilities devolved upon them by the Act of Confederation; after its experience of the past twenty-five years. Sometimes, however, one may venture to doubt whether a Marshall has made his appearance with unvarying regularity in the highest court of the Empire, the judicial committee of the privy council of England, in cases affecting the Dominion immediately. Professor Bryce, on this subject, has well said that "had the Supreme Court of the United States been, in those days, possessed by the same spirit of strictness and literalness which the judicial committee has recently applied to the construction of the B. N. A. Act, the United States constitution would never have grown up to what it now is." Probably had there been a Marshall at times on that bench, Canadians would have been spared the mental perplexity which they must still suffer when they come to read those decisions on the Canada Temperance Act and the Ontario Liquor License Act, which suggest, so remarkably a legal bewilderment somewhere. A great Canadian lawyer on that committee would surely be of aid to Canada, and be a practical step in the direction of that Imperial Federation, which is still a hazy problem in the minds of even a Rosebury, Bryce, Grant, or a Parkin, and we must add a Denison.

But while we are patiently awaiting the birth of a great commentator in the

Canadian bar it is profitable to note the progress we have so far made in constitutional studies,—in other words, the evolution of a constitutional literature whose crowning glory will be, in the course of time, commentaries like Story's or Cooley's. A portion of purely colonial dependence, perhaps, has its disadvantage in dwarfing colonial intellect. Even a Supreme Court may be timid when its decisions are subject to be reversed by a court which, as sometimes constituted, does not always appear to appreciate the constitutional working of a federal system, but is influenced by legal rules and principles, narrow and technical in their scope and effect.

One of the first books to appear on the Canadian constitution was written by a French Canadian lawyer of some repute. Its title is as follows:

"Constitution of Canada. The B. N. A. Act, 1867. Its Interpretation gathered from the Decisions of Courts, the Dicta of Judges, and the opinions of statesmen and others; to which are added the Quebec Resolutions of 1864, and the Constitution of the United States. By Joseph Doutre, Q. C., of the Montreal Bar, Montreal. Published by John Lovell & Son, 1880. 8vo., pp. vi. and 414.

It is simply the result of rapid scissoring, and, in no sense, a commentary. Even the prefatory introduction is a hasty compilation, without comment, whose value may be understood from the fact that it cites a page from Mr. Justin McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, a readable, popular history of no special value in the opinion of publicists and constitutional students. One of Mr. Doutre's clerks could have done what he did—make abstracts of the cases and decisions under the constitutional act, up to that date. This was the sole use of work which, for some reason or other, still appears in the legal course of a few learned institutions.

In the same year appeared the following work from the pen of a well-known Canadian constitutional writer:

"Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies. By Alpheus Todd, Librarian of Parliament, Canada, author of 'Parliamentary Government in England,' etc." Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1880. 8vo., pp. xii and 607.

In this work, distinguished by Dr. Todd's clearness of style, and constant citation of precedents, we have an admirable treatise, not only on the political functions of the Crown under parliamentary government in the colonies, but on the practical operation of federal government in Canada for twelve years. Despite his tendency to exaggerate the existing prerogatives of the crown, he is always concise and accurate in his statement of legal cases and historical facts, and lays down the principles deduced from judicial decisions and other authoritative sources with a terseness and acumen that no lawyer practised in the courts has yet succeeded in showing. His opinion in this work on the once famous Letellier case of Quebec evoked some feeling against him among violent partisans in that province, but had he lived long enough he would have found himself to a great extent justified by the action taken by Lieutenant-Governor Angers. The whirligig of time assuredly brings its revenges.

An excellent treatise on the government of Canada was published in 1879 by a Toronto barrister, who was, not long since,

carried to a premature grave. Seven years later it appeared as a second edition with the following title:

"Government in Canada. The principles and Institutions of our Federal and Provincial Constitutions. The B. N. A. Act, 1867, compared with the United States Constitution. With a sketch of the Constitutional History of Canada." By D. A. O'Sullivan, M. A., D. C. L. of Osgoode Hall, etc., author of Practical Conveyancing, etc. Second ed., enlarged and improved. Toronto: Carswell & Co., 1887. 8vo., pp. xviii and 334.

As a condensed lucid statement of the important subjects set forth in the title, it is an excellent work. The author, however, was obviously cramped by the narrow limits to which he confined himself, and we cannot gather from it any philosophic insight into the working of federal institutions, or even any special exposition of the principles that the decisions of the courts, and the action of the various governmental and legislative authorities had practically laid down by the time his second edition appeared.

The following volumes have appeared at different dates since 1884 when the earliest edition of the first mentioned work was published:

"Parliamentary Procedure and Practice. With a Review of the origin, growth and operation of Parliamentary Institutions in the Dominion of Canada. And an Appendix containing the B. N. A. Act of 1867, and amending acts, Governor-General's Commission and Instructions, Forms of Proceeding in the Senate and House of Commons, etc." By J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., L. L. D., D. C. L., Second edition, revised and enlarged. Montreal: Dawson Bros., 1891. 8vo., pp. xx and 929.

"A Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada from the earliest period to the year 1888. Including the B. N. A. Act of 1867, and the Digest of Judicial Decisions on the questions of Legislative Jurisdiction." By the same. Montreal: Dawson Bros., 1888. Small 8vo., xii and 238.

"Federal Government in Canada. I.—Historical Outlines of Political Development. II.—General Features of the Federal System. III.—The Government and the Parliament. IV.—The Provincial Governments and Legislatures." By the same. John Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Baltimore: 1889. 8vo., pp. 172."

"Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics. I.—The English Character of Canadian Institutions. II.—Comparison between the Political Systems of Canada and the United States. III.—Federal Government in Switzerland, compared with that of Canada." By the same. Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., vol. XIII. Also in separate form. Montreal: Dawson Bros., 1890. 4vo., pp. 92."

The following effort "to overcome and remove confusion and contradiction in connection with the constitutional law of Canada"—I quote the author's language—does not appear to have had much success among lawyers or brought about a revolution in the courts. One moment he attacks the Supreme Court of Canada for "badly considered decisions," and the next "the ridiculous judgments" of the judicial committee—the only authority to settle the difficulties being, of course, the critic himself.

"Canadian Constitutional Law," by J. Travis, St. John, N. B., 1884. 8vo., pp. ii and 184.

An eminent French Canadian Judge, now dead, some years ago wrote the following work on the Federal Constitution, from the point of view of an extreme advocate of "provincial rights." The dangers he ap-

prehended seem illusory to a great extent, and have been dispelled by the careful decisions of the courts in cases of jurisdiction since his time. The following is the English version of the work:

"Letters upon the Interpretation of the Federal Constitution, known as the B. N. A. Act, 1867." By Hon. Mr. Justice Lorange. 'Si vis pacem, para bellum.' Quebec. Morning Chronicle Office, 1884. Svo. p. VII and 78. (Only one letter ever appeared as far as the present writer knows.)

French Canada has not produced any noteworthy writers on the special subject of the federal constitution, though there are several able treatises on the institutions and civil law of the province. Among the latter is the following which contains some chapters (See vol. 2, chaps. 9 & 10) on the constitutional system of Canada and an analysis of the several cases in which questions of legislative jurisprudence have come before the courts.—a mere analysis of no special value.

"Histoire de Droit Canadien depuis les Origines de la Colonie jusqu'à nos jours. Par Edmond Lareau, Avocat, etc. I.—Domination Française. II.—Domination Anglaise." Montreal: A. Periard, 1888.2 vols., Svo., pp. x and 518; 544.

One English scholar has made an effort to expound the leading features of the constitutional system of Canada.

"The Constitution of Canada." By J. E. C. Munro of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Owen's College, Victoria University, Cambridge: at the University Press, 1889. Svo., pp. xxvi and 356.

The writer has been successful in condensing statutory enactments, but has fallen into numerous errors, simply from not having taken the trouble to consult authorities in Canada on the subjects of which he treats; for, it is hardly necessary to say, that the persons in London to whom he appears to have referred points have no knowledge whatever of these special matters. Had he followed Professor Bryce's example, in the case of the American Commonwealth, and visited Canada, or accepted advice from men of the same class as Judge Cooley, we might have had a valuable exposition of the principles and practical operation of the constitutional system of Canada. It is as well to add here that one can hardly take up an English book in which the Canadian constitution is reviewed, but we find the most egregious errors. For instance, in the second volume of "The Law and Custom of the Constitution (Oxford, 1892) by Sir W. R. Anson Bart., Warden of All Souls, Oxford, only a few lines are devoted to Canada; but even in these we are gravely told that there are eight provincial governments in the Dominion,—the Territories being one of them; in Ontario, "both assemblies are chosen by the people." One wonders if these learned gentlemen ever consider it necessary, in the case of the colonial dependencies to verify their statements by reference to authorities. There is reason to doubt the value of such books in other respects.

The present Deputy-Attorney-General of Ontario did good service for the legal profession and for all students of the constitutional system of Canada when he brought out the following volumes, which show how many important controversies have arisen since the formation of the union in 1867. Over three thousand octavo pages, mostly of closely printed matter, illustrate the importance of our constitutional jurisprudence in a quarter of a cen-

tury. Mr. Cartwright's work as a compiler has been most conscientiously performed, the head-notes are a model of condensation, and his arrangement of all the reported cases most excellent. It also illustrates the ability and acumen of the higher courts of Canada when they have been called to decide important questions of jurisdiction; the St. Catharine's Milling and Lumber Company Case, for instance, we cannot help thinking that in legal learning, in critical acumen, or in luminous expositions, the majority of these decisions are not inferior to those of the judicial committee. The following are the titles of the work in question:

"Cases decided on the British North America Act, 1867, in the Privy Council, the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Provincial Courts." Collected and edited by John R. Cartwright, Q. C., Toronto, 1882-1892. Vols. I and II. C. Blackett Robinson. Vol. III, Warwick & Sons. Vol. IV the same. Svo., pp. xxli and 851; xiv and 625; xix and 752. Volume II is being reprinted.

The following work by the late librarian of the Ontario Legislative Assembly is also one of those compilations of original documents which are most useful to students and writers. It is carefully done, though the arrangement of the notes, in very small type at the end of each constitutional document is not as satisfactory as if they were placed at the foot of each page:

"Documents Illustrative of the Canadian Constitution. Edited with Notes and Appendices." By William Houston, M. A. Toronto: Carswell & Co., 1891. Svo., pp. XXII and 338."

The following arguments by the Hon. Edward Blake, on constitutional cases of great importance, may also be cited in these notes, as they have been published in pamphlet form, and although they are only the arguments of a great advocate and accordingly to be studied with the allowance due to the limitations of such a position, they are masterpieces of logical reasoning, and of sound constitutional principles evolved out of judicial decisions in great constitutional controversies:

"In the Privy Council, Council Chamber, Whitehall, Friday, July 20, 1888. The St. Catherine's Milling and Lumbering Company vs. the Queen. Argument of Mr. Blake of Counsel for Ontario." Toronto: Press of the Budget, 1888. Svo., pp. 62.

"Report of an argument before the Supreme Court, submitted by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, arising on an application of the Hon. Joseph Martin, R. R. Com., of Manitoba. Ottawa: A. S. Woodburn, 1888, Svo., pp. 141.

"The Executive Power Case. The Attorney General of Canada vs. The Attorney General of Ontario." Toronto: Press of the Budget, 1892. Svo., pp. 47.

The writer has now come, in due order, to the latest contribution to our store of constitutional literature.

"The Law of the Canadian Constitution. By W. H. P. Clement, B. A., LL. B. (Tor.), of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law." Toronto: The Carswell Co., Ltd. Svo., pp. xxii and 672.

The writer, in his preface, tells us that he has endeavored "to exhibit, in as compact a form as the wide scope of the subject permits, the law of the Canadian Constitution in reference, as well to our position as a colony of the Empire, as to our self government under the federal scheme of the B. N. A. Act." The first chapter is devoted to a review of our political system, and to some comparisons between the Canadian and the United States constitutions, especially as respects the responsibility of the executive to the people,

which, he very truly says, "is worked out in a very different and less satisfactory way" among our neighbors. Then we have a short chapter on the "pre-confederation constitutions" and another on the natural corollary, "what became of those pre-confederation institutions." He has no doubt as to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that "the constitution of the executive and legislative authority in those provinces—and these two departments comprise the whole round of government—shall continue; and the controversy must therefore be limited to Ontario and Quebec." One may gather from the author's language that he at least believes in the equal powers of the various provincial entities of the Dominion—that the executives of the maritime provinces in question have no greater powers under the law, than those of the other provinces. Then we have some pages devoted to a consideration of "our colonial status;" that is to say, what imperial laws affect us, the sources of our law, the prerogatives of the Crown, executive checks and colonial legislation, the Governor-General, colonial legislative powers, our judicial system, and finally a consideration of the various clauses of the B. N. A. Act, and amending acts, from a legal point of view. In the introductory parts of his work which treat of the colonial relations with the head of the Empire, and the functions of our self-government, the author does not always state his theories—and he has obviously several theories of his own,—in the clearest style, and his ideas are constantly found struggling in a redundancy of words. One misses the clear, logical style of Todd, Hearn and Dicey, throughout the work. The second part,—on our internal self-government under the B. N. A. Act,—will be probably found the most useful from a practical point of view since Mr. Doutré's work as it has been already intimated is now relatively worthless, and indeed is not at all to be compared with this more ambitious and later work, which is, at all events, conceived in the conscientious spirit of an earnest legal student, whose clearness of thought and expression will no doubt expand with that study and experience which years will bring. The second branch of the work is carefully done, though here and there we find omissions; for instance the fact that the province of Quebec has already changed its constitution in a very important particular by increasing the legal duration of the legislature from the original term of four to five years as is at present. We may be permitted to add that, as Mr. Clement is writing for our instruction, we cannot quite understand his refusal to discuss an important question which was of much interest a few months ago. "The provision," he says on pages 168-9, "necessitating annual sessions of the legislative assemblies of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, has, as we write, been disregarded by the Lieutenant-Governor of the latter province, but the bitterness there of contending factions is such that it is hardly possible to discuss this matter further now, without appearing to advocate a party cause." But then Mr. Clement is a professed teacher, and should not evade his responsibility because party bitterness exists on a constitutional question. He should either have given his interpretation of the powers of the Crown as to a dissolution, even in the face of

the written provision in question, or else not have evaded the question by throwing the responsibility on party politics. If he had been equally timid in other cases of legal exposition his book would have been considerably diminished in size. In fact, the paragraph is a confession of weakness and should have been omitted in a work which has nothing to do with political controversy, but should be carried out, as indeed it is in other parts, in a legal spirit.

All such treatises as we have noticed are conceived in the right vein—in the desire to make the law of the Canadian constitution more intelligible and Mr. Clement's work will render useful assistance in this way. The title which is copied from Professor A. V. Dicey's admirable treatise—admirable for its lucidity and its understanding of the federal principle—causes deep reflection on the paramount importance of the law in our political system. "Federation," says this English author, "means legalism—the predominance of the judiciary in the constitution—the prevalence of a spirit of legality among the people." The dangers of our system lie in the indiscretions of politicians, in the undue assertion of provincial claims, and in the abuse of the veto power of the Dominion over provincial legislation. The safety of our system lies in the legal foundation of the constitution, and in that respect for law which exists in communities governed by the principles of English jurisprudence. No decision of political bodies involving questions of constitutional construction can evoke the respect which the decision of legal bodies on such questions at once calls forth. It is quite certain that the perpetuation of the Canadian constitution rests in a large measure, on the judiciary of Canada, just as the constitution of the United States owes much of its strength to Chief Justice Marshall and the able men who have, as a rule, composed the federal judiciary. The instinct of self-preservation and the necessity of national union, must, in critical times, prevail over purely sectional considerations, even under a federal system as the experience of the United States has conclusively shown us; but, as a general principle, the success of confederation must rest in a spirit of compromise and in the readiness of the people to accept the decisions of the courts as final and conclusive on every constitutional issue of importance.

Ottawa.

J. GEO. BOURINOT.

A FESTAL STRAIN.

TO GILBERT PARKER.

Here's to you a cup, my friend,
And may the gods of fortune blend
Their glances in its rosy rim!
I would these lips were gift to hymn,
Like Horace to the breezes bland
That winged you to your native land!
A feeble measure do I draw
Across an inauspicious straw,
A poorly keyed antiphonal
To love's empyrean madrigal—
For all the harps of home are strung,
And tense, the saffron lamps are hung
Before long whilom, darkened shrines
Of the Penates. And rich wines,
Of native press, are spilt to-night
To honour him, who, though bedight
With stole of universal praise,
Is but the joy of fameless days

To blinded Love. No beryl bay
The bright home needeth for array,
Nor laurel chapletings the hearth,
But homes own multi-blessed girth
Of love-locked hands and love-lit eyes!—
Ah Fame's a hardy edelweiss,
Sparse blown among the Alpine heights
Of Fate!—Love's amaranthus lights,
Perennially, the arid Ind
Or Norland moor. Is too, in kind,
Unselfish sympathy, the fine
Warm chaplet your compatriots twine.

JOSEPH NEVIN DOYLE.

Belleville, Ont.

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

Many years ago there lived a certain jovial philosopher who now and again gave expression to melancholy sentiments. Now, everything that this philosopher wrote, has been treasured up and repeated thousands of times; consequently we have a store of maxims of a very opposite character. Some churlish people would tell us that Horace was nothing more than an inspired Pepys with a dash of Major Pendennis to give him tone. This is their gratitude to a man who makes them the most charming confidences—fresh and piquant as ever—something less than two thousand years old! To Horace all things are lawful, and the same schoolmaster who would ruthlessly confiscate a harmless if indigestible novel by Harrison Ainsworth, would no less ruthlessly cane a youngster for failing to comprehend some insidious lines to Chloe.

Whether this is the consequence of pure aesthetics on the one hand or of the complete muddledum of ethics on the other, it is not for us to decide. Suffice it to say that we will always listen to Horace, whether he is laughing at or lecturing us; whether he is speaking of Lydia—and his other good friends—or merely of himself.

"Post equitem sedet atra Cura," wrote Horace in contemplative mood, and in this brief line he expressed all that can be written upon the cares of wealth. The line has always been popular, the word "horseman" being taken as a symbol of earthly prosperity. Poor people chuckle inwardly at that dark figure of care pursuing through life the fortunate, that is to say—the rich. There is a consolation one might almost say a compensation about it, though of a strictly negative character. To others, however, this "horseman" is not merely the man of property. To them the care-haunted "eques" is the symbol of progress, of advancement. He is the unsuccessful Faustus, rather than the successful Croesus of this world. The "atra Cura" is the screen of limitations which mocks the straining after the impossible, and the crowd triumphs in this screen which seems as it were a rebuke to presumption, and conversely an encouragement to those who do not presume.

But there are others who draw from this contiguity of effort and gloom reality the product of laissez-faire. There have not succeeded, they argue, because success is only illusion. Sorrow alone is real, and those who have striven hardest are those with whom the "atra Cura" is ever present. They have not unfolded the secret of life because there is nothing to learn. The riddle is of their own propping, and in the darkness of their own souls they must read the answer.

This vague and effete pessimism is in

reality the product of laissez-faire. There is nothing beyond, they tell us,—what then is the value of progress? From the highest summit you see only the unattainable; you are forced back upon yourself, the futility of knowledge is the one half-learned lesson of life.

This spirit is infused into much that is known as modern literature, and with it the nervous restlessness which is born of ennui. A series of sensations is substituted for a calm belief, and when these have become stale, there is left only the morbid longing for change. That longing which bursts forth in the mocking lines of Baudelaire:—

"Verse nous ton poison pour qu'il nous reconforte!

Nous voulous, tant ce feu nous brule le cerveau,

Plonger au fond du Gouffre. Enter ou ciel qu'importe,

Au loin de l'Inconnu, pour trouver du Nouveau."

This, indeed, is the nihilism of poetry and has nothing in common with the enchanting pathos of him who tells us that:

"Our sincerest laughter,
With some pain is fraught."

Or with passionate sadness of —

"This is truth the poet sings;

That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things."

Granting the power of that "sadness which," in the words of Edmund Clarence Stedman, "conveys a rarer beauty than the gladdest joy," we would protest against the melodious expression of personal bitterness be it ever so sweet. There is a sacredness in the sorrow which is sincere. There is an involuntary sympathy for those who cannot lie "between two eternities" without asking the why and the wherefore, however vaguely, however uselessly. But what are we to say to the positivists of Negation, those who would say to us:

"Hushed in the infinite dusk at the end shall we be,

Feverish, questioning spirits that travail and yearn;

Quenched in the fulness of knowledge and peaceful as we.

Lo! we have lifted the Veil—there was nothing to see—

Lo! we have looked on the Scroll—there was nothing to learn!"

to quote a stanza from a recent poem by Graham R. Thompson?

"Post equitem sedet atra Cura

But presto! this 'eques' rides too fast!

Atra Cura is no longer behind him but encircles him round, a veritable veil of gloom."

"Cur valde permutem Sabina
Divitias operosiores?"

Substitute for the "Sabine vale" the poetry which is too often styled "old fashioned" and you will have learned a lesson from what is after all merely the self-complacency of a charming egotist!

New plans have been made for the projected bridge across the English Channel, and the promoters will apply to Parliament this session for powers to go ahead with its construction. The engineers are Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker. The length of the bridge has been reduced about three miles, and the number of piers have been reduced from 121 to 72. The cantilever system is proposed. The greatest span will be 1,640 feet. The cost is estimated at £32,750,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. C. A. BOULTON ON "THE BALANCE OF TRADE."

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—I see by your issue of the 20th. ult. that Mr. C. A. Boulton takes exception, or appears to take exception, to the statement contained in my previous letter to the effect that the apparent prosperity brought about by excessive imports is sure to result in impaired credit, stagnation and distress. I say "appears" because, after quoting my statement, and a reference on similar lines made by the Finance Minister before the London Chamber of Commerce, he says:—"I may be pardoned for saying that the contention contained in these quotations is contrary to the scientific principles of trade, viz.: that the excess of imports over exports will in the long run produce impaired credit stagnation and distress." Of course, it is true, as Mr. Boulton says, that according to the "scientific principles" of trade, a large excess of imports over exports will produce the effect stated; but from the general tenor of his letter I think he meant to say that our contention that a large excess of imports over exports is likely to produce impaired credit, etc., is contrary to the scientific principles of trade. Assuming that the latter properly represents his position, we will look into his arguments in support of his view of the question. He begins by lying down several propositions, for convenience of reference I will number them. He says:—(1). "The importing power of a nation is its purchasing power; (2.) its purchasing power is not limited to its exporting power; (3.) but any decrease in the importing power, in its proportion to the exporting power, is an evidence of the decadence of the wealth of that nation, or perhaps it would answer to say that the producing power is not working at a profit. 4. Whatever affects the profits of labor affects the purchasing power of the people, and (5) the taxation of industrial labor does that."

The first of these is merely a truism, it is in effect saying the purchasing power of a nation is its purchasing power. The second, though not untrue, is misleading; the purchasing power though not limited to is limited by the exporting power, either present or prospective. That is, we can purchase or import no more than we can pay for by present exports, or are likely to be able to pay for by future exports; in a word, our purchasing power is limited by our means and our credit. 3. That a decrease in the importing power in proportion to the exporting indicates a lack of credit or a want of confidence on the part of other nations in the future prosperity or good faith of the over-importing nation, is admitted, but we must not confound the power to import with the will to do so, or the exercise of that power.

No one doubts the power of the United States to import much more than it exports, should necessity arise, yet it has imported much less during the last fifteen years than it exported, and there are no marked evidences of decadence of wealth in that country. The inferior harvests in Great Britain in 1891 and 1892 have made it necessary for that country to import much more in excess of exports than usual, yet no one with any considerable knowledge of the laws that govern trade would regard that as an evidence of increasing wealth; neither did it indicate that the producing power was working at a greater profit, quite the contrary, as it shows that at least agricultural labor had failed to produce its usual return, and the lack had to be supplied from elsewhere. 4. Of course whatever effects the profits of labor effects the purchasing power of the people, but the way in which it does this, is by effecting the selling or exporting power and through that the purchasing or importing power. It always effects the farmer more directly than the latter and where it effects it adversely it generally, as in the case of Great Britain, tends to

create for the time being, an excess of imports over exports. 5. All taxation is taxation of industrial labor; there is no other source from which to get taxes or wealth of any kind, and it probably affects the purchasing power of the people, but whether adversely or not is another question. It might be well if we could get rid of the ordinary expenses of government, the administration of justice, etc., because much of the product of this can hardly be said to have an exchangeable value; but taxes that are applied in opening up communication between different parts of the country, and from one country to another, or in instructing the people, or otherwise increasing the wealth producing power of the nation, if judiciously applied, should favorably affect not only the purchasing but, in at least an equal degree, the selling power of the people.

Mr. Boulton is supported of his contention, that the excess of imports over exports is a measure of the profits on the labor of the people adduces a statement of the imports and exports of Canada for the twenty-four years from Confederation to 1891. He has chosen to divide these years into three periods, the first of eight years extending from 1867 to 1875; the second of six years, from 1875 to 1881, and the third of ten years, from 1881 to 1891. This division is, in some respects, arbitrary and was, no doubt, adopted by Mr. Boulton as the one best calculated to bear out his contention; nevertheless I will accept it, and meet him on ground chosen by himself.

During the first period of eight years—we are giving his figures—we imported \$200,000,000 more than we exported, \$37,000,000 of which was borrowed—presumably by the Government—and expended on public works, the balance, \$163,000,000, he says, represents the profits of the people. During the second period of six years we only imported \$66,000,000 more than we exported, \$48,000,000 of which was borrowed and expended on public works leaving but \$18,000,000 as profits of the people," and during the last period of ten years our excess of imports over exports was \$230,000,000, \$96,000,000 of which was borrowed and expended on public works and \$50,000,000 borrowed on real estate, leaving \$85,000,000. Mr. Boulton then argues that "during the first period when taxation was low, three and a half million of people were able to import \$25,000,000 a year or 32 per cent. more than they exported, and that it was due to the increased profit on their industry, there is no other visible source from which they could have made these purchases, while during the latter period four and a half million people imported \$23,000,000 or 25 per cent. more than they exported, but that excess is due to the large borrowing that took place during those ten years and not to the profits on the industry of the people which was wiped out by taxation." As the central period was also one of what he calls law taxation he has no reason to assign for the absence of profits during that time but the American panic of 1873 which occurred two years before the period began!

Let us look carefully at the expression "there is no other visible source from which they could have made these purchases." Does not Mr. Boulton know that these goods could have been and, as a matter of fact, were, purchased on credit? some on that of the Government; some on that of municipalities and railway, manufacturing and loan companies; and some on that of merchants. Over one half of the excess of imports over exports during the first eight years, that is, over one hundred million dollars accrued during the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. We had been importing to excess and the inevitable result "impaired credit, stagnation and distress" followed. The people had been over trading and could not pay their bills. The merchants could not meet their obligations, and foreign purchases had to be curtailed until the "recuperative forces" had time to do their work. The liabilities of the merchants who failed during the last of these overimporting, and four sub-

sequent years aggregated over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars; indicating pretty clearly that the \$163,000,000 were more nearly related to debts than to profits. There was no material alteration in the fiscal policy of the Government at the close of this first period, nor was the purchasing power of the products of the country diminished, any decline there may have been in the prices of Canadian products was fully compensated by a corresponding decline in the prices of foreign goods. It will be noticed that according to Mr. Boulton's figures the excess of imports over exports during the 24 years immediately following Confederation was \$489,000,000. Now the foreign investments in Canada during the first 20 years were about \$400,000,000, an average of \$20,000,000 a year. There is no reason to think they were less than that during the four years ending in 1891. This gives us a liability, or debt, incurred during the twenty-four years, of \$480,000,000 or within nine millions of the excess of imports over exports. This is what might be expected, and is in accordance with what I said in a previous letter, that our share of the earnings or profits in the carrying trade would be about sufficient to pay interest on our debt. I give these figures from memory, but if Mr. Boulton doubts their substantial correctness he may have leisure and opportunity (which are denied me) to consult authorities at Ottawa.

I have so far, in this controversy avoided any reference to party politics; but the letters of both Mr. Crerar and Mr. Boulton are so obviously aimed at the National Policy that I hope I may be allowed to bring Mr. Boulton's figures to bear on this question; simply taking the liberty of dividing his period of twenty-four years in two equal parts of twelve years each; the first twelve being tariff years and ending in 1879; the second twelve being National Policy years and ending in 1891. During the two years from 1879 to 1881 the excess of imports over exports was less than six millions. Deduct this from the 266 millions of excess of imports during Mr. Boulton's first two periods and add it to the 223 millions of the last period and we have for the twelve revenue tariff years over importations by three and a half millions of people, of 1890 millions; while for the twelve National Policy years we have four and a half millions of people over-importing but 229 millions; the first equivalent to a debt or national obligation of \$75 a head, and the second to one of little over \$50 per head. Again during the first twelve years we built about 4,000 miles of railway, costing at \$60,000 per mile, \$240 millions, which is equal to an investment by three and a half millions of people of \$70 per head; and during the second or National Policy period we built about 8,000 miles of railway which at the same cost per mile equals an investment of 480 millions or over \$100 per head for four and a half millions of people. That is during the twelve years of revenue tariff we incurred a per capita debt of \$75 and secured a railway asset of \$70; during the twelve National Policy years we incurred a per capita debt of \$50 and acquired a railway asset of \$100. In addition we expended more on canals, and other public works of a permanent character, during the latter period than during the former; and while under a revenue tariff we added little to our factories, and the growth of our cities was trifling, during the National Policy years the wealth producing capabilities of our manufacturing establishments were enormously increased, and our cities nearly doubled in size and population.

One word more; we are continually having Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone and Messrs. Cobden and Bright held up to us as examples of all that is most enlightened in statesmanship. It may be that it was desirable to adopt what is called "Free Trade" in England in 1846, but neither Peel nor Gladstone gave their adhesion to it until satisfied they could in that way strengthen themselves in the country, and the latter gentleman has shown that he can, even now, revert to his original faith.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

A musical evening is announced for the 16th to be held in the College Hall. Dr. Wisharts lecture given last week was both instructive and interesting, especially to vocal students. His subject, "Voice Production in its Relation to Reading and Singing," was ably treated and the lime-light views of the throat and vocal organs served to illustrate the facts set forth in the lecture.

We have also received a song entitled "Ho! Sons of Merrie England," the music composed by a Toronto musician. The song is of a rollicking character, not particularly original, and in many respects could have been improved especially from a harmonic standpoint.

Dr. Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey, has written to Wm. Trant, S.P., of Cotham, Ass. stating that he has copied from the British museum the music used in Shakespeare's plays in Shakespeare's time. Dr. Bridge is editing the collection, which will be published shortly by Novello, Ewen & Co.

Mr. Walter H. Robinson the talented tenor, and choirmaster of the Church of the Redeemer in this city, and conductor of the Galt Philharmonic Society, is a most active and enterprising worker. The Galt Philharmonic Society recently gave their first concert of the season in the Town Hall under his direction, with excellent success, the papers being most profuse in their praise. The programme consisted of accompanied part songs, choruses etc., together with songs, violincello solos, quintette for clarionet and strings and two overtures, Suppes' ever popular "Poet and Peasant," and "E. Aureole" by Bouillon. The soloists were Miss Lillian Littlehales (violinello) and Mrs. Willson Lawrence, soprano; the society numbers about 125 voices, and the orchestra some 20 pieces. The soloists were received with gratifying applause, and the choruses and orchestral numbers were likewise received with expressions of delight.

It seems strange that two such great pianists as Rafael Joseffy, and Arthur Friedhelm do not appear oftener in public. They both have repertoires almost inexhaustible and display the most remarkable virtuosity, although each possessing a style peculiarly his own. Joseffy is a charming, finished player—and his playing of small things is positively unique and delightful; whilst Friedhelm is wonderful in presenting to the imagination by musical suggestions vast panoramas of gorgeous loveliness, yawning abysses among the mountains, and the wild yet sad loneliness of the woods in autumn. These two great artists now live in New York, and once appeared in public this season. It will be remembered Friedhelm gave one recital in Toronto last winter in Association Hall, under the engagement of Mr. W. O. Forsyth.

We have received the following work: "Music Primer for use in schools, together with a collection of school songs," compiled and edited by Rev. Frederic E. J. Lloyd. Halifax: Jas. W. Doley.

This little work is most carefully arranged, and contains a great deal of information in concise form, and is admirably adapted—as its title indicates—for use in schools. We think it is time, however, that the term imperfect as applied to the imperfect fifth spoken of on page 18 should be discarded and the term diminished used in its place. The author says correctly on page 19 when speaking of the inversion of intervals that major becomes minor, and minor major, augmented diminished and diminished augmented, but he does not say what interval when inverted produces the imperfect fifth. The interval referred to should never be called by that name, and is wrong, as an augmented interval should not be made to produce when inverted both diminished and imperfect ones. On page 20 the com-

piler says music must have both accent and rhythm; on page 21 accent is explained but rhythm is not, this is evidently an oversight which could be inserted in subsequent editions. The little work as a whole we can highly recommend.

Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison repeated her very excellent essay on "The Music of French Canada," in the hall of the Conservatory of Music last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Harrison shows great familiarity with the subject, and in most cases her remarks were correct, although it is questionable if the music of Edward Grieg, is deteriorating simply because he indulges so freely in the rhythm, and folk songs of Norway. True, he has written nothing to surpass his piano concerto in A minor op. 16, but much of his later music including the "Peer Gynt suite" is remarkable for its originality, descriptive character, freshness of thought, and wonderful harmonic combinations, and is none the less beautiful because of its Northern colouring. Of course it is an undeniable fact that many countries rich in native airs—Ireland and Scotland for instance—have made the least use of them in composition. No composer has arisen from the people, to sing and elevate their songs by the wonderful and dignified art of counterpoint, which would be a reflex of the country, as in the music of Russia, Hungary, Norway, and Poland. Mrs. Harrison is a most gifted and versatile woman, and her essay was listened to with great enjoyment by the audience. It is a pity music students do not take more interest in the lectures which are provided, free for their benefit, from time to time by the Conservatory. Although there were a goodly number present, still there should have been more, and we think it should be insisted on that they attend, unless prevented by illness.

LIBRARY TABLE.

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC FOR 1893. By Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., London: 12 Warwick Lane, Toronto. The Willamson Book Co., (Ill.)

Whitaker's Almanac is one of those comprehensive compilations which one could only expect to be published in London. England. It is a popular outgrowth of the cosmopolitanism of that great city, the centre of British civilization, and its Empire's heart. To many, Whitaker is almost an invaluable vade mecum and year by year it keeps them informed with marvelous comprehensiveness and compactness of the general trend of affairs the world over. The novice will look with surprise at its encyclopedic pages and wonder who it is possible that so much varied and important information can year by year be patiently and accurately gathered, and lucidly and methodically arranged within its covers. Among the new matter introduced into this issue may be remarked the articles on the French Revolution; Africa; Missions; Crime; and Naval Ordnance and Forces.

DEBRET'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE. Illustrated with 1,500 armorial bearings. Royal edition. Personally Revised by the Nobility. London. Dean & Son, 1893.

Our general remarks in noticing the issue of this elaborate and valuable work for the preceding year are fully applicable to the one at hand. So long as we are an integral part of the British Empire—so long as we can claim part and lot in that ancient and noble history which is the heritage of the British race—just so long shall the loyal subjects of Her or His Majesty as the case may be, respect constituted authority, and regard those established institutions of the realm which were founded by honour, valour or renown, with high esteem. The record of British nobility is bright with high achievement in peace, in war, and the great activities of life. It is marred undoubtedly, and what human institution is not, by some unworthy lives, but the aim and ob-

When it becomes popular to schedule Canadian cattle to protect the owners of English herds.

When Cobden and Bright were preaching their crusade against the "Corn Laws," the former said to the latter: "We cannot succeed unless we make a religion of Free Trade"—that is a something that the people will accept by faith and not by sight. Like many other religions it appears to have degenerated and become a superstition, in which the devotedness of the worshipper is in inverse ratio to his knowledge of the subject. ADAM HARKNESS.

ART NOTES.

At a meeting of the Canadian Institute over which Mr. Harvey presided on last week Mr. A. Harvey presided on last week gave a lecture on "Hindrances to American Art." After showing the revulsion of the Puritans, the founders of colonial life, against the artistic but licentious court of the Stuart's, Mr. Sherwood rapidly sketched their severe and austere mode of life. As time passed and wealth accumulated they became less strict, and as emigration from other lands went on, the younger generations went to the homes of their fathers for instructions in and enjoyment of a national art. Art should be historical as in the case of Mediaeval art; it is the great conservator of thought, and the thought thus expressed, will outlive that written or spoken. This is an age of light, and art should reflect it, brilliant and varying with every phase of thought.

At the Art Gallery, 175 King street, west, on Tuesday, the 31st, a lecture was given under the auspices of the Ontario Society of Artists, by Mr. T. M. Martin, on "Canada from an Artists Point of View." We all know Mr. Martin through his pictures, and he has probably shown more of our own country to us than any one other artist, for he has explored the land from ocean to ocean. The chair was taken by Mr. Macintyre, principal of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, Bloor street, and music was furnished by Mrs. Furniss and Mr. Warrington, both being in splendid voice. In the course of his lecture Mr. Martin described the principal landscape features seen in a journey across the continent from Cape Breton to Vancouver. The salient points were the coast scenery both Atlantic and Pacific, the Laurentians and the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes and their surroundings; then the prairies, the Rocky Mountains, the Selkirk and the Pacific watershed including the Thompson and Fraser rivers. During the lecture, Mr. Martin gave some of his adventures, related anecdotes of men and things, described the habits and customs prevalent in some of the outlying districts, and told a great deal about the Indian tribes, and how they vary from each other in appearance, habits, and manners. Had there been more time at his disposal, Mr. Martin could have given a longer account of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser and other rivers, and a more detailed description of the Rockies, where he has spent the last two summers. He is a keen and appreciative observer as well as a pleasant narrator. The audience was large, and listened with great interest throughout. The rooms were looking their best, as the pictures were still there from the late exhibition. One lady, who was seated near Mr. Thompson's picture "Awaited in Vain," said she could scarcely keep her eyes off it, in spite of the gruff fit into certain parts of the lecture. Not that the subject of the picture is at all Canadian (at least the lecture suggested nothing of the kind) but the scenery of it might have been in our own land.

Why on earth do people think it fine to be idle and useless? Fancy a drone surreptitiously desiring a working-bee to stand aside, and saying: "Out of the way, you miserable drudge; I never made a drop of honey in all my life!"

ject of its foundation are the refinement and elevation of its members and the honour and safeguard of the State. There is no democracy where rank is not coveted and valued. There is no monarchy where the fountain of honour is more free to the people than to the British. And there is no democracy where there is amongst its upper class truer refinement, greater learning and a higher standard of honour than prevails with aristocracy of England. The present edition of Debrett is marked by the largest number of deaths within living memory, and by large accessions to its lists through the changes of ministry, etc. Chief among the departed will be regretfully remembered H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and among the accessions will be noticed the elevation to the Peerage of H. R. H., Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, K. G.,—as Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney. The bestowal of over 240 new titles and companionships have added 36 pages to this already bulky volume. It may be mentioned that Debrett furnishes information not to be found in any similar work. We heartily commend this compilation to all who may need it, as one in which no pains have been spared to make it a full, accurate and trustworthy guide to all matters of interest relating to the Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and companionship of our empire.

PERIODICALS.

"My Lord, the Elephant" is the title of the opening story by Rudyard Kipling in the January Macmillan. Like most of Mr. Kipling's stories, it is strong yet coarse. There is in it too much of what in a weaker writer would be called profanity. Mr. Kipling's new Mulvaney story and an appreciative sketch in a far different vein, of a fine old English artist, Thomas Bewick, by Mrs. Ritchie, are the most noticeable contributions to this number.

"Biblical Studies in the Middle Ages" is the attractive title of the opening article of the Scottish Review for January by T. G. Law. "The Schoolmen of the thirteenth century," says the learned reviewer, "brought, at least, all the learning then attainable, and the best methods of research known to them, to the elucidation of the Bible." Another article dealing with that period is that on "The Origin of the Mediaeval Belief in Witchcraft" by F. Legg. Very interesting is the historical sketch by Wm. Donaldson of Simon Fraser—Lord Lovat. Other interesting contributions such as that by A. H. Millar F. S. A., on "The Wedding Tour of James VI in Norway," complete a good number.

Professor C. Hanford Henderson continues "The Development of American Industries since Columbus" in the Popular Science Monthly for February. The subject of this month's paper is "The Glass Industry." Professor Spencer Trotter writes on "Birds of the Grass Lands." "The Aesthetic and Religious Sentiment in Animals" by Professor E. P. Evans is a most interesting article. Grant Allen's "Ghost Worship and Tree Worship" is being reprinted in the Popular Science Monthly, the first instalment of which valuable work appears in the current number. There are many more papers of interest among which we would call attention to that on "Man in Nature" translated from "L'Homme dans la Nature."

Very good is the verdict on the January Quareterly. Discriminating and able is the opening article on "The Poetry of Tennyson." "Tennyson," says the writer, "is the true mental representative of an analytical age." In noticing "Architecture, a Profession or an Art," the reviewer says, "This book seems to mark an epoch in the history of art." Full and fitting is the brilliant article on "Bishop Lightfoot."—"The consciousness of an Eternal Presence," says the writer—"that was the principle of his life. That made him strong; that made him sympathetic; that gave him absolute singleness of aim and simplicity of life; that filled him with a

buoyant optimism which expressed itself in constant joyousness." Excellent, all excellent, are the remaining articles. Some of the headings are "Israel," "A Scholar and Traveller of the Renaissance," "Persia, and the Persian Question," and "The Native States of India."

Henry Van Dyke opens the February issue of Scribner's with a most interesting descriptive paper entitled "From Venice to the Gross-Venediger." "Personal Recollections of Charles Summer" by the Marquis de Chambrun will be found amongst the most interesting contributions to this issue. "The Florentine Artist" by E. H. and E. W. Bashfield is a charming paper. Anne Reeve Aldrich contributes a sonnet entitled "A Memory" which is followed by "To Her," a short story from the pen of T. R. Sullivan.

Richard Burton, Ph.D., commences the February issue of Poet-Lore with an interesting paper on "The Oldest English Lyric." "John Ruskin as letter writer; With Extracts from Hitherto Unpublished Letters" is the title of a valuable contribution by William G. Kingsland. "Gentle Will, Our Fellow" is continued by F. G. Fleay. Alice Williams Brotherton is the author of "Shakespeare" a sonnet shewing real power. Amongst more that is of interest in this number we would call attention to "Stage Types of Lady Macbeth" by Morris Ross.

The "Penury of Russia" is the general heading of the opening review article in the Edinburgh Review for January. The article says in conclusion, of the Czar, "Burdened with debts, with calamities, and with excessive armaments, the present Czar counts for less than any of his predecessors in the politics of the globe." Two very interesting biographical notices in this number are those of the "Life of John Ericsson" the famous engineer and inventor, and on "The Life and Works of Dr. Arbuthnot," the distinguished physician and writer, of whom Dr. Johnson said to Boswell, "He was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humor." This number contains other excellent articles such as those on "Color Blindness" and on "The Agricultural Crisis."

Many and instructive are the able reviews of current theological and philosophical literature in the Critical Review for January. Professor Charles Chapman devotes nearly twelve pages to "Bruce's Apologetics; or Christianity Defensively Stated," of which he says, "The Christian Church is greatly indebted to Dr. Bruce for this volume." Duhm's Das Buch Jesaja is ably considered by Professor A. B. Davidson, who says, "it is worthy of the closest attention and examination." Baethgen's Commentary on the Psalms receives critical attention at the hands of Canon Cheyne. Canon Driver performs the same office for Baetsch's Dis Bundesbuch, Ex. XX, 22: XXIII, 33. Our limited space is not sufficient to mention the titles of other important works noticed in this excellent number, or the names of the learned and able reviewers.

Canadians will naturally turn, when they take up the Westminster for Jan., to Mr. Arnold Hautain's paper entitled "The Present Position of Canada: A Reply." Though the various readers will view the article in the light of their political prepossessions, one cannot help admiring the writer's excellent style and the gallant defence of his adopted country. There is too much even of dispassionate detraction of our country, as there may be as well of excessive laudation. Mr. Hautain says truly and forcibly: "If the British investor will come out and see for himself the practically unlimited extent of Canada's natural resources: her mines, her forests, her fisheries, her millions of yet untilled acres, all wanting only men and money, he would very soon think oftener than twice before he risked his capital in foreign lands." Mr. Hautain scores many a point in his controversy with Mr. Irwell. There is a hopeful, patriotic tone throughout the article, and it is but just to its

writer to hold that if others can be proved in proclaiming to the world the defects of our country, and the shortcomings of our people, he may at least be permitted to say a word in its favor. "John Greenleaf Whittier" is a short but pleasant sketch by Mary Negroponte. "The Advantages of a Decimal Coinage" are discussed by I. M. Perry Coste, and "Women as Poor Law Guardians," by Matilda M. Blake.

It is a matter of congratulation to our people that the pessimistic views of our condition, which are finding some expression in Parliament, in the Press and in society, are being yearly discounted by the satisfactory reports of our financial institutions. The twelfth annual report of the flourishing Canadian Company—The North American Life Assurance Co.—for the past year, shows that the new policies issued amount to \$2,400,300, being in excess of the previous year; the cash income was \$446,474.40, being an increase of \$45,969.30; the accumulated funds representing \$1,421,981.80; the sum paid under the Company's policies as surplus, matured endowments, claims, etc., was \$118,436.73. The Company's assets are \$421,981.80 in excess of its Guarantee Fund \$240,000; and its Reserve Fund now is the handsome sum of \$1,115,846. In comparing the progress of the last five years the showing is an increase in assets of \$879,662.81, being a percentage of 35; of insurances in force an increase of 78; and an increase in net surplus of \$171,739.99, being a percentage of 313. Well may the enterprising and successful company be content with its enviable record, and doubt to its very able management, and most efficient official staff. The death of its notable President, the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was properly and feelingly regretted in the report.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL

A new story, by Joaquin Miller, will appear in April from the press of the Clemens Publishing Company, of San Francisco.

Mr. John C. Ropes' important military work, "The Campaign of Waterloo," published by the Scribners on January 20th, has already gone into a second edition.

The eighteenth scientific session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science will be held in the drawing room of the New Century Club, 124 S. Twelfth st., Philadelphia, Thursday, February 25, 1893, at 8 p. m. A paper will be read by Prof. Isaac Sharpless, on "The Relation of the State to Education in England and America."

Captain Hawley Smart, says the London Literary World, has passed away with but little notice from the Press. His racing novels were certainly not wanting in dash and brilliancy, and, indeed, his "Bound to Win," may very well be considered the best work of its particular class that has ever been written. He served in the Crimean War, and took to writing only after his retirement from the army, when he published "Breezie Langton," which is generally acknowledged to have been his best story. He will undoubtedly be regretted by many novel readers, who had come to regard him as a kind of latter-day Whyte-Melville.

The Montreal Gazette pays the following deserved tribute to Mr. Morgan's valuable work, forthcoming in a new edition:—"Undoubtedly, Mr. Henry J. Morgan's Bibliotheca Canadensis has been the basis of all the Canadian bibliographies compiled during the last quarter of a century. Failing the last Catalogue led the way, but it was confined to the products of the French-Canadian intellect. Winsor's "History of America," Appleton's "Cyclopaedia of American Biography," and "Allibone's

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

RUSSIANS AT HOME.

It is generally well known that the Russians live more indoors than we do and are very partial to closed windows. The houses are kept surprisingly warm all through the long severe Winter by stoves built usually into the wall, and running from floor to ceiling, and often some of the windows are never opened till the Summer comes round again. One or more of these windows generally has a single pane which opens or revolves, and this may be occasionally opened for a few minutes, perhaps once a day.

What exercise Russians take is usually more of a gentle promenade than anything else; they will stroll up and down the principal street in the town or in some small public square or garden for hours, quite contentedly. Thus, in spite of the unique opportunity for skating which their long Winter gives them, it is rare to find any Russian who can skate well. If you do find two or three good skaters, you will probably learn upon inquiry that they are Englishmen or Germans! I was, however, somewhat surprised to find most of the Englishmen who are in the country on duty, (as I was, for the purpose, of learning the language) anything but pleased or contented with the life they are obliged to lead.

I remember well on one occasion an athletic young Saxon shrugging his shoulders and exclaiming as some figure went by muffled up in a great fur coat, of which the collar turned up as high as the top of the head, without using the sleeves, but holding the garment on as one might a shawl or blanket, with the hands very carefully folded inside: "Look at that now! I think I could (pulling himself up and clinching his fist) bowl over two or three of these fellows myself.

Incidentally it may be remarked that this way of wearing a greatcoat, even in Summer, is almost universal, i. e., without using the sleeves; so much so that it is frequently so worn in the army by all ranks in uniform, and there is a special word in the language which designates this peculiar way of wearing a coat. I tried so to wear it once or twice; but it really is troublesome to keep on, and I am at a loss to understand how a custom neither convenient nor becoming can have become so general as to be distinctly national.—Cornhill Magazine.

Continued Solid Progress

OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Annual Meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company was held at the Head Office of the Company, Toronto, on Thursday, Jan. 26th, 1893. The meeting was largely attended by Policy Holders, Directors, Guarantors and principal representatives of the Company.

John L. Blaikie, Esq., President, was appointed Chairman, and William McCabe, Secretary, when the following report was submitted.

In submitting the twelfth Annual Report of the Company's business for the year ended December 31st, 1892, the Directors have much pleasure in again congratulating the Policy-holders and Guarantors upon the ample proofs it affords of solid progress and continued prosperity.

The North America Life and the Dominion generally met with an irreparable loss, on the 17th of April last, in the death of the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, our much esteemed President, who occupied that position from the commencement of the Company, rendering it great and valuable assistance by his sound and able counsel and close attention to its affairs; while his

name, known and respected throughout the whole Dominion as a synonym for honesty, inspired confidence in the Company over which he so ably presided.

Mr. John L. Blaikie, who had occupied the Vice-Presidency from the Company's organization, was unanimously elected President, and the Hon. G. W. Allan and J. K. Kerr, Q. C., Vice-Presidents.

New policies have been issued amounting to \$2,400,300, being in excess of the previous year; the cash income amounted to \$446,474.40, being an increase of \$45,969.30; the accumulated funds now stand at \$1,421,981.80; the year's put-by being the handsome sum of \$206,421.39.

The sum paid under the Company's policies as surplus, matured endowments, claims, etc., amounted in the year to \$118,436.73. For the security of its policy holders, the Company's assets are \$1,421,981.80, in addition to its uncalled Guarantee Fund of \$240,000; and its Reserve Fund now amounts to \$1,115,846.

A reference to the accompanying statements of receipts and disbursements and the balance sheet for the year show the excellent financial position of the Company, and the following table furnishes the strongest evidence of the rapid and solid progress made during the past five years, especially in the relatively large net surplus that has been accumulated for the benefit of the Company's policy-holders.

	Assets.	Percentage.	Insurance in force.	Percentage.	Net surplus.	Percentage.
Dec. 31, 1892.	\$1,421,981 80		\$12,053,080		\$226,635 80	
Dec. 31, 1887.	542,318 99		6,974,390		54,605 94	
Increase	\$879,662 81	162	\$5,078,690	73	\$171,730 86	313

The excellent and productive character of the Company's investments is shown by the small amount of overdue interest and the favorable rate secured on its invested assets.

One of the best tests an intending insurer can apply in selecting a Company is the relative yearly percentage of surplus made upon its mean assets. In this important particular the North American Life compares favorably with its chief competitors, and excels most of them.

During the year another series of the Company's Investment Policies matured, and the results proved entirely satisfactory to the holders.

The allocation of surplus to the Tontine Investment Policies maturing in 1893 was approved, as made by the Company's Consulting Actuary.

The books of the Company were closed promptly, on the last day of the year, and, as heretofore, the full Government report was then completed and mailed that evening to the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa.

The Auditor made a complete audit of the Company's affairs monthly, and at the close of the year verified the cash on hand and in banks, and examined each mortgage and every other security held by the Company. The Auditing Committee made a minute audit quarterly.

The services of the Company's staff of Officers, Inspectors and Agents again deserve favorable commendation.

JOHN L. BLAIE, President.

G. W. ALLAN, } Vice-Presidents.
J. V. KERR, Q. C., }

Summary of Financial Statement and Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31st., 1892:

Cash Income.....	\$ 446,474 40
Expenditure (including death claims, endowments, profits, and all payments to policy-holders).....	2 6,326 56
Assets.....	1,421,981 80
Reserve Fund.....	1,115,846 00
Net surplus for policy-holders.....	226,635 80

Audited and found correct.

JAMES CARLYLE, M. D.,

Wm. McCABE,

Auditor

Managing Director.

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer.

"Dictionary of Authors," not to speak of books issued in Canada, have used the Bibliotheca without stint. Of those whom Mr. Morgan thanks, in the preface, for having assisted him in preparing the work more than half have gone the way of all flesh. The list includes the Hon. T. D. McGee, Bishop Langevin, the Hon. Thomas White, Dr. Alpheus Todd, C.M.G., Judge Marshall, the Hon. W. Elder, etc.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce the following new publications: "The Dawn of Italian Independence: Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849," by William R. Thayer. With maps; "The Interpretation of Nature," by N. S. Shaler, professor of geology in Harvard University; "The American Library Association Index," an index to general literature. Biographical, historical and literary essays and sketches, reports and publications of boards and societies dealing with education, health, labor, charities and corrections, etc., etc. By William I. Fletcher, A.M., Librarian of Amherst College. With the co-operation of many librarians. Issued by the publishing section of the American Library Association; "Susy," by Bret Harte; "American Marine: The Shipping Question in History and Politics," by William W. Bates, late U. S. Commissioner of Navigation, formerly manager of the Inland Lloyd's Register; and "The Stillwater Tragedy," a novel by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Arnold, Sir Edwin. Adzuna. \$1.50. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Burgess, Edwin H. At the Place which is called Calvary. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Byr, Robert. The Cipher Despatch. 75c. New York: Worthington & Co.; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Mitchell, S. Weir, M. D. The Mother and other Poems. \$1.25. Toronto: Williamson & Co.; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- Mitchell S. Weir, M. D. Francis Drake. 1.25. Toronto: Williamson & Co.; New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: William Briggs.
- Ropes, John Codman. Campaign of Waterloo. \$2.50. New York: Chas Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Schmaak, Theodore E. Good Conversation. New York: Jno. B. Alden.
- Dubois Pezage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1893. London: Dean & Son.
- Whitaker's Almanac 1893. London: Whitaker; Toronto: Williamson & Co.

It is reported that near Currizo Spings, Texas, an oval-topped mound, covered with petrified human skulls, has been discovered. The mound is circular in form and about 100 feet high, and on one side is joined to a short range of hills of about the same height. On the summit and for some distance down the sloping side it is covered with what appear to be smooth spherical bones, which upon close examination prove to be, it is said, petrified human skulls distorted into grotesque shapes. It is further stated that, by removing the loose dirt and sand from the surface of the face, the unmistakable human countenance is revealed. Bones of other classes are also said to be found there, and from all appearances the whole mound is formed of human skulls.—Philadelphia Ledger.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for a number of years for various cases of sickness, and more particularly in a severe attack of the grippe which I contracted last winter, and I firmly believe that it was the means of saving my life.

Sydney, C. B.

C. I. LAGUE.

A St. Catharines Miracle.

AN OLD AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Mr. C. W. Hellems, Sr., Relates the Particulars of His Sufferings and Relief to a Standard Reporter—Advice to other Sufferers.

St. Catharines Standard.

Casually, the other day, the Standard learned that Mr. C. W. Hellems, sen., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of St. Catharines, had been restored to health after years of suffering, in a manner bordering on the miraculous. The editor of this paper had known Mr. Hellems for years, and he was anxious to hear from him the story of his wonderful recovery. He had not seen Mr. Hellems for some months, but met with a very warm welcome when he told the errand upon which he had come. Mr. Hellems' home is on the corner of St. Paul and Court streets, and he is well-known to all our older residents as a citizen of the highest integrity, having lived in this city since 1833.

"I have had rheumatism," said Mr. Hellems, "more or less for the past twenty years, which often got so painful that I could not get about at all. I had been to all the doctors here and to some in Toronto and Buffalo, but I could get no relief worth speaking about. Five years ago I went to Welland and took a vapor bath, and felt so much relieved that I took two more. The relief, however, was only temporary, and four and a half years ago the lameness and pains came on again and so completely used me up that I could hardly do anything. I applied to a number of doctors for treatment and two of them treated me, but without relief. My age, they said, was against me; that if I were a younger man there might be some hope for me. I was 84 last October. I then discontinued the doctors' treatment and about a year ago got a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people, and used them without feeling any benefit and quit. This spring I used another box without any effect and again stopped. You see I expected too much and seemed to think that a box of Pink Pills ought to do what years of doctoring did not do. In July I read about the case of Mr. Condor, of Oakville, who had used, I think, eighteen boxes. When I read that he was so fully cured that he was able to work again, and even to play base ball, I took courage and saw that I had not before given the pills a fair trial. I then got half a dozen boxes, and was on the fifth before I felt any beneficial effects. I had run down so low that my appetite had left me. I now began to feel my appetite returning, and my knees and ankles began to gain strength. From that out I continued to improve until the time of the county fair, when I went down there in company with others and went the rounds seeing the stock and other exhibits. I tried to keep up with them and walked so much that day that I felt some bad effects afterwards. But I now knew where to look for relief and continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and ever since have felt a steady improvement. My legs have gained strength wonderfully, and the doctors tell me that if I was a younger man I would

be still more benefited. My general health has also improved very much. About six weeks ago I was in Toronto and walked fully five miles that day, something I could not have done before. In fact I feel so much better that I have taken a two year old mustang colt, to break it in." At this point Mrs. Hellems, the life partner of the venerable gentleman, who had come into the room while Mr. Hellems was relating his story, said that a friend, when he heard that Mr. Hellems had taken a colt to break, said he was going to commence using Pink Pills too. Then the lady, noting the Standard man writing at the table, asked Mr. Hellems if all this was to be published.

"Yes," said Mr. Hellems, "if there are any poor creatures who are suffering as I have done, I would be glad to have them know the great good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me, and be benefited in the same way. I am glad to have my experience published for the benefit it may do to others, and I cannot too strongly recommend these great pills." In reply to an enquiry Mr. Hellems said he had taken three half dozen boxes since he began to take them regularly, and was now using the fourth half dozen.

The Standard reporter called upon Mr. A. J. Greenwood, the east end druggist, whose store is only a few doors from the residence of Mr. Hellems, to enquire how the sale of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stood in other proprietary medicines, and incidentally to enquire what he thought of their effect in Mr. Hellems' case. "Pink Pills for Pale People have a great sale," said Mr. Greenwood, "and I am continually asked for them. With regard to Mr. Hellems' case, I knew that for years he had suffered from rheumatism and other diseases, and that he was thoroughly run down. He now speaks very highly of Pink Pills, though at first he did not think they were doing him any good; but that may be accounted for by the hold the disease has on his system. He now feels like a young man and is able to attend the various animals, horses, etc. After he had taken about a dozen boxes he came into the store one day and started to dance around like a school-boy. "What's the matter with me?" he said in astonishment, and with happiness ringing in every tone of his voice, he called out, 'O, I'm young again; I'm young again!' He ascribed as the reason for this that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had performed the miracle. He has frequently told me that he had tried doctors without number, besides other patent medicines but without any avail. My sales of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are constantly increasing, and all agree that these excellent little pills are beyond praise. There are many people in this district who have cause to be thankful they tried Pink Pills."

The reporter called upon Mr. W. W. Greenwood and Mr. Harry Southcott, the well known druggists, and both spoke highly of Pink Pills, saying that they are the most popular remedy in the stores, and that those using them are loud in their praises of the results.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling

therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humours in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The city of New York cares for 18,000 lunatics, at a cost of \$625,000 a year.

Don't risk dear, sweet life drinking polluted water, while there is a safe remedy offered.

(See St. Leon adv't.)

The number of Jews at present at Jerusalem is approximately put at 42,000.

BILIOUSNESS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for biliousness and find it the best remedy for this complaint. I used several other remedies but they all failed to do me any good. However, it required only two bottles of B. B. B. to cure me completely, and I can recommend it to all. Yours truly,

Wm. ROBINSON, Wallaceburg.

Two educated negro women at Washington have begun the publication of the first newspaper in the Congo Free State.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—At this season when coughs are so prevalent, an effective remedy, and one easily obtained, is Perry Davis' Vegetable "Pain Killer." It is no new nostrum, vended by unknown agents, but has stood the test of over fifty years; and those who use the article, internally or externally, will connect with it grateful recollections of its worthy inventor.

The largest needle manufactory in the world is in Redditch, Worcestershire, England. Over 70,000,000 are made weekly.

IN THE MORNING.

"Four years ago," writes Col. David Wyler, Brockville, Ont., May, 1883, "I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and could not stand on my feet. The pain was excruciating. I was blistered and purged in true orthodox style, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try St. Jacobs Oil, which I did. I had my ankles well rubbed and then wrapped with flannel saturated with the remedy. In the morning I could walk without pain. Many get up and walk in the same way."

Brazil and other parts of South America are being rapidly settled by Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards, the Italians predominating in a remarkable manner. In Argentine alone, from 1879 to 1883, 67.4 per cent. of the immigrants were Italians. The proportion of English, Irish and Germans is very small.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

Sir R. Ball shows that a rope as light as sewing cotton, running at the speed of a rifle bullet, would carry a horse power. Proceeding to the extreme case of the lightest kind of line known (that of a spider's web) and the highest known velocity of travel (that of light), Sir R. Ball arrives at the astounding conclusion that if a line of spider's web could be driven at the speed of light, it would carry something like 250 horse power.—Age of Steel.

The largest topaz ever brought into the United States is now in the possession of James W. Beath, a well-known lapidary. The gem is eighty-two millimeters in diameter and weighs 2,800 carats. It was found on the southeast coast of New Zealand by a bushman and sold to a trader, who took it to India and sold it for a large price to one of the native Indian princes. During a famine it was taken to the captain of a German merchant ship and exchanged for corn and potatoes. The captain on his return to the Fatherland sold it to a lapidary, who cut it in the style of a rose diamond. The work on it may be estimated when it is understood that months were consumed in the cutting and polishing, and that it has 450 facets. It is hardly suitable for a ring, but might, with a small lamp behind it, be used as a headlight.—Detroit Free Press.

The Port Defiance, Tacoma, and Edison Railway has in operation an appliance designed to prevent delays when an accident happens to any of the cars along the line, or when trouble of any kind occurs. The appliance is an ingenious telephone arrangement so connected with the main office that the conductor or motorman can telephone what the trouble is and all the details, so that arrangements can be made at the office to avoid delay of other cars on the line, thus discommoding patrons. Along the line between Port Defiance and Edison a telephone wire is strung, and there are special poles, down which proper wires run to an average man's height from the ground. Each car carries a telephone instrument, which can be connected with the wires and communication with the main office obtained. After notice of trouble is received the remaining cars on either side of the break can be operated by office orders through the telephone, and thus kept running on time. It would seem to be the interest of almost every railway in the country to adopt such a telephone system.—Scientific American.

Narrow-gauge railways are likely to prove a very important means of communication in Denmark and Sweden, where cheaper railways are needed in many localities. The best known and earliest specimen of this kind is the Kosta-Lessebo Railway in Sweden. Its length is between eleven and twelve miles, and it passes through some very difficult country, with sharp curves, and a gradient of as much as 1 in 35. This railway has now been in use for some four years and has given every satisfaction, both as to carrying power, working expenses, and durability. The carriages are on the bogie system; the locomotive is Mallet's "locomotive compound circle," the same type as is used on the St. Gothard line. The working expenses are about 9s. per diem for ten loaded carriages. The gauge is 60 centimetres (23-6 inches), and the sleepers are of wood; the cost of the line is only a little above £1,000 per mile. At the same time the working expenses are much smaller than for standard gauge track. The railway pays a dividend of some 20 to 30 per cent., and half a dozen similar railways are in the course of being constructed or under contemplation in other parts of Sweden.—Engineering.

BILIOUSNESS CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for biliousness and find it the best remedy for this complaint. I used several other remedies but they all failed to do me any good. However it required only two bottles of B. B. B. to cure me completely, and I can recommend it to all.

Yours truly,
Wm. Robinson, Wallaceburg.

Colonel J. H. Ray, of Dickinson, N. D., owns what is believed to be a valuable relic of prehistoric ages. He claims that his find was dug up in a gravel pit near Glendive, Mont. From its structure the relic is believed by many to have formed the backbone of a biped fully sixty feet high. A section of the vertebrae of a six-foot human skeleton was laid along side it, and according to Colonel Ray, the relic was found to be a perfect counterpart except that it was ten times larger. The find has been examined by members of the Smithsonian Institution and Oberlin College and pronounced to be one of the most valuable discoveries of its kind ever made on the North American continent.

Starting from the most general and obvious means of conveying power from motor to machine—the common leather belt—Sir R. Ball remarks that a light, fast-running cotton rope may be substituted for the heavy, slow-running belt, when the conditions are favourable to the exchange of speed for weight. Following up the line of reasoning thus presented,

“German Syrup”

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

Ed. L. WILLIAMS, of Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation so like it. It is simply miraculous.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. ●

SLAVERY.



This is a word with which people of this continent are not supposed to be very familiar, yet those who carry with them a load of Biliousness, Indigestion, Bad Blood, or Torpid Liver, are subject to the very worst kind of slavery.

Emancipate yourself by the free use of St. Leon Mineral Water. Hundreds have tried it and been relieved daily and if you don't believe this it won't cost much to test it.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER Co. (Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE—101½ King St. West, Toronto.
BRANCH OFFICE—Crystal Hall, 449 Yonge St.

LESSONS IN PHRENOLOGY,

Examinations Oral or Written.
MRS. MENDON, 237 McCaul St

Mindard's Lintment is the Hair Restorer.

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

Distress After Eating 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.

Sick Headache "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."

Sour Stomach GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

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



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family use in the World!

CURES AND PREVENTS COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING INFLUENZA.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with Pain

INTERNALLY.

From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

MALARIA.

CHILLS and FEVER, FEVER and AGUE CONQUERED.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian - Resolvent A SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigour. Sold by druggists. \$1 a bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

FOR DYSPEPSIA, and for the cure of all the Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO., - MONTREAL

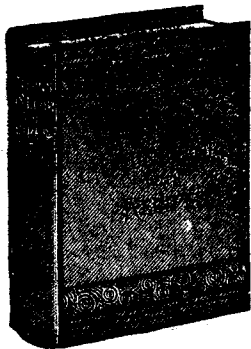


IT ISN'T IN THE ORDINARY WAY that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the weak and suffering woman who needs it. It's guaranteed. Not with words merely; any medicine can make claims and promises. What is done with the "Favorite Prescription" is this: if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, your money is returned. Can you ask any better proof that a medicine will do what it promises?

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nerve, and a certain remedy for the ills and ailments that beset a woman. In "female complaint" of every kind, periodical pain, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations, and all chronic weaknesses and irregularities, it is a positive and complete cure.

To every tired, overworked woman, and to every weak, nervous, and ailing one, it is guaranteed to bring health and strength.

HOW TO GET WELL, KEEP WELL AND LIVE LONG



Dr. DANELSON'S COUNSELOR WITH RECIPES

A TRUSTY GUIDE FOR THE FAMILY

An illustrated book of nearly 800 pages, treating Physiology, Hygiene, Marriage, Medical Practice, etc. Describing all known diseases and ailments, and giving plain prescriptions for their cure with proper directions for home treatment.

The RECIPES are endorsed by eminent physicians and the medical press. Remedies are always given in a pleasant form, and the reasons for their use. It describes the best Washes, Liniments, Salves, Plasters, Infusions, Pills, Injections, Sprays, Syrups, Tonics, etc. These are valuable to the physician and nurse, making it a manual for reference.

The chapter upon POISONS is exhaustive and every poison appears in the index, so that the antidote can be readily and, if need be, hurriedly found.

15 pages upon MARRIAGE treat the subject historically, philosophically and physiologically. It should be read by everybody.

67 pages upon HYGIENE or the Preservation of Health; a chapter of inestimable value. "Everybody wishes to be healthy, and everybody when they think of it at any rate, wishes to avoid such things as might bring disease and suffering."

500 pages which follow present MEDICAL TREATMENT with Sensible and Scientific Methods of Cure.

Sent, postage paid, on receipt of \$1

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5 Jordan Street, Toronto

ENGRAVING FOR ALL ILLUSTRATIVE & ADVERTISING PURPOSES. J. L. JONES, WOOD ENGRAVER, 10 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, CANADA

PISO'S CURE FOR GRIPE, WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A woman who is an active worker in a Brooklyn church has been appointed assistant to the pastor.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

GENTLEMEN.—I suffered four or five years from bronchitis and a severe hacking cough, and could get nothing to do me any good. A friend told me to get Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I did so with good results. Two bottles cured me and I hardly know what a cold is now.

ARTHUR BYRNE, Guelph.

Eiffel's plan for a great bridge across the River Neva at St. Petersburg has just been accepted, and the St. Petersburg municipality has voted the twenty-six million rubles required to build it.

Oh, this ringing in the ears!
Oh, this humming in the head!
Hawking, blowing, snuffing, gasping,
Watering eyes and throat a-rasping,
Health impaired and comfort fled,
Till I would that I were dead!

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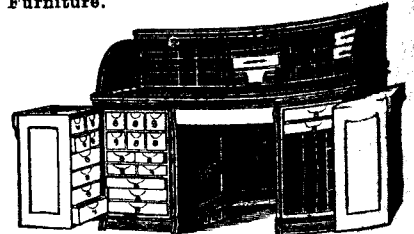
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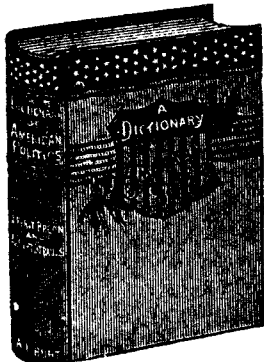
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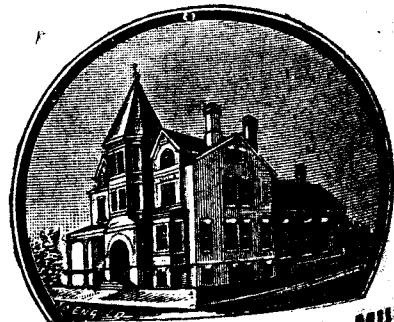
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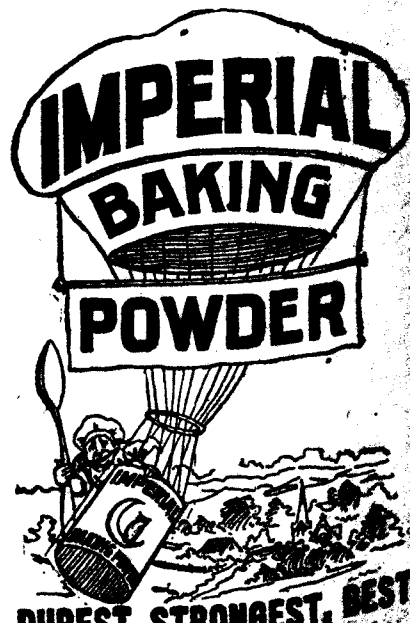
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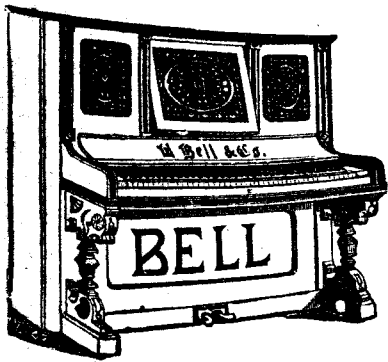
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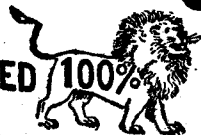


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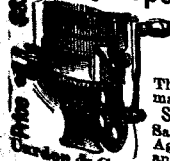
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