

# THE WEEK:

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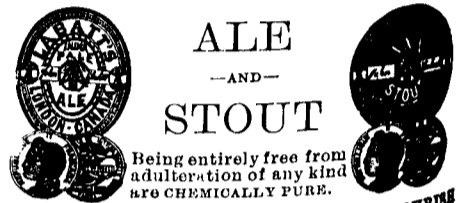
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is no more. For a week past, and more especially since the eventful hour on Saturday night, which brought the last scene in the tragedy, a thousand pens and tens of thousands of tongues have been busy in framing estimates, which in most cases are eulogies, in many perhaps extravagant eulogies, of the character and work of him who for at least twenty years past has been the most influential man in Canadian public life. It is an amiable trait of human nature which prompts it in the presence of death to remember only the virtues of the departed, though it would no doubt be far more conducive to all the higher interests of life, were the broader charity which puts the best construction upon the words and deeds of public men not so often reserved for the hour of their decease. It is yet all too soon for either political friends or opponents to measure fairly the merits or the faults of the departed Premier. The stage on which he played so conspicuous a part is too near the eye of the observer for its characters to be seen in proper perspective. The emotions and passions called into play are still too fresh and dominant for the cool judgment which is essential to the work of the historian or the critic. The writer who should at this moment, sacred to sorrow and overcharged with the sense of bereavement, attempt to anticipate the unimpassioned verdict of the future would show himself so devoid of sympathy, so out of harmony with the universal mood, as to be unworthy of attention, or worthy only of censure for his heartlessness. On certain points, however, touching the character of Sir John Macdonald all are happily agreed. All may not be ready to accord to him the merit of great magnanimity of spirit, but all will bear testimony to his genuine and sympathetic kindness of heart. Even those who are unable to recognize in him the broadest and loftiest statesmanship, will readily grant his rare and almost matchless power for harmonizing discordant elements and concentrating divergent forces for the accomplishment of ends which he deemed patriotic. While some lament that he appealed less frequently and less powerfully than could have been desired to the highest motives, and failed to set the noblest political ideals before the

thousands of young Canadian admirers who paid him such homage as is vouchsafed to few, none can deny that in that profound knowledge of human nature and that keen insight into the subtle play of mental and moral idiosyncracies which are the constituent elements of what we call tact, he was a Canadian without a rival. If he was not a great orator he was a wonderfully effective public speaker. He may not always have convinced the intellect, or touched the conscience, but few men ever lived who knew so well how to lead the will captive. His claim to the title, "Father of his Country," in which he himself probably most delighted, and which is so generally ascribed to him by his admirers at home and abroad, may perhaps scarcely be sustained by the verdict of history. But if other minds first conceived and advocated the great ideas of confederating the five original Provinces, and of extending the empire of a United Canada to the great prairies and the Pacific coast, Sir John Macdonald undoubtedly had more than any other one man to do with giving the name of action to those grand conceptions. Other questions of still greater importance, from the highest point of view, press themselves upon the mind—such questions as that of the general moral trend of the political methods so steadily and successfully pursued by Sir John Macdonald, and the predominant result of those methods as manifested to-day in Canadian public life and national character. While we hope never to disregard, or rather always to deem it a journalistic duty to give prominence to the moral aspect of public questions as that which after all constitutes by far their most important characteristic, we do not feel called upon now to express an opinion upon this particular point.

It has been a subject of the keenest controversy in the past. That controversy will, we have no doubt, be revived in the future. But all true Canadians will unite in desiring to put the best construction upon the mistakes or even the misdeeds of the great man who was but yesterday laid in the Kingston tomb. All will remember that if Sir John Macdonald was personally ambitious, his ruling passion was closely identified with the progress and aggrandizement of his country, that he never sought to enrich himself at the expense of his fellow citizens, and that he devoted the energies of a long life and of powers of intellect such as are given to very few to the service of Canada.

THE adjournment of Parliament for more than a week without any announcement as to the man who will be summoned by the Governor-General to take the place of the fallen Chieftain will be generally, and may perhaps be pretty safely, taken to indicate that there is serious difficulty in making the selection. This is not surprising. "What shall the man do that cometh after the King?" is a hard question, when the king is one who has long reigned by dint of sheer force of character. It is often the case in institutions of all kinds which require special strength or sagacity in their rulers that the advantages which accrue for a time from having at the head one man who is *facile princeps*—head and shoulders above all around him—are largely counterbalanced by the troubles which are sure to arise when he passes from the stage. Even in a town council, or a university board, it not infrequently happens that the withdrawal of one towering personality whose autocracy has been endured for the sake of the prosperity and prestige it has brought, is the signal for either an interregnum of chaos or a feeble reign of mediocrity. So often is this the case in the larger as in the smaller spheres that it sometimes seems questionable whether the rule of a Cabinet of able but not extraordinary statesmen may not in the end prove better for the nation than the more brilliant *regime* of a political genius. Why it is that the leader of extraordinary powers, alike in smaller organizations and in the nation, so seldom surrounds himself with associates of the highest ability is difficult to understand. It can hardly be that such men fear comparison with colleagues of the largest calibre, or dread rivals near the throne. It may be that, in accordance with the purport of a saying ascribed to Sir John Macdonald, though very probably never uttered by him, such leaders find men of ordinary ability more ready and pliant instruments for the carrying out of their plans. Or it may be that men of independent strength and high

ambition find it disagreeable to be constantly overshadowed and reduced to the position of mere satellites, revolving around a planet of the first magnitude. Whatever the cause, the fact is only too patent. One would have supposed that Sir John Macdonald, after having ruled Canada as Premier for so many consecutive years, would have surrounded himself with a little galaxy of the most brilliant statesmen the soil of the Dominion, by no means niggardly in its crop of native talent, was capable of producing. So far is that from being the case that in the whole row of the lieutenants who now lament the loss of their captain—we say it with all respect to those who were the colleagues of the deceased—the political quidnuncs are utterly unable to mention the names of more than two or three who could by any stretch of imagination be regarded as possible premiers. Sir Charles Tupper is not, of course, a member of the Cabinet, and if he were, he has shown himself conspicuously lacking in some of the qualities that are indispensable to successful leadership. There remain, therefore, barely two possible successors out of the dozen or more of Cabinet Ministers, Hon. Mr. Abbott and Sir John Thompson, while the delay of His Excellency in calling one of these to the front shows that there are serious difficulties connected with the selection of either. It is likely enough that the political suspense may be ended by the time that these words meet the eye of the reader. Should that be so, the practical difficulties in the way of forming and managing a new administration will have been but begun. Where they will end time alone can tell.

TWO enterprises in which the future interests of the city of Toronto are deeply involved are now before the Council for decision and action. We refer, of course, to the Street Railway and the Ashbridge's Bay reclamation scheme. Both involve the handling of large sums of money, and the use and control of very valuable properties. The question of civic economy involved in the two cases respectively is whether the city shall carry on the work of reconstructing and operating the railway, and of reclaiming the marsh lands directly by means of its own officials, or shall hand both over to private companies for a term of years. To anyone considering the question on its merits, without reference to the alleged teachings of civic history and experience, the answer would seem to be easy. It is evident that no company would undertake the one work or the other, save with the confident expectation of being able to reap a good profit immediately, or with a strong hope of a very large return in the future. Nor is it reasonable to expect that any company would take upon itself such an obligation without binding the city to respect its monopoly for a long time to come, say twenty-five or thirty years at least. But twenty-five or thirty years is a long period in the history of a young and growing city. It is evident, therefore, that in such a case the citizens would not only be paying, in addition to all the actual cost of the respective undertakings, another very considerable sum for the enrichment of a firm of contractors, but would also be in very great danger of putting out of their own reach, for at least a generation, very valuable properties or franchises, the loss of which they or their children would have cause to regret. Hence the query naturally presents itself: Why should not the city carry on the business for itself, in each case, and derive for its citizens all the benefits which would have otherwise accrued to the contracting firm? One of the first acts of such contracting firm in either case, on being assured of the contract, would be to put the actual management of the business into the hands of expert and trustworthy overseers and accountants. By these the actual work would be carried on. But why should not the Council elected by the citizens to conduct their public affairs do the same thing? The services of the same managers or of others as capable would be equally available to them, and by retaining the properties and management under their own control they might not only save for the citizens the large profits of the contracting middlemen, but also keep it in the city's power at any time to correct mistakes, change plans, enlarge or contract operations, and keep for those to whom it rightfully belongs, that is, for the whole community, the "unearned increment," be it large or



small. We are not arguing that this would be the best thing to be done now and here in these special cases, by the citizens or Council of Toronto. We are merely stating the case in the abstract, in order that all interested may ask themselves why the most direct and sensible method of procedure should not be at once adopted, and may reflect seriously on the meaning of the humiliating answer, viz., that the Council, composed of the men specially chosen by the citizens to look after their interests, should not be trusted, because it lacks either the ability or the honesty, or both, that are necessary to the carrying on of the business in the best way. The Council is, therefore, called on to confess its own incompetency, and to emphasize the distrust of the people, by handing over to others the emoluments of natural monopolies which should accrue to the city and which they themselves should control. It is quite possible that the distrust of the many who deprecate the undertaking of such work directly by the Council may be justified by the facts. But what a confession of incompetency for self-government! We are not sure that it might not further be argued with much force that the surest and speediest way to bring about the needed reform would be to require the Council to undertake the work, and thereby constrain responsible citizens to take so much interest in civic management and to watch it so closely that the imperative demand for integrity and competence would speedily bring the supply.

THE papers relating to the coming reciprocity conference at Washington, so far as they have yet been brought down to the Commons, do not add very materially to what was previously known to the public. A good deal of natural curiosity has been felt as to which party was to blame for the uncomfortable position in which Sir Charles Tupper and his associates were placed when they reached Washington only to find that the proposed conference had been postponed to a later date. Some light is thrown on the subject by the statement in Sir Charles Tupper's Report from England, that he had received from Sir John Macdonald, before leaving for Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote's telegram, dated April 3rd, saying that Mr. Blaine had written him that after conferring with the President he might have to modify the date fixed for opening the discussion on the commercial relations between the two countries and promising to advise him definitely the next day. The High Commissioner states that as no further communication was received, they assumed that the previous arrangement stood, though it is evident from a comparison of dates that he and his colleagues must have left Ottawa for Washington soon after the receipt of the first telegram, and certainly before the further communication promised Sir Julian Pauncefote by Mr. Blaine could have reached them. Both of these gentlemen seem to have been surprised at the action of the Canadian delegates in not waiting for the receipt of the promised communication. It must be borne in mind, however, that the earliest date at which that communication could have been received would have been too late to admit of the Canadian delegates reaching Washington in time to meet Mr. Blaine on the 5th, the date previously fixed. When one finds Sir Charles Tupper gravely informing Sir John Macdonald that Mr. Blaine expressed great regret at their (the Canadian delegates) not having received his message of the 5th of April in time to prevent the necessity of their journey (to keep an appointment which required that they should be in Washington on the 5th of April), one is puzzled to know whether the seeming *naïveté* is on the part of Mr. Blaine or of Sir Charles. The matter is not, perhaps, of great importance, yet the question forces itself upon the mind whether it would not have comported better with Canadian dignity and possibly better promoted the end in view, while saving the delegates themselves some chagrin, had they taken the matter a little more coolly and manifested less apparent eagerness to hold Mr. Blaine to his first arrangement.

ANOTHER vexed question of somewhat greater importance, because of its bearing upon the probabilities of the ultimate success of the conference, was: "Who began the negotiations?" The Canadian Government, in the proclamation announcing the dissolution and in the course of the electoral campaign, certainly conveyed the impression that the first advance was made by Mr. Blaine. On Mr. Blaine taking exception to this, Sir Charles Tupper hastened to assure him at their first interview, that "he wished at the outset to recognize the accuracy of the statement contained in his (Mr. Blaine's) letter to Sir Julian

Pauncefote, in reference to the initiation of the negotiations." This admission seems very like a reflection by Sir Charles upon the candour of the leaders of the Canadian Government. Had the impression which is thus removed been correct the fact would have been an augury full of hope for the success of the negotiations. Mr. Blaine's anxiety to have it removed and the fact clearly brought out is, on the other hand, not encouragingly suggestive, though it may not have any deeper motive than diplomatic caution.

THE portion of the correspondence which, however, far transcends all these minor matters in interest and importance is that in which Sir Charles Tupper recounts the arguments in favour of reciprocity which he brought to bear during his interview with Mr. Blaine. To many this part of the report will be a surprise. After all that has been said from time to time by members and supporters of the Government on the platform, as well as by the newspapers which are believed to represent its opinions and policy, it is refreshing to find the High Commissioner assuring Mr. Blaine in the strongest terms that the present Government of the Dominion is warmly in favour of the most friendly relations with the United States. He recalled very effectively the fact, that "when Sir John Macdonald, who was one of Her Majesty's joint High Commissioners, submitted to Parliament for approval the Alabama Treaty, which settled also all the then pending questions between Canada and the United States, he was fiercely denounced by the leaders and press of the Liberal party for having basely sacrificed the interests of Canada in his endeavours to promote friendly relations between Canada and the United States. He added that he himself had experienced the same treatment from the same party when he submitted for the approval of Parliament the Treaty of Washington of 1888, he having then been charged by the leaders and press of that party with having conceded everything to the United States and having obtained nothing in return." He further said that Canada was "most anxious to have the freest and most friendly trade intercourse with the United States, consistent with the interests of both countries." Further on he repeated with emphasis that "the Government of Sir John Macdonald and the party which sustained him had the strongest desire to promote reciprocal trade between the two countries," and more to the same effect. All Canadians, irrespective of party, who believe that the commercial interests of Canada are so inextricably interwoven by nature with those of the United States, that freedom of intercourse cannot be restricted without great loss to both, and that the hope of perpetual peace and amity not only between the two countries, but between Great Britain and the United States, depends very largely upon the preservation of free and friendly commercial relations, will hail the views so emphatically expressed by Sir Charles on behalf of the Canadian Government with delight. Some may indeed question the propriety and good taste of introducing party questions and quarrels so freely in a diplomatic interview with the representative of another nation. Others may despair of being able to reconcile these views with the many strong arguments that have from time to time been urged, on behalf of the Government, to prove that reciprocal trade beyond certain narrow and probably impossible limits would be ruinous to Canadian industries. But by the great majority of Canadians the views expressed by Sir Charles, in regard to the desirability of a large measure of free commercial intercourse between the two countries, will be deemed eminently sound, sensible and statesmanlike.

REFERRING to the Behring Sea Bill, which was passing through the House of Commons at the time of our writing last week, we mentioned, as one of the conditions which would no doubt be deemed essential, that the United States Government should agree to enforce an equally rigid prohibition upon its subjects for the time specified. It is now stated that the Bill as passed contains a clause agreeing that the United States, meaning no doubt the chartered company to which that Government has given a monopoly of its sealing privileges, may catch 7,500 seals as a supply of food for the native islanders whom the company is bound to support. It is alleged that these poor natives are utterly dependent upon the seals for their food supply, though this plea has been ridiculed by some of the American newspapers. These assert that the islands on which the natives in question live are swarming with wild fowl and other game, from which an abundant supply of food could be furnished.

No one, and least of all the British Government, will care to believe that President Harrison, at whose instance this clause is said to have been inserted in the Bill, would be capable of prevaricating in so small a matter. At any rate the modification is too insignificant comparatively to be permitted to block the negotiations. Mr. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons, is said to have told the House that the Canadian Government had given its consent to this clause in the arrangement. It was no doubt wise in doing so. It is hinted, however, that a more serious difficulty may arise in consequence of Lord Salisbury's resolve to insist, before issuing the proclamation necessary to put the Bill in operation, upon an agreement on the part of the United States, in case the arbitrators should decide adversely to its claims, to reimburse to the Canadian sealers the amount of their loss by the operation of the Bill. This seems reasonable enough at first sight. It would be, as we before observed, very hard on those who have been at heavy expense in fitting out sealers, to be ordered back empty-handed. They certainly should not be required to bear the full loss accruing from the sudden prohibition. But, on the other hand, supposing that Great Britain should be the losing party in the arbitration, what about the American Sealing Company's loss of the season's operations? Would not the rule work both ways, and require the British Government to consent in its turn to make good their loss in that case? If not, why not? Perhaps Lord Salisbury would do well to think twice before attempting to impose such a condition.

A STATEMENT that the Canadian people will be slow to believe is made in a leading article in the *New York Tribune* of June 6. The *Tribune* says, referring to the papers which were laid on the table at Ottawa the other day, and which we have discussed elsewhere, that "all the correspondence in Canada's possession that has a real value to the public was withheld." The *Tribune*, whose close relations with the Washington Administration give its utterances on such a topic a special claim to attention, goes on to say:—

The missing papers undoubtedly were those wherein Secretary Blaine expressed the terms on which the negotiation must be based. We can well understand the indisposition of the Dominion Government to give out these letters just now. They would show, we suspect, that Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper have already committed themselves to a measure of reciprocity much larger and broader than they defined as their policy during the late electoral campaign.

It was not claimed that the papers brought down, comprised the whole correspondence. The rest was promised as soon as the requisite permission could be obtained from the British Government. It is, we must confess, not a little surprising that that permission has been so long in coming. It seems very unlikely that the Home authorities could have any objection to the publication of the complete papers, if the Canadian had none. If such a correspondence as that described by the *Tribune* really exists, we shall no doubt see it when the rest of the papers are given to the public. Till then it is but fair to withhold comment. Meanwhile we are surprised at the essential narrowness of the view of reciprocal trade relations between the two countries presented by the *Tribune's* article, and hope that those are not the views of President Harrison and Mr. Blaine. After arguing that to whatever extent the people of the United States encourage reciprocal trade with Canada to that extent they build up Canada, this broad-minded journal proceeds as follows. We quote at some length for fear of possible misrepresentation:—

Why should this be asked? Why should we be invited to transform Toronto into Liverpool, Montreal into Birmingham, Winnipeg into Manchester? Is it to perpetuate British authority in North America, to create a rich, numerous, and powerful nation upon our borders whose attitude toward us will be directed and controlled in Downing Street? Mr. Blake says that this is what it will do, and we do not doubt that he is right, but why should we do it? The United States are opposed not to England, not to any other European power—in Europe, where they belong. We are opposed to the transfer upon American soil of institutions that are not in harmony with popular sovereignty, and we are especially opposed to the interference of any European power in American issues. It is not necessary to any proper trade relations between Europe and American nations, and it certainly is not necessary to any proper political relation. We have not the slightest disposition to dictate to Canada where she shall lodge her sovereignty, and we have for her and with her only the warmest sentiments of friendship. There is no height of prosperity to which we should not wish her to attain as an American community—no height, indeed,

to which she could not have our hearty co-operation in attaining if she chose to place herself in harmony with the rest of the continent. But it is far from clear to us that it should be our part to develop a neighbouring nation, whose industrial and political system is patterned from those that we most avoid, and whose power, drawn from our good-fellowship, has been, is now being, and constantly would be, asserted to our disadvantage.

WE suppose it would be useless to point out once more that Canada's attitude is in no respect any longer directed and controlled by Downing Street; that her institutions are quite as much, and in the opinion of many of her citizens who understand both pretty well, more in harmony with popular sovereignty than those of the United States, and that her industrial and political system is patterned quite as much from that of the United States as from that the latter most avoids, if by that is meant that of Great Britain. The allegation that Canadian power, from whatever source drawn, "has been, is now being, and constantly would be, asserted to the disadvantage of the United States," is, we believe, without foundation. The great body of loyal Canadians will indignantly repudiate the charge. Will not the *Tribune* favour us with some of the reasons upon which such a charge is based? But apart from all that, what should be said of the spirit and magnanimity of a nation which would refuse to do a fair and profitable and friendly trade with its next door neighbour, for fear it might thereby be the means of indirectly strengthening that neighbour, and would so refuse for no better reason than because that neighbour chooses to retain the industrial and political system which best suits her people, and does not choose to pattern it subserviently after that of her more powerful neighbour? We refuse to believe that the people of the United States are actuated by motives or feelings so narrow and invidious. It would be utterly unworthy of them.

WITH the close of the arguments in the famous baccarat scandal trial, the case has entered on a stage more sensational than ever. Whatever the decision of the Lord Chief Justice, the bold arraignment of the Prince of Wales by the Solicitor-General will afford food for thought and comment all over England for much more than nine days or ninety days to come. "Audacious," and Sir Edward Clark's out-spoken words have been called, and people from whom we should have expected braver things seem to have listened with trembling horror, while the fearless pleader meted out the same measure to the heir to the throne that he would have given to a meaner citizen. Yet what is this but the even-handed justice we have been taught to expect, as a matter of course, in a British court of law. Even in the elder days of British jurisprudence a stern Chief Justice did not hesitate to maintain the dignity of his Court at the expense of a son of the Sovereign and not only the nation but the Sovereign himself applauded the act. Surely in these later days, when a member of the Royal Family, even though that member be the heir-apparent, puts himself in a position to be mixed up in a case of illegal gambling, and summoned to Court as a witness in consequence, there is no sufficient reason why he should be dealt with more tenderly than another offender. Rather should we expect that by reason of the graver responsibility he incurs in virtue of his exalted position his conduct should be subjected to even severer scrutiny. And yet from the beginning of this trial up to the moment when Sir Edward Clark took the floor to plead the cause of his client, almost all the references to and dealings with the Prince of Wales were tinged with an apologetic obsequiousness which seemed to suggest that he was made of different clay from that of other men, instead of having, by his own action, placed himself precisely on the same level with his baccarat-playing associates. Nay, the alleged cheating apart, he was evidently the most blame-worthy of the set, inasmuch as it was shown that it was he who carried about in his pocket the implements of the forbidden game, and, by fair inference, tempted his associates to violate the law. There was indeed one noteworthy exception to this unworthy cringing—that of the sturdy jurymen who shocked the spectators by calmly claiming a juror's right to put some searching questions to His Royal Highness. With reference to the main point it must be said that it is by no means clear that the Solicitor-General's logic was sound when he declared that it would be impossible for the military authorities to strike from the Army list Sir William Gordon Cummings'

name, and to leave on that list the names of Field Marshal the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams. It does not seem to the uninitiated improbable that objectionable as the game itself may be considered, the army authorities may make a broad distinction between what they may regard as fair gambling, and cheating at cards, should the latter charge be proved against the accused. Be that as it may it is deeply to be deplored that the man who may, in the natural order of events, be called upon at any time to take his seat upon the British throne, should stand confessed in the eyes of the whole nation, not only as an habitual player of a disreputable game, but as aiding and abetting in the violation of a law of the realm, made for the protection of the nation against the terrible vice of gambling. His Royal Highness need not be surprised should he find, as soon as the voices of the press and people are freed from the restraints imposed while the case is before the court, that not only the "Non-Conformist conscience," but that of the friends of morality throughout the whole nation has been shocked by this episode in the private life of their coming king.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

WE believe that never since the death of Sir Robert Peel has the death of any statesman so profoundly affected the subjects of the British Empire universally as that of Sir John Macdonald. This is not the language of adulation or of exaggeration. It would, indeed, be well-nigh impossible to use language which should exaggerate the public sentiment of this country; and the feeling extends far beyond the western hemisphere, to every English speaking land. We know now that we loved our chief man and admired him and were proud of him. Many of us knew it before. We all know it now; and even those who did know it, now know it better and feel it more deeply.

It may appear to some that, in the remarks we have made, we have been forgetting the late Earl of Beaconsfield, a statesman to whom Sir John has frequently and not altogether improperly been compared. But this is not the case. Lord Beaconsfield was perhaps as great a man as Sir John Macdonald, although we venture to doubt this. He certainly was a man of more varied and versatile gifts. But, as a matter of simple fact, he did not enjoy, to anything like the same extent, the confidence of his own party or the friendly regard of his opponents. Lord Beaconsfield was rather a necessity for his party than their choice; they always stood somewhat in doubt of him; and the Gladstonians and many other Liberals detested him. Sir John Macdonald had the enthusiastic devotion of his party, the kindly regard of many who did not number themselves among his adherents, and the ill will of very few. The reception accorded to him during his last victorious campaign in the city of Toronto was a fair sign of the estimation in which he was held not only in the metropolis of Ontario, but among the more educated classes, and to a great extent by the whole people throughout the Dominion.

Few will maintain that this popularity was undeserved. Indeed, it was more than popularity that he enjoyed; it was affection and confidence. The superficial faults of character which he was supposed to possess were sometimes fastened upon by antagonists; but with very little effect upon his friends or the public. To them he was the chief-tain of whom they were proud.

It is not quite easy to write with perfect calmness of such a man when he has but just been taken from us. The glamour of his presence and speech is over us and we cannot and would not free ourselves from it. The influence of his remarkable personality is a thing not easily or willingly thrown off. There are many ways of accounting for all this.

In the first place, Sir John Macdonald was a man of real and very great ability. If we were to say he was a great man, we believe we could defend the thesis. Any definition of human greatness which should exclude such a man from the category would carry with it its own confutation. Sir John's abilities were manifest when he was at the age at which most men are still learning to exercise the gifts which were conspicuous in him. Whether in Parliament or out of Parliament, wherever he went, he made his mark, his superiority was recognized. And this superiority was not displayed in any particular department of work, but in the grasp which he had on the whole.

For example, although an effective speaker, indeed, it might be said, having regard to his own purpose and

ends, an admirable speaker, he was never what could properly be called an orator. We are not quite sure that oratory is always the gain to the statesman, which a superficial view of the matter might induce us to think it. Perhaps the most able English politician of modern times and the one who seemed capable of holding most completely the confidence of the English people was Lord Palmerston; and his mode of public speech resembled that of Sir John Macdonald far more than the verbosity of Mr. Gladstone or the consummate eloquence of Mr. Bright. It was the same with Lord Beaconsfield. Few men spoke more effectively. Few men were listened to more attentively. Few men had so great power of detecting the weak and the ridiculous points in an adversary, but he was not, in the proper sense of the word, an orator. Sir John Macdonald had a strong resemblance to the English Tory leader; but he seldom imitated him in the bitterness which often drew upon him the resentment and enmity of those whom he scourged.

It is not quite easy to analyze the elements of greatness and attractiveness in manysided men. But we imagine that one conspicuous reason for the hold which Sir John Macdonald maintained upon the people of Canada was their confidence that, whether he was always right or wrong, at least he had at heart the well-being of the country and the people, and that he was devoting his great powers ungrudgingly and unreservedly for the securing of those interests.

We do not imagine that even those who thought the worst of the departed statesman will question this assertion. He loved power, they said. Such an accusation may mean a great many things, some good and some bad. For the man who has the consciousness of power, who knows by inward conviction and by practical experience, that he is better fitted to do the work to which he has been called, than most other men, for such a man the love of power becomes almost a duty. There would be as great an error in one who was a born ruler abdicating place and authority without necessity, as there would be in an inefficient and impotent person striving to exalt himself to a position for which he has no qualifications.

The real question in this connection must rather be directed to the manner in which power is exercised and perhaps also to the manner in which it is secured and maintained. No one has forgotten the one great accusation brought against the Government of Sir John Macdonald in connection with what is called the Pacific Scandal. No one will think of defending bribery in any form. We will not plead that the Carleton Club of the Conservative Party and the Reform Club of the Liberal Party have been accustomed, from generation to generation, to spend large sums at English elections, without enquiring too narrowly into the destination of the expenditure. We would rather say to those who are never weary of raking up this incident: "Let him that is without sin throw the first stone." What is the essential nature of bribery? Surely it is the overpowering of the conviction of the voter; it is the inducing of a man to support a policy which he does not approve. We will not make the somewhat obvious remark, that a man who accepts a bribe cannot have any very strong convictions to dispose of, and does not deserve that his opinions should be respected. We will rather point out that the exercise of undue influence is one of the commonest features of every election, that intimidation is practised in a thousand different forms by candidates and their supporters; and we say plainly that although such intimidation may often be intangible and such as cannot be brought home to its author, it is morally much more criminal than the mere giving of money.

But enough of this. It has never been pretended that Sir John Macdonald either appropriated to his own use any money which he was accused of spending at elections; and it has never been even hinted, and there is no Canadian who will believe, that he ever made use of his high position and the many opportunities that must have been within his reach, in order to enrich himself. It would be far more true to say that he impoverished himself in order to serve his country. A man of his transcendent ability could have made money in many careers that were open to him. It is his glory that he preferred to be the ruler—in his own belief and intention, the benefactor—of Canada instead of aspiring to be one of the richest men in the Dominion.

There was one characteristic of his position and policy which gave him a peculiar hold on the people of the Mother Country, his unswerving loyalty to the British connection. Some may think that he made a somewhat excessive use of

a certain not very creditable pamphlet that was privately printed by one of his political opponents, but at any rate there was no false ring in his voice when he declared: "I was born a British subject, and a British subject I will die"; and the response which that declaration elicited showed clearly that, if Mr. Edward Blake's letter had been published a few days earlier, Sir John Macdonald's majority at the recent election would have been much greater than it was.

One feature in the character of this man has been recognized by friend and foe—his undoubted kindness and amiability. We know, we feel, that he was a loving man and a lovable. We know that people were fond of him. It is perhaps one of the best words we could use. It has been said that he was returned at the last election by a diminished majority. Twenty-nine was not a bad majority in a House of that size. But people who speak in this way forget the fickleness of the democracy, the jealousy which arises, towards men who are long in power, the feelings of unsuccessful classes which urge them to seek for some change by which perhaps their condition may be bettered. The repeated return of Sir John Macdonald to power is little short of miraculous. It has few parallels in history. It is in reality as creditable to the people as to the Minister, and this may be said without any reference to the peculiar measures which he carried.

We have said nothing of the great Policy which he would probably have regarded as the glory of his life. That is still on its trial; but his work is done, and we are proud of him as a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

Canada mourns for her lost leader. He has died in her service. Perhaps, if his devotion had been less deep, his years might have been extended. Although we mourn him and sympathize with those dear to him, we must not grudge him his rest. After his life's work ended he sleeps well.

All is over and done  
Render thanks to the Giver.

#### OTTAWA LETTER.

SATURDAY last was indeed a day of sadness in the Capital. The wonderful vital power which had sustained the late Premier for more than a week after his doom had been pronounced was ebbing very swiftly at the last. He was at peace and unconscious for hours before the passing bell broke the silence of the June night, and told those far and near that the labourer had entered into his rest. Though all had waited for it, had listened for it through that long day, the sound of that tolling bell, bringing the certainty that he on whom the thoughts of all had centred for so many days, had gone, came as a shock, for who does not cling more or less to the old comforting fiction, "that while there is life there is hope." Nobody could have wished this great man, who so short a time before had been full of life and energy, to live on, bereft of strength, and cut off from all that had made life sweet to him. He who had lived every hour of his life could never have been content to fold his hands and see the fight, which he had led so gallantly, go on without him. So that of the thousands who went to see him, as he lay in state to-day, to most of whom his name has been a household word for years, there are few who will not think it far better that he has been taken from us whilst his powers were still unimpaired, that we may remember him as a giant among men. And our last sight of his mortal remains lying in the awful calmness of death help still further to enlarge our ideas as to the manner of man he was. An aristocrat in heart, his tastes were almost democratic in their simplicity, and therefore though we who knew him pay as a matter of course the tribute of a State funeral to a great statesman, yet those who love him have carried out to the letter his expressed wishes, and in the details of to-day's ceremonial have refrained from all he would have disliked. There is no "pomp and circumstance," surrounding the still form who lies in the Senate Chamber; no imposing Catafalque; only himself dressed in the same Windsor uniform that he wore so bravely a few weeks ago at the opening of Parliament, and by the side of the bier masses of white flowers, arranged in every device that sorrowing affection could suggest; sent from every quarter of the Dominion, and from beyond the sea. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands have looked upon this sight to-day; every class from the highest to the lowest, the rich and poor, from far and near, have passed on one by one, through the Chamber hung with sombre draperies to look their last on one whose like they will never see again.

It is a curious fact that municipal bodies, besides disagreeing amongst themselves, also usually manage to be at variance with all other authorities. This is the case in Ottawa just now, *apropos* of the Electric Railway, which it is proposed to run through the finest thoroughfare in the city, in front of the Government buildings. Even a street-car has not been allowed there hitherto; only the serried rank of cabs whose drivers would certainly disapprove of this scheme as much as the Government does, as

a five-cent ride will doubtless be preferred by the prudent official to their somewhat exorbitant charges. Whatever may be the eventual route of Electric Railway, it is certain that if carried through this particular street a nemesis will overtake us, in the shape of the refusal of the Government to provide funds for keeping Major's Hill Park—one of the few green spots in the Capital—as well as the bridges, in proper order. This would be a distinct loss to Ottawa, whose finances and municipal management have hardly emerged yet from the country-village stage.

The relative strength of parties in the House was again tested last week by a Division taken on Mr. Edgar's Bill for the amendment of the Franchise Act. The cry of one man, one vote, is a specious one, and has a popular ring about it, but, as was pointed out by the Minister of Justice and subsequent speakers, the proposed amendment did not really meet the objections to the Act as it stands, and would be distinctly unfavourable to owners of property in two or more localities. The difficulty as to non-resident voters, which is in fact the crucial one, will be provided for in Mr. Wood's Bill. Good speeches were made on both sides of the House, and the debate was conducted in a more forcible and energetic way than has been the case since the "dire presage of impending ill" came upon friends and opponents alike, and took all life and spirit out of the proceedings. The result of the Division, a majority for the Government of 32, has a very special significance at the present time of political excitement and uncertainty. It included the vote of the Liberal member, Mr. Monet, and of two others who, at the last Division, voted with the Opposition. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. McDonnell, the new member for Algoma, recorded his first vote for the Government on that occasion.

Mr. Charlton's Sunday Observance Bill would seem to contain enough clauses to provide against any possible infringement of that repose which he would enforce with legal penalties. Many will doubtless agree with Sir John Thompson that so sweeping a measure could scarcely be carried into effect without detriment to trade, and that the exceptions made by Mr. Charlton with regard to traffic are both arbitrary and incongruous. The argument that because the State can make national holidays it can also make a day of rest observed as such is scarcely a sound one. The very people who are perfectly willing to take the fullest advantage of the numerous holidays arranged by the State would be the first to cavil at what this measure would mean, if pushed to its final issue—the enforced observance of religious rites on the Christian Sabbath. A day of idleness may benefit individuals, but can hardly prove an unmixed good to the community at large, and the very fact that Mr. Charlton has felt obliged to make certain exceptions to his stringent regulations proves that humanity can no longer be legislated for *en masse*, as in the days of the Mosaic dispensation.

The member for South Norfolk scarcely strengthened his position by the tone he took the following evening, when the debate on Mr. Laurier's vote of censure of the High Commissioner was resumed. Flippancy was out of place on the occasion, and his comments on the natural and spirited defence made by the Minister of Marine of his absent father's policy, were in more than questionable taste.

Mr. Kenny, who followed, deplored in an able speech the unmanly and uncourteous character of recent debates, and, taking up the defence of the High Commissioner, traced his course of action for the last twenty years, and put it to the House whether it was not that of a man who had devoted his undoubted talents to the service of his country. It is certain that the course of legislature would run more swiftly and smoothly if more of the members of the House agreed with Mr. Kenny, that the time-honoured rule of courtesy in debate should be less honoured in the breach than in the observance.

It would have been difficult to remain an unmoved spectator of the scene in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon. The galleries were thronged, and there was a full attendance of members, though some prominent occupants of Opposition benches were conspicuous by their absence. There was the empty seat, to which all eyes turned, the unused desk on which a memorial tribute of fragrant roses had been placed. Sir Hector Langevin attempted to address the House, but his words were rendered almost inaudible by very real emotion. The resolution for a State funeral was passed and then the leader of the Opposition rose and in a speech full of tact and delicacy paid his tribute to the departed Premier. It could not have been better done, and he made a very special point of what has been overlooked in nearly all the laudatory notices hitherto written of the late Sir John Macdonald, by alluding to his extraordinary prevision of future events, his immediate apprehension of all possibilities, all combinations of circumstance, intellectual gifts which were used by the Premier with consummate discretion.

After this, a discordant note was struck by the question put as to the immediate formation of a Cabinet, but in spite of the rumours that have been flying about the Capital for the last two days, Sir John Thompson definitely announced that nothing could be settled till after the adjournment. So that we can only say at present, "*Le roi est mort.*" With that still solemn presence lying at rest in the Senate Chamber, it is surely too soon to cry "*Vive le roi.*" "X."

Ottawa, June 9, 1891.

#### ÆTAS VOLAT.

SWEET year, how swift thy charms unfold!  
So near it seems, that morning, when  
A royal infant, ermine stoled,  
You flashed a diamond diadem.

Then came an hour of clouds and glooms;  
Then pearl-drops rippling in the rills;  
And now a breath of cherry-blooms  
And summer, blown adown the hills.

EMILY McMANUS.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA'S MONTHLY MEETING.

THE visit of the Royal Society to Montreal was the event of last week in our city, and calls for the saying of a great deal concerning that body. Its meetings hitherto have been confined to an annual gathering at Ottawa where usually rooms in the Parliament buildings have been assigned it, though on one occasion it was quartered uncomfortably in the little city hall. The meetings of late years had been poorly attended and things were going much slower than they should, the want of a public to attend or sympathize making the exercises more or less irksome and unprofitable to many of the Fellows, and lessening the stimulus to contribute first-class work. Indeed one of the ablest once complained to me that the expense which he had gone to in preparing two learned papers was not compensated by the privilege of reading them to so small a circle. The step, cautiously taken by the Society, of accepting an invitation to meet in the metropolis this year, introduced therefore some new conditions and raised certain questions of importance to the institution. Some of these questions may be put and answered categorically:—

1. Could the work of the Society be carried on with facility outside of its usual haunt? The experience shows that it could. What with a paid secretary of the citizen's committee, a few zealous local workers, no interference was made with the practical routine.

2. Would the Society meet a cordial civic welcome? This is answered by the fact that the city council cheerfully subscribed \$2,500 to the reception fund, and the canvass proved that funds could have been obtained without the slightest difficulty up to four or five times the amount required, which was some \$5,000. Interest in the city was general, though it would have been far deeper and more intelligent had it not been for an impression that the sittings of sections were not free. If Toronto repeats the experiment next year (its invitation is now before the Society), this fact ought to be advertised in some perfectly clear manner to the public.

3. Would the attendance of members be increased by the move? I understand it was. There was, in any case, a good attendance.

4. Was the event a satisfactory one in point of attractiveness to members and the others who took part? According to all reports, it was specially so. The receptions and excursions were greatly enjoyed and remarked upon favourably, and a considerable number of people attended the sections with interest and pleasure.

5. Were the results accomplished in the shape of work or influence by the Society marked? This must be answered on the whole in the affirmative. The stimulus of a metropolitan audience brought out several fine public meetings, including a magnificent address by Principal Grant. At the French public meeting a surprising event is said to have occurred. Fréchette, hitherto regarded as the embodiment of French-Canadian exclusiveness, asserted, amidst applause, that the day had come for banishing all narrow considerations of races, and that all must now embrace the larger nationalism, and be nothing but Dominion Canadians! As to the papers read, they appeared to be, on the whole, good, and most of those of the English Literature section, at least, were interesting. Nevertheless, the standard was not as high as it might have been, and three or four of the contributions marred the effect of the rest by being quite unadapted to an audience, or to any practical public end. This will, however, very likely not occur again, as the necessity of having things up to a high standard was impressed upon the Fellows by the test of publicity. The influence of the Society has been increased greatly and cannot but continue to be so. Previously, it was as unknown to the general public as the Parliament of New South Wales.

I believe firmly that the institution can be of great use, and is quite able to meet cavillers, and that it has now taken the proper course to do so. Possessed of, on the whole, the best grade of our material, it only requires the spur of further public criticism to bring out its activities.

ALCHEMIST.

Montreal, June, 3 1891.

A JOKE is just going the rounds in Ceylon which pleases the Ceylon folk immensely. When tea was being served on board the Russian flagship the other day, upon the occasion of the Czarevitch's visit to Colombo, one of the guests remarked: "I haven't tasted Chinese tea for some years now. How wonderfully it has improved!" whereupon he was informed that it was Ceylon tea he had been taking. All the Ceylon planters within earshot immediately invited him to have another drink.—*Imperialist, in Colonies and India.*



ACADIENSES.

THE material provided in Canada for the historian, the poet and the painter is ample and varied. That notable historians, poets and painters have not largely appeared amongst us, is a source of regret, but perhaps not of wonder. It is contrary to the spirit of the age to regard mere reputation as a criterion of success, and wreaths of bay and laurel must be associated with bank balances, or some tangible or visible evidence of accumulated rewards. It is not for long that we have been acquiring wealth; our moneyed men are not numerous, and amongst them there are but few who have had the time or opportunity to create that taste which would make them patrons of literature and art. It is, therefore, not very strange that our literary and artistic workers confine their efforts within channels commensurate with the demand; that the newspapers and periodicals absorb almost everything which comes from the Canadian pen; and that the subjects which ordinarily engross the attention of our painters are not more elevated in conception or always perfect in execution. We should not be too hard upon the genius, for after all he is human, and so he must supply the demands of the wife or the household. But surely there is something sad in the fact that we have amongst us at least a few able to produce a single result worth an unattainable amount of cash, who are forced by the circumstances to produce a number of inferior results to realize that amount. It is, however, some consolation to note that none of our literary or artistic workers are labouring in vain; and that, although not all enabled to do their best, they are all aiding in the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of taste in the entire community. With an increase in the number of patrons it is not improbable that a higher standard of excellence may be demanded, and a more adequate remuneration offered. In the intellectual development of the Dominion each locality must take part, but English speaking Canadians for leadership and encouragement in the general movement. The resources of this fine province have enabled its people to accumulate more wealth than their brethren less fortunately situated, and the inhabitants of its chief city have not been selfish in their expenditures. The number and character of its purely and partially educational institutions, and the generosity of those who have contributed to their establishment and maintenance are equally deserving of remark and commendation. But neither Toronto nor Ontario is Canada, and no Canadian city or province can aspire to lead in a national sense without acquiring a knowledge of other sections of the country, and entertaining a genuine interest in their conditions. I think I may fairly claim that these are the views of THE WEEK, and the appearance in its columns of papers from and relating to all parts of the Dominion is probably sufficient evidence of this.

The development of a national spirit is not the result of a mere aspiration. Those who are called upon to share in a common sentiment must know each other, and must learn to trust each other. Now, party divisions and the use of offensive party names have done probably more than is generally supposed to prevent anything like community of sentiment. This thought recently forced itself very strongly upon me, while reading the letter of one of your correspondents, in which he, at the same time, advocated the formation of a Canadian league, and rejoiced that the country had been saved by the efforts of the Conservatives at the recent elections for parliament. But party divisions, and hurling epithets from one party to the other, are not the sole obstructions. If the volume of trade between provinces is much less than was expected as a result of the confederacy in British North America, some disappointment must ensue, and the idea of perfect brotherhood, or even friendly co-partnership, be somewhat overcast. Nor should we underestimate the result of existing and unnecessary provincial laws. As an instance, I remember some twenty years ago a judgment having been recovered against an Ontario corporation in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, which, as a judgment, was valueless in Ontario, although the company had appeared and contested the case. Nor is this instance unique, for in some, if not all of the provinces, including Ontario, the same rule prevailed then and prevails now. And then, again, there is something unbrotherly in the exactions of some of our municipal bodies from those who come from other parts of Canada before they are permitted to engage in transitory trade. In ancient days, the members of a community called out- siders barbarians or dogs, but it may be doubted whether the modern method of substituting a tax for an epithet denotes a marvellous progress towards enlightenment. The power vested in the Federal Parliament\* to make a provision for uniformity of laws relative to property and civil rights and procedure in the courts in some of the provinces, might be advantageously exercised in this regard.

Of course that body has no absolute authority in the matter, for no such provision could become law in any province without the concurrence of its legislature, and this amply protects the interests of the sections interested from the otherwise possible results of immature or despotic legislation on the part of the central body. It is not, however with the object of suggesting methods to be adopted

by our legislators, that this paper is written. Legislative Assemblies may have undoubted authorities, but they derive them from the people and the people are not restricted to a single method for accomplishing desired results, nor are they forced to have such results fulfilled by any restricted agency. As stated before, those who are called upon to share in a common sentiment must know each other. The adoption of a single shibboleth, the interchange of friendly greetings, the exactment of constitutions and laws are all of some service, but, after all, they but poorly serve to draw those together who never see or know each other or each other's places. No one can derive from the perusal of treatises on geography the information which he obtains from travel; no student of battle charts can know as much of the war as the soldier who takes part. The means of communication between the different parts of Canada are now very great, but it can scarcely be asserted that Canadians avail themselves so largely of these means as they might. The tired Canadian citizen, who starts on a well-earned holiday trip, commonly travels across the boundary which divides his country from the great republic. It is not that he is disloyal in any sense, but rather because he seeks a change, and the change sometimes strikes him to be there. But surely we have sufficient diversity in natural scenery and in social conditions to invite each other's consideration in this vast dominion.

With reference to those who dwell in Toronto and other parts of Ontario, it is sometimes hinted, with perhaps a grain of truth, not that they overestimate the character of their own surroundings, but that they are somewhat disposed to underestimate the attractions and the capabilities of some other parts of Canada. We who live within the hearing of the sound of the salt waves thundering or sighing along the coast line, who feel the moist sea breezes upon our faces, believe that we could provide them with gratifying variety. Because we do not blow our trumpets constantly, it should not be assumed that these instruments are only fog and fish horns. The apparent enjoyment of occasional tourists from Quebec and Ontario will probably lead in the end to a larger influx of summer visitors here from those provinces, but at present the number is not nearly so large as it should be. I have witnessed more than once the interest evinced by friends from inland at the first sight of a live lobster, and the discovery that the creature was actually green. Nor shall I ever forget the evident disappointment of a literary gentleman on his first visit to St. John that the haunts of the oyster were barrels in saloons. He apparently expected to see them gasping along the tide line in the harbour, and probably would not have been overwhelmed with surprise had they been visible in the trees after the manner described by Horace.

To any one gifted with the rudimentary instincts of an artist the Maritime Provinces present very great and very varied attractions. The coast scenery on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Northumberland Straits, possesses its own beauties, but differs essentially from that of the Atlantic, where the great waves come in from far away with full and resistless force. The surrounding of the great lake-like inlets from the ocean in Cape Breton have also their own peculiar features, while the Bay of Fundy, the Baie Française of the earliest French voyagers, shows the effects upon its shores not of mighty breakers, but of extraordinary tides. And the scenery upon this same bay differs so greatly in various localities that the tourist standing at the base of towering Blomidon, and passing thence to a view of the dyked marshes at Grand Pré or at the head of Chignecto Bay, or sailing among the quiet charms of Passamaquoddy, cannot but marvel at the infinite varieties. And so it is with our islands. The red soil with its partial covering of verdure is peculiar to Prince Edward Island, which differs as much as chalk from cheese from rock-girt Grand Manan or Ish Hant, or the grassless Grindstone Island. Then, again, we have every kind of river from the St. John, which flows for hundreds of miles in comparative placidity, to the Nepissaguit and Restigouche rushing and foaming towards their embouchures. It is also much the same with our flora and fauna. At one place you will find areas of barren bog covered with wintergreen, calmia, and rhodora, with ponds surrounded by arrowheads, cat-tail rushes and pitcher plants with mingled tints of brown and green; and the sweet pink bloom of the marsh cranberry and numerous forms of composite. Again there are the interval meadows rich in flaring tiger-lilies, fringed pink orchids, and tangled masses of clematis and convolvulus. And up in the forest's glades millions of the flower of the *linea borealis* perfume the air, and numerous *ericaciae*, all fair to look upon, and the pink oxalis of the woods, *pain de Dieu*, as it is so prettily called in the south of France, and orchids, all curious and many beautiful, greet you on every side. So again you pass from the region of the arbor vitae, silver birch, and dogwood to the continuous alder swamps, the spruce forests and the extended groves of beech or maple, or gaze from the highlands on elms shaped like wine glasses or Prince of Wales' feathers. And it is the same with the distribution of birds and beasts. You may journey for miles and hear nothing but the notes of the Sam Peabody, then you may be surrounded by bobolinks making the air resonant with their music, or the sweet, sad song of the hermit thrush may be heard from the trees in the swamp; or the bellow of the bull moose from the mountain-side may be the only sound; or the frogs and other bacteria, and the night-hawks monopolise the ear of the listener in the lonely farmhouse; or the silent cranes and crows may line the shore. Nor should it be forgotten

that there still remain large expanses of veritable wilderness land where perhaps the king bird alone appears, but where are to be found moose and cariboo, bears, wolves, and Indian devils; and that in the expanses of the northern rivers millions of brant, wild geese, ducks, teal and terns produce concerts of the wildest description. It is indeed difficult, without entering into the fullest detail, to give an approximately accurate idea of the divergencies in the appearance and character of the different sections of the Maritime Provinces. And the difficulty is the same when you come to deal with their people. At Lunenburg, for instance, the language and the customs of the Dutch pioneers have been transmitted and are fully apparent at the present time; the descendants of highlanders speak Gaelic as their vernacular tongue in parts of Cape Breton and districts along the gulf shore and in Prince Edward Island; the French language alone is used over a large area, while on the upper St. John there is a colony almost as Danish as when it was planted some twenty years ago. There are some features, however, in connection with the history and status of the Maritime Provinces which possess peculiar significance, of which I may mention a few. Halifax, for instance, is now the only city in Canada garrisoned by troops from the Mother Country, and hence possesses a peculiar interest as an actual and visible link in the chain connecting Canada and England. The figure of a chain perhaps deserves an apology, but it must pass for want of a better. Again, New Brunswick is the one of the Canadian Provinces of which it may be said that it was mainly and indeed almost exclusively peopled, as far as English-speaking people are concerned, by loyalists. Finally it should not be forgotten by French Canadians that Annapolis, the Island of St. Croix, and the present site of St. John were among the earliest places where settlement was attempted by those who came from old France; that the first Jesuit and Recollet missionaries commenced their labours in these parts; and that Jacques Cartier and Champlain were with us at the dawn of our civilized life.

It would be a grave error to weary the readers of THE WEEK by an over-extended article, but perhaps a future reference to matters connected with the main topic may be instructive, and may not be uninteresting.

I. ALLEN JACK.

PARIS LETTER.

CONTINENTAL trotters, or travellers in general on the wing, ought not to omit visiting the "Exposition des Arts au debut du Siècle," situated in the Champ de Mars. It is a loan collection of furniture, pictures and personal souvenirs, connected with the closing of the reign of Louis XVI. and the whole of that of Napoleon I. The contributors are the State, and Royalist and Imperialist families. The bulk of the exhibits are Napoleonic. There is nothing republican, and very little to recall Marie Antoinette and her husband. However, the Republic had its Historical Show—and a most successful one—in 1689, while Royalty has had its Scrap Exhibitions from time to time.

The Louis XVI. epoch is represented, and exhausted, by a model of the Salon of the Comte d'Artois, brother of his Majesty, afterwards Charles X., and the compromising cavalier of Marie Antoinette. The furniture presents the lightness and purity of the style of 1774-1793, with less of the *éclat* of the previous reign. It has been well used, and there is but little of it; the drawing room suggests air, liberty of moving about, and occupation. It has not the modern museum plethora of dust-collecting knick-knacks, that compel owners or visitors to wend their way among the questionable things of beauty with a feline sinuosity, softness and precaution.

The roller-closing office desk numbered, belonged to Napoleon I., and on which he wrote many of his despatches that shook the world. I wrote some notes on it too. Later it became the property of Louis Philippe. It displays the marks of the forcing open of the drawers by the 1848 insurgents. Another writing desk (No. 7) looks like a round box, but of cunning Italian workmanship; it was used by the Emperor during campaigns; when unlocked it expands into a table on each side; a seat moves out, and a desk with a rack slide rises from the table, presenting all the materials for correspondence. The closing of the desk is effected by two tell-tale springs in the chair. Two cradles (Nos. 8, 9) are those in which the Duc de Bordeaux or Henry V., better known as the Comte de Chambord, was swung; they are in elm and ash, with bronze incrustations. They recall a gondola. They had a cork lining. The cradle of the King of Rome (10) is less sumptuous. The jewel-press-safe (11) of the Empress Joséphine, is an ingenious combination of secret within secret drawers, and aphinx locks, and would require the whole "House of Keys" of the Isle of Man to open them. What *sanctum sanctorum* for compromising billets-doux.

A consol-table in mahogany, with a top-leaf of white marble, and a monument, with scroll work, represents Frederick the Great dying; the moribund is the perfect image of the G. O. M. The bedstead of the Empress Joséphine (28) is heavily ornamented with bronze swans, cornucopias, and laurel; it is very short, and displays her initial "J" on the side. There are several ceremonial fauteuils used by the Emperor, they have been spoiled by being re-gilt. However, two are not so vandalized, one,

\* B. N. A. Act Sec. 94.

his old arm-chair (36) which he never would part with ; it wheeled round, and the green leather is well worn. The other is the throne arm-chair in sculptured wood and heavily gilt ; the material of the letter " N," is grey silk, and in some places is thread-bare. The arms terminate in two ivory knobs, with encrusted stars. I took possession of the throne of France for thirty seconds ; neither the Comte de Paris, nor " V. Napoleon V.," can boast of even so long an occupation. During my brief reign, I accorded an amnesty to three confrères for their political misdemeanors. A beautiful piece of Gobelin tapestry (75) represents Napoleon on horseback ; the design is by Baron Gros. There is a large collection of lustres and candelabras, of exquisite design and workmanship, that I would recommend to students of industrial art where marble socles, black bronze caryatides, supporting richly gilt taper branches, are harmoniously united. The same observations will apply to the ornamental clocks.

The large collection of vases in Sèvres porcelain is very fine ; the forms are chiefly Etruscan or Medician ; the colouring and decoration are loveliness itself. There are toilette services, such gems of art that it would be almost a desecration to use. Ingenuity is again displayed in Napoleon's campaign dining-table (196), it can be stretched to accommodate any number of victorious generals or captured kings ; it would almost justify a crowned head to surrender, so as to be able to put his feet under that comfortable mahogany. Middle. Mars, the actress, who died in 1847, aged 68, had the honour along with Talma to play before Napoleon and his pit-full of kings at Weimar ; her bedroom furniture is now exhibited ; in rich crimson rep, with yellow floral designs. On the edge of her mahogany bed is an exquisite coloured medallion of herself, in toilette of the Second Empire. A model of the bed-room of the Empress Joséphine is very beautiful in delicacy of furniture and artistic decoration. Impossible to have other than happy dreams in that nest. The carpet is handsome in design, where the bright red is toned down by cream shades, and which contrast with the pea-green stuff covering chairs and couches. The bed curtain, in cream tissue, is gathered into a head and fastened by an eagle with out-stretched wings, and drops from a height of some four yards, like a pyramidal tent over the bed. The chamber is hung with family portraits ; on a toilette table are tooth-brushes, perfume bottles, razors, and locks of hair.

The model of the Empress Joséphine's drawing-room, so light and cheerful, strikes the eye at once by the graceful distribution of the furniture ; no article in the way, and all visible at a glance. The piano is so " chétif " in comparison with modern mammoths and uprights, that not even a servant-girl would keep it in her room for thumping out harmony in her moments of " délassement." The Salon suggests, by the cashmere shawl thrown over a fauteuil and the parasol by its side, that the hostess has just come in from a sunny promenade. The life-size portrait of Mme. Récamier, a beauty who once threw sheep's eyes at Napoleon when he was opening out into a wonderful general, is well hung ; as usual she shows her naked feet on a cushion footstool ; not to display " rings on her toes," but to crave sympathy for the tortures her feet had to undergo, when a prisoner under the Revolution. Madame de Staël, her great companion, confessed she would exchange all her talent to have the popularity of Recamier. The latter's social success was not so much due to her beauty or her stingless wit, as to her secret of pleasing. She gave every friend—from young Napoleon to old Chateaubriand—the conviction that he alone possessed her affection and friendship, and no votary disbelieved her, even the puritan Guizot, or the mathematical Ampère.

The Salon of the Champ de Mars has opened its Fairy Land of pictorial treasures. Like its friendly rival in the Champs-Élysées, neither money nor care has been spared to make it attractive. The pictures are so well placed and spaced, that no exhibitor can wish the hanging committee baths in the river Phlegethon. Ordinarily the best pictures are first alluded to ; for a change, commence with the Revolting. It was a maxim that " light came from the north." That cannot be said now, after the exhibit of the Norwegian, M. Skredsvig, " Le Fils de Homme," subject taken from St. Luke, xix. 36. It is a vast canvas, consisting of a large, red-tiled roof cabin. On the green are peasants of both sexes, an old woman is spreading garments across the pathway, and a sick girl is being wheel-barrowed to the front to be healed. Among the group of peasants stands forth a miner, with a black face, in a faded worn-out moleskin costume and a slouched soft hat ; he suggests the type of a strike leader, of the ambulatory orator of the socialist tap-room ; he is in the act of placing his hand on the head of a blonde infant. That is the " Redeemer " as conceived by the painter. *Ouf!* It is only the effigy of bad sentiments.

Another picture that keenly wounds Christians in all that is most respectable in the world, their conscience and their faith, is by M. Bérard, a French artist of ability, who ever seeks subjects that will attract public curiosity. Painters of that disposition would seem, then, to be deprived of qualities that merit being seen. However, Alcibiades cut off the tail of his dog so as to become the gossip of the Athenians. In a dining-room, rather obscure, but all modern, is a table arranged for dinner, or that has served for that meal ; sitting or standing around it are the guests in frock coats, white cravats, rubicund and incredulous. One guest is lighting his cigar at the candle ; a servant-maid is bringing in a jug of hot water.

At the end of the table sits a strange looking man with red hair, wearing a black robe and having an aureola round round his brow. Kneeling at his feet is a woman in a brilliant yellow toilette, very fashionable just now, her head is buried in the folds of his robe, and her hair is spread over his feet. A quotation from St. Luke, viii. 49, reminds us that we are in presence of the story of Magdalene. The imitators of Vereschagin abuse the gospel of St. Luke. The guests represent living personages, and look honest. The only figure burlesqued is that of Jesus Christ. His features represent a combination of the recidivist, and his hands those of a juggler. The whole subject is a perfect outrage to religion. The purchaser is said to be on the Paris staff of the London *Daily Telegraph*, and has paid for this unholy picture 20,000 fr. It is said that Mr. Bérard, a talented artist, painted the work as a retort to M. E. Drumont's anti-semitic books. *Lex talionis.*

Happily the Salon has other works to redeem its character. M. Puvis de Chavannes contributes a beautiful fresco, " Été," full of soft air ; there are bathers for whom ancient Greeks must have stood as models. M. Boudin sends very pretty marine pieces. The portraits are numerous. Carolus Durand sends ten which, like Aaron's rod, swallow up the rest. But then, as a colourist he has no equal. Mr. Carrier's " Alphonse Daudet," lets us see the novelist posing his sick hands ; being a hair-prodigy, his wild locks are thrown in ; but where are his features ? His daughter's white bib is also not forgotten. When one thinks of Carolus Durand's work, and after looking on his pictures, to look on this ! M. Courtois has some charming portraits ; Dagnan-Bouveret's " Conscripts " lack the qualification, not to be French. He must have discovered them in his mind's eye. Messrs. Dannat, Harrison and Miss Lee-Robbins keep up the honour of the Stars and Stripes, while Mr. James, of Harrogate, does the same for the Union Jack. Mr. Friant's " Coquelins " are excellent, and so is Mme. Lemaire's " Five o'clock tea." Messrs. Bérard and Skredsvig would do well to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest. M. Muenier's " Le Catéchisme," that of a venerable priest sitting in a field teaching some children their catechism. What beautiful heads, what exquisite Vicar of Wakefield piety, and what heart-warming simplicity ! The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* is said to have bought this gem. It must fascinate the new Papal Nuncio, when M. de Blowitz gives his coming annual press-dinner to the Corps Diplomatique. Z.

#### A BALLADE OF THE STREET.

High clamour of rooks o'er a meadow of clover  
That make for their haunts at the break of day ;  
Low bubble of brooks where the rain-spotted plover  
Paddles at noon through the sand-banks grey ;  
Gold-banded bees on their murmuring way  
To the honey-filled blossoms that yield their sweet—  
These are the visions that round us play  
As we steer through the turbulent throng of the street.

Slow pacing of herds and the song of the drover ;  
A score of clean sails in a Kentish bay,  
With a glimpse of the castle and cliffs of Dover  
And that girdle of sea that shall gleam away ;  
Far off in the fields where they make the hay  
Darby and Dorothy manage to meet  
And kiss for a moment—alack-a-day !  
As we steer through the turbulent throng of the street.

Across the wide world Love is ever a rover  
In palace or cot not content to stay ;  
Soon the pastoral play of our youth is over  
With its spangles of hope and its fine array.  
June stifles the flowers that are born in May  
And their beauties the autumn shall not repeat ;  
Our fancies the fates try to strangle and slay  
As we steer through the turbulent throng of the street.

Let us heed not the passers or what they say  
While Love in our hearts finds a safe retreat,  
For souls can reach Heaven, though feet may stray  
As we steer through the turbulent throng of the street.

SAREPTA.

#### THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA—THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

HOW CAN THE ROYAL SOCIETY BEST SERVE THE STATE ?

ON December 29th and 30th, 1881, a few gentlemen, designated by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor-General of Canada, met in Montreal and considered a memorandum from His Excellency relating to the formation of an institute, academy or society for the promotion of literature and science in the Dominion. They agreed to suggest a provisional basis for the constitution of such a society, substantially the one that was subsequently adopted. The title suggested was " The Royal Society of Canada for the Promotion of Literature and Science within the Dominion." The members were to be persons who had published original works or memoirs of merit, or had rendered eminent service to literature or science. The Society was to consist of two departments, each subdivided into two sections, and the number of members in each sec-

tion was limited to twenty. Ottawa was made the headquarters of the Society, and at least one general meeting was to be held annually, " at such times and places as by by-law or otherwise might be determined." The original eighty members were nominated by His Excellency. In the following May the members met and formally inaugurated the Society. Her Majesty gave it her gracious permission to assume the title of " The Royal Society of Canada." The Government and Parliament of the Dominion recognized it by bestowing an Act of Incorporation, and by a gift of five thousand dollars which has been annually renewed and which has enabled it to publish the transactions of the year in handsome volumes with adequate illustrations.

Nine annual meetings in all have been held in Ottawa, and in now holding the tenth in Montreal, the place of the Society's birth, it seems to me not unfitting that we should, in commercial phrase, " take stock ;" and this, not for the purpose of praising ourselves for what has been done, but for enquiring how far the constitution of the Society has proved well adapted to secure the objects originally contemplated, and how we can serve the state better in the future. Anyone who looks into the Volumes of Proceedings and Transactions already issued will see that there is no cause for discouragement. The results of the work of the Society are there manifest. Had it not existed, many of the papers that are most interesting to Canada would not have been written. Others would have been scattered through the transactions and journals of two continents, labelled, of course, as British, French or American. Our bulky Annual Volume is now sent regularly to all the great public libraries of the world, and literary and scientific men learn that Canada is not wholly a barbarous country, but that it is giving some little contribution to learning. Far-seeing, practical men in other countries who desire reliable information respecting the geology, minerals, products, antiquities, history and institutions of Canada, now know where to find it. Everyone, I think, will agree with Professor Lawson in his address as Vice-President of the Society in 1887, that " thus far, substantial and permanent service is rendered."

The Society has been useful in another way. Far from superseding local or provincial Societies, organized in whole or in part on the same lines, it has been to some extent a bond of union and a stimulus to them. Delegates from twenty or thirty of these societies report their proceedings to the Annual Meetings, coming to Ottawa to do so, from as great distances as Halifax to the east and Winnipeg to the west. We have not interfered with their work, as was at one time feared, nor withdrawn any funds previously allocated to them. The Royal Society aimed at being essentially a Dominion institution. The only public body to which it looked for aid in prosecuting its work was the Dominion Parliament, and that body has fulfilled the expectation that was entertained regarding its probable attitude. Comparing the means at its disposal with those which Congress or the Imperial Parliament controls, it has generously sustained us. The state, therefore, has a right to ask whether the Society is doing all that it can to serve the public, or whether any modifications in its constitution or practice would enable it to do its work better.

From the sketch that has been given of its history, it will be seen that the Royal Society is not, as it has sometimes been styled, a self-constituted body. We have been called into existence by the head of the State, and have been, substantially as well as formally, recognized by Parliament. At the same time we are free to make such changes as may be shown to be in any way more conducive to the good of the country. Lord Lansdowne's words to us express the conviction of every member : " The less you have to do with official interference, however well intentioned, in your affairs, the better for you. The form of Government in the world of letters is Republican, and that literary community will prosper most which depends least on external guidance and official recognition." Without the least desire to erect a close literary and scientific corporation, we think that we may serve as a bond of union between men of thought and letters in Canada, and even between widely separated societies and universities. Some such bond is needed in a country of diverse languages and races, where common sentiments are only beginning to grow, where the population is widely scattered, and the centres of intellectual activity are far apart. It may be mentioned here that one of the objects specified in our Act of Incorporation is the offering of inducements for valuable papers on subjects relating to Canada, and to aid researches already begun and carried so far as to render their ultimate value probable. The only action hitherto taken to carry out this object is enough to show that the desire of the Society is not so much to magnify itself as to call attention to the needs of our universities. In 1883, a committee was appointed to report upon the forms of aid and encouragement given in other countries to young men deemed qualified and desirous to engage in original literary and scientific work, and to suggest the best means of providing similar aid for young men in Canada. The committee took a great deal of trouble and made exhaustive enquiries on the subject. It reported in 1885, and presented in tabular form a complete list of the aids offered in Great Britain and Ireland in the form of fellowships. One has only to glance at this list to see how varied and extensive is the provision made in the Mother Country in this regard. Such endowments are also growing rapidly in the United States, but in Canada only a small beginning has been made, and our few Fellowships are so con-



ditioned that their holders, being required to engage in teaching, are unable to study abroad. After surveying all the sources from which aid might be given for those scholars who have proved their fitness to devote themselves to pure science or literature, the committee reported that Canadian Fellowships must be expected from private benevolence, that apparently inexhaustible source which has never failed in Britain and which is now flowing so freely in the States; and as the progress recently made by some of our universities warranted the hope that when the utility of Fellowships was understood and their necessity perceived, the funds would be forthcoming to endow them, the Society ordered a large number of separate copies of the report to be struck off and sent to the heads of Canadian universities, to be distributed by them to persons able and willing to assist in the work. I mention this, not merely for the sake of showing by this instance that the Society has not dreamed of constituting itself a literary or scientific monopoly, but also for the sake of expressing my own conviction that science or literature must be studied, not for immediate practical results, but for its own sake. The true practical man is surely he who can look furthest ahead and plan accordingly.

It will not be out of place to repeat the warning of Sir Daniel Wilson in his Presidential address: "It is impossible to neglect pure science, and yet hope to reach those results which are but its latest fruitage. We can no more look to have the practical fruits of science without the preliminary labour of ardent search for abstract truth, than we can look for the reaping of the harvest where there has been no seed time." This is even more profoundly true in the case of literature. The men who interpret for us the age in which we live, who expand our range of thought and reveal to us new sources of beauty and power in human life, are not produced in the feverish struggle of commerce and politics. They grow only in deep soil, and they need favourable conditions for full and harmonious development. These conditions are best fulfilled when the general state of the people is satisfactory, and when the universities are equipped to meet the demands and opportunities of the time. Canadians are giving proof that they understand this, so far as their universities are concerned. Considering the stock from which they have sprung, it would be very strange if they did not, and the proofs are not confined to the two or three cities where our wealthy men chiefly reside. The general university extension that has taken place since Confederation is very remarkable for a new country. This is not the occasion to go into statistics, but I may say that it compares favourably with the increase in the general wealth, and the development of our railroads, canals, mines, manufactures, commerce and agriculture. It has come, not from the generosity of a few millionaires, though the names of such will readily occur to any Montreal meeting, but from the self-sacrificing spirit of many of the graduates, and the faith that inspires the best of our people with a deep conviction of the value of learning. A people so inspired will in due time provide all that may be needed, travelling as well as resident fellowships. Canadians, too, who have gone abroad do not forget the duty they owe to the dear natal soil. George Munro succeeded in business in New York that he might make Dalhousie College the intellectual lighthouse of Halifax. If this is considered a modern instance of spoiling the Egyptians, it will probably convince students of Dalhousie at any rate that there is something to be said for the ancient action of the Israelites that has often been considered indefensible.

I must, however, go on to consider the Royal Society itself. It is in reality a union of several Academies, as Dr. Sterry Hunt pointed out, and for two of these at any rate it is scarcely necessary to say a word. Everyone recognizes the necessity of societies for encouraging scientific research. Whether these should consist of a small fixed number of members like the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy, and the National Academy of Sciences in the United States, or whether they should be on the basis of the British Association for the advancement of Science and throw the doors open to all interested in learning of its diffusion, is a matter on which different opinions may be held. But all agree that there are special reasons for the formation of scientific societies, and that whether constituted on the one basis or the other, they have vindicated their right to exist and to be generously supported. "The man of letters," pleads Dr. Sterry Hunt, "may hope to find in a publisher and a reading public, encouragement and pecuniary recompense for his labour; but the student of science, though he may perchance gain fame, has little hope for such rewards. He asks only for generous criticism and means of publication—it may be added that criticism from fellow workers assembled in council is almost indispensable; and that his paper when published will be read by only a limited circle. And yet, few expenditures of public money are more profitable to the State than that which provides for the publication of scientific papers. There is too every reason why Canadian Natural History should be organized in a strong society, vast regions of our country, stretching from the lakes to the Arctic Ocean and from the Atlantic to the Pacific are unexplored. These present important questions, that will take many years for solution in regard to geological structure, ore deposits, the floras and faunas of sea and shore, of land, lakes, prairies and mountains and other matters connected with geography and Natural History. The section that deals with Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry cannot make this special Canadian claim.

Those sciences belong to no one country. But at any rate our workers in those fields need the same stimulus and aid that is given elsewhere, and their reputation is dear to them and to us as Canadians.

But the Royal Society has a literary as well as a scientific side, and its literary side is also subdivided into two sections. In its case, however, the line of division is language and not subjects. At first sight this seems indefensible. Canada is one country, and for literature there can be only one language. Homer, the Hebrew Prophets, Dante, Shakespeare, Moliere, Goethe used different tongues, but to the literary man they speak the same language. They have all entered into his life-blood, and he could no more separate what he owes to one from what he owes to another than he could separate the red from the white corpuscles of the blood that runs in his veins. It is the same with his debt to the great masters of his own day. Victor Hugo, Robert Browning and Tolstoi speak the same universal language in the tones of the nineteenth century. They fill the life of every student with the larger currents of the great social organism of which he is a self-conscious cell. They enable him to see his own time "with other, larger eyes," and thus cultivate in him that detachment of judgment from all that is selfish and partisan, possessing which he can act his own part in life more grandly than he otherwise would. Literature gives a culture that science alone cannot give. For science has to do with nature whereas literature deals with man, and it is impossible to reflect too often on the truth that in the world there is nothing great but man, and in man nothing great but mind.

There were, however, and there still are, sufficient reasons for the division of literature into two sections. If we could speak French as freely and accurately as our French-Canadian compatriots speak English, it might be unnecessary. But we cannot. Our education was neglected, and we are now too stupid to learn. I hope that it shall be otherwise with our children. It is said that when two successive ministers from the United States to France in the eighteenth century were, the one deaf and the other unable to speak French, the King remarked, what a singular country it must be that apparently required its ambassador to be either deaf or dumb! Most of us would have to be dumb in a French-speaking Assembly. The result, then, of our two literary sections meeting together would be—what with French politeness and English incapacity—that almost the whole business would be transacted in English. Not only would the French language be crowded out of the proceedings, but departments of literature that French-Canadians have made their own might be neglected. Besides, the French section has vindicated its right to exist. The members belong to one Province, and are therefore able to meet in Ottawa or Montreal far more regularly than the members of the English section, who are scattered over half-a-dozen provinces, all the way from Nova Scotia to the Saskatchewan. They contribute, too, a sufficient number of papers to take up all the time that can be allowed at the annual meetings, and there is an audience sufficiently large for discussion and criticism.

It is different with the section to which I have the honour or the misfortune to belong. From its birth it has been in a condition of anæmia. A good many valuable papers have been contributed, but they belong to one department or another of science rather than to pure literature. Indeed the first president of the section could not avoid expressing in his inaugural address his regret at the assignment to us of what to some, he naively remarked, might "appear to be its pre-eminent characteristic." "The vague comprehensiveness of the title of English literature," he went on to say, "will I believe only hamper and weaken this section; and I earnestly trust that—except in so far as the adequate treatment of any of the subjects of so comprehensive a field of study and research may be assumed to furnish contributions to English literature—that department will no longer be assigned to us; but that in lieu of it the entire work properly included under the titles of history and archaeology, with whatever else may be recognized as legitimately embraced in the term 'allied subjects,' shall constitute the work of this section." No language could express more forcibly the melancholy conviction of our first president that there was really no function to be discharged by "the English Literature Section" of the Royal Society. Lord Lansdowne did not propose anything so sweeping as the removal of English literature from the English literature section. That, he must have felt, would be making us something like the proverbial dish of bacon and beans without the bacon. But evidently from the same feeling of embarrassment that instigated the expression of the president's hope, he suggested that we might take the place, to some extent, of the English historical manuscript commissions, whose task is to investigate and report upon the great mass of valuable materials which are scattered about the country. I am afraid that that would simply mean that we should do badly the work which the Dominion archivist—Mr. Brymner—is doing well.

(To be continued.)

THE estimate of the world's population in 1890 is as follows: Europe, 380,200,000; Asia, 850,000,000; Africa, 127,000,000; Australasia, 4,730,000; North America, 89,250,000; South America, 36,420,000; total, 1,487,600,000.

I THINK I have mentioned one of my literary relaxations as being an occasional perusal of the *War Cry*. I saw a recent number in which the remarkable phraseology was very prominent. There are pet phrases which recur so frequently that you see at once that they constitute the talk of a sect. It is a great thing, apparently, to be "free and easy." "Inside, we went in for a real old time, Free and Easy. You ought to hear our soldiers cry . . . Everybody got free and easy. The comrades commenced to jump, and some said the Ensign did a step." This exhibition of feats Terpsichorean appears to be another leading feature, for "a dear woman, a Catholic, came out, and not only did she speak and sing, but she did a Regular Dance on the platform, she was so happy—" and naively enough, the sentence concludes, "and of course others soon joined in." Then the trade in souls is described in the most business-like way—they might be hides, or pigs, or sheep. "This made six souls for the week-end. We finished up with a grand wind-up all over the building, and I enjoyed myself immensely. Souls are getting beautifully saved, and things are rising in every way. Our meeting was a little late in starting, owing to our War Chariot not being on hand, but we got there just the same." The inspired chronicle goeth on to describe the marriage of Polly Ashton—otherwise Mrs. Capt. Hallelulah Something-or-other—who is an Englishwoman not long out and the first lady officer of the S. A. to be placed in charge of a district in the "Old Country."

Well, whether they "come to God over the seats," or in any other way, it is well that the sailors, gamblers, pugilists, drunkards and lumbermen should come. Looking backward not so very many years, I see again the crowded rooms of the Sailors' Institute in Montreal and hear the extraordinary songs that the men used to give us. One comical feature of these interesting occasions was that although the sailors were accustomed to sing without any kind of accompaniment at sea, when they essayed their improvisations in public and in the presence of landsmen, they always preferred to be accompanied on the piano if anybody could be found rash enough to undertake that difficult function. For the ordinary Jack Tar is no musician and jumbles up his intervals and keys in such wholesale and unconscious fashion that to accompany him is well-nigh impossible. Besides, the songs sung—say in the afternoon—are different from the same songs sung in the evening; you cannot tie these mercurial, versatile, volatile geniuses of the briny down to theoretical progressions as you can a landsman. Fortunately, Jack is satisfied so long as he can hear the piano going; and questions neither your ability to follow him in his enharmonic wanderings, nor the result upon the ears of his audience.

I remember something like this occurring one hot, hazy afternoon on the Ottawa River steamer plying between Grenville and the Capital. As every Canadian knows, that portion of river scenery is one of the loveliest in the Dominion, and sometimes the boat is loaded down with passengers, while occasionally it is comparatively deserted, and you have the large deck and well-appointed meals to yourself. On this July day we had gone down with hardly anyone on board, but on returning a large number of excursionists and others came on at almost each of the primitive little wharves. I think it was at Montebello that some French—girls and boys—raced on board, and went up into the bow apart from the other passengers, and commenced to sing. Only those who care for music, and care for it, too, in purely natural and national aspects, can realize from this reference what the melody and charm of that untutored chant was. The entire boat full of passengers listened to three or four of those seemingly endless but melancholy sweet refrains; then a gayer mood overtook the susceptible French, and the singing ceased. Presently the Anglo-Canadian contingent went to the piano in the saloon—an execrable instrument, by the way—and gave us some modern abomination like unto "McGinty" or "Annie Rooney." Now mark the inherent vanity of those French. Their own selections being, as everyone knows, *variantes* of old French *chanson* and *romance*, delicate, refined and poetic in the extreme, and charged with the melody of a Rousseau, a Lully, were infinitely superior to the Anglo-Canadian contribution, but in their own sight, the French were unequal, they had nobody among them to play an accompaniment. To my surprise and consternation, one of them waited upon me in broken English, requesting my presence at the piano. I accepted, of course, being anxious to hear those beautiful melodies again, and as I managed to fit some chords to the rather wandering tune with twenty-one verses, which was the first one attempted, I saw the exultation on the brown face of the Montebello maiden, who sang in a superb contralto which descended to *a* and *g* below middle *c* with perfect ease and round fulness of tone.

There can be no doubt that the French-Canadians are remarkably musical. It seems a matter for regret that there does not exist any large institution in Montreal or Quebec on the plan of our Toronto Conservatory of Music, where talent could be well and not too expensively cultivated, and genius afforded free play. Potential Albanis may be few, but putting great *prime-donne* out of sight, there is, I am convinced, rich material in the French-Canadian villages and parishes for the teacher of voice and perhaps of composition. The causes of this preponderance of musical taste are perhaps largely due to heredity. The songs handed down from the seventeenth century still

remain in the hearts and minds of the people, and they are unspoilt. Probably few native French-Canadians would care to learn a modern American serio-comic song or English ballad. The latter would appear to such ears common and dull and vulgar. Then as physique goes for a good deal in the making of an artist, the French-Canadian should stand a fine chance, for, physically, there is no more healthy or enduring race—I speak from actual observation in the rural districts. Thus, upon that stem of Old World song have been grafted melodies redolent of the river and the camp, of the shanties and the church—yes, when Canada is truly united, when she becomes a nation, she will look to these humble but sturdy and gifted French for her artists and her composers, just as among her Western sons she will look for painters and kings of commerce.

Calixa Lavallée dead, but at the time of his death the most prominent of American musicians, left French Canada because he could find no market for his wares. I predict a successful *Conservatoire*, and thousands of gifted pupils for the lucky founders of the enterprise.

I have been twice to see the delightful sketches on the walls of the Imperial Bank room, where the students and artists meet every happy Monday evening. The work is excellent throughout, and so suggestive of good things to come. Miss Palin's sheet of dogs' heads was admirably carried out. Miss Gertrude Spurr's Holbeinish still life, a very *Danse Macabre*, was also capital, and the illustrations and caricatures, etchings and studies, all showing fair technique and much imagination. In fact, to be candid, I rather enjoyed my visits to the League more than I did to the Ontario Society of Artists' exhibition.

In a large showing like the latter, the element of pretension enters to too great an extent, whereas in these modest "bits," attempts, flights, endeavours, the artistic sense is uppermost, and one sees that the idea has been, not so much to produce a picture, as to produce something worth going into a picture. Nothing could be better than this artistic atmosphere surrounding a number of art-lovers and students of art who pledge themselves to a sketch a day, and in other directions vow allegiance to their Muse. The League is to be heartily congratulated on its formation and evident prosperity.

I see Mr. Oliver Howland's book is finally out. "The New Empire" will have many readers, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most important work on Canada ever issued from the Canadian press, and written by a native Canadian. Mr. Howland is one of our leading minds, and if there is any suggestion to make at all concerning the new work into which there has only been time to dip, it is that the author had no need either of a preface or of dealing apologetically in that preface with other writers on the subject. Mr. Howland's work can very well stand alone.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### MUSIC IN LONDON.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—It may be of interest to those of your readers who expect to visit England to know where they can hear the best music well rendered. There is an almost infinite variety and of excellent quality in London, but I have found it somewhat difficult to discover where it is. With your permission I may give some further particulars in a future letter. My object at present is to call the attention of your musical readers to the German Exhibition at Earls Court, where two excellent German military bands play from 1 to 11.30 p.m. every day. They are from the 2nd Bavarian (Crown Prince) and the Hesse Darmstadt (115th) regiments. The former, consisting of some forty-five instruments, is particularly fine. The programme, which is changed every day, usually includes selections from Wagner, Strauss, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Schubert, etc. These bands are to be here for about two months, to be followed by others from the German army, until the exhibition closes in October. The directors are certainly entitled to great credit for having at large expense provided the very best music. The grounds are extensive, well laid out and beautifully illuminated at night. There are, of course, a great many objects of interest, including some excellent paintings in the main building. For those who go to hear the music the best way to reach the exhibition (about 3½ miles from Charing Cross) is by underground R. R. to West Kensington, or by the West Kensington Omnibus to the "North End Road" entrance.

54 Nevein Square,  
South Kensington, May 21.

W. F. KAY.

#### A POEM OF GREAT MERIT.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—Permit me as a Canadian in exile in the land of Minnehaha to pay my tribute to the poetic genius of our countryman, William Wilfred Campbell, as exemplified in his beautiful poem "The Mother," which appeared in the April number of *Harper's Magazine*. It is assuredly one of the finest imaginative poems that have appeared in our

day, and the hands of the dial might be pushed far back in the years without fear of lowering this high estimate of Mr. Campbell's poem by way of comparison. It is a matter of pride for every true Canadian that at present much of the healthiest and most virile verse appearing in the leading magazines of this country is the product of Canadian thought and inspiration. There is truly more than promise in Roberts, Lampman and Campbell, there is present achievement.

THOS. O'HAGAN.

Duluth, Minnesota.

### TO NORA IN NEW ZEALAND.

IN thought, sweet child, I dwell with thee—  
Again, in fancy, hand in hand  
We wander by a sunlit sea,  
'Mid scenes that rival fairyland.

Upon the cliff beyond the downs,  
We watch the sea-gulls soar below ;  
We see the mountains' sparkling crowns,  
Eternal minarets of snow.

We walk beside the foaming surf  
That dashes on the golden sand ;  
Upon the breezy uplands turf  
We stroll, above the sunny strand.

Still do we wander where the bright,  
Glad sunshine gilds the rock-bound shore ;  
And, lingering by the beacon-light,  
Still hearken to the breakers' roar.

In Memory's mystic land I deem,  
Again I clasp your hand in mine ;  
In realms of Shadowland I seem  
To hear that childish voice of thine.

'Tis but a dream, a vision sweet,  
'Of happy summer days gone by,  
When careless, gay, with vagrant feet,  
I wander'd 'neath a southern sky.

Long faded has that southern sky,  
Far distant is that sunlit sea,  
Yet shall their memories never die—  
In thought thou still art near to me !

Toronto.

E. C. MACKENZIE.

### HAS CANADA SHOWN ENMITY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES?

AN attempt is made to show that Canada discriminates against the States in her tariff. This is alleged as a proof of enmity, and yet a party exists in Canada which advocates that discrimination against the products of the Mother Country in favour of those of the United States is consistent with the best relations with Great Britain. The discrimination charged relates to tea and coffee. Our tariff charges on these articles an *ad valorem* duty, when they come from the United States, while they are free from other countries. If it is evidence of hostility to encourage direct importation of goods from foreign countries—goods not produced in the United States—the point is well taken. We follow, however, in this, the example of the United States down to the year 1882. We can surely, without fear of reasonable complaint from a country enjoying a protective tariff of 62½ per cent., afford to protect our tea and coffee trade in this manner. It is the fact of our contiguous position and not the existence of hostility which brings the name of the United States into our tariff in this connection.

The duty on fish, to which reference is constantly made, can hardly be cited as evidence of enmity. Neither Canada nor the United States can take this ground in reason. Duties are for the sake of production both in Canada and the United States. The export duty on logs is also referred to. This duty was imposed when it was found that Congress insisted on levying high duties on Canadian lumber. The United States desired to import our logs free, and to prevent Canadians manufacturing their logs into lumber for the American market. The moment the import duty on lumber was reduced, the export duty was removed by Canada. Complaint is now made with great force in Canada that the result of this change has been of injury to our manufacturers of spruce logs.

Writers of this class also seek to prove Canada's enmity to the United States by adopting the statement so frequently made in Canada by opponents of the present Government that, in the face of "a solemn engagement" to the contrary, Canada put trees, fruits, and shrubs on the dutiable list, when these articles were made free in the United States tariff. The facts are that the United States picked out of a long list of articles in a statutory offer of Canada a few articles such as the above, and insisted that they should consequently go upon our Free List. It was shown that our offer stood for acceptance *en bloc*, but on representations being made that Congress had acted on a contrary supposition, and had risen from its labours leaving these articles free, the Canadian Government promptly proved its desire for friendly relations, and placed these articles on the Free List. At another Session it was discovered that the action of Congress was

rendered nugatory by State laws and penal enactments, which prevented Canadians selling these articles in neighbouring States of the Union. These laws prevented the peddling or offering of the articles by unlicensed salesmen in the different States. The result of this was, of course, to return the articles to their original place in the Canadian tariff and protect our producers from an unfair competition.

Another assertion takes this form: "What is still worse, Wisconsin, New York, and other States bordering on the lakes, passed laws to prevent the catching of fish at certain seasons in order to protect the fisheries. While United States fishermen were not allowed to catch fish in the lakes in these close seasons, the Canadian Government allowed the Canadian fishermen to pursue their calling during the close season on the United States side." On this subject in general the facts are the reverse of those just stated. The argument continually pressed upon me in my capacity of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, by Canadian fishermen in the great lakes, is that the enforcement of a close season and the restriction of pound net fishing in the waters contiguous to both countries is unfair to our fishermen, since these regulations either do not obtain, or are nugatory on the United States side. So strongly is this urged that I long ago brought to the attention of the United States authorities the necessity for co-operation, and of uniform regulations touching this important subject.

The next statement doing duty against Canada is that we will not allow United States fishing vessels to land at Canadian ports, even in time of distress. So far is this from the truth, that although by a treaty for good consideration this privilege of *landing* is denied, not a single *bona fide* application of the kind has been made during my incumbency (since 1888) as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which has been refused.

We hear much, also, of the denial to United States fishing vessels in Canadian ports of privileges which are accorded to Canadian vessels in United States ports. Our vessels never seek these privileges in United States ports, and certainly never would were we a party to a treaty excluding us. A bargain is a bargain, and should not constitute a cause for quarrel, if observed. In 1818 such a bargain was made, whereby, for great concessions in British waters, the United States surrendered the privilege of fishing vessels seeking our ports for purposes outside of obtaining wood, water, shelter, and repairs. In 1888, the President of the United States sent a treaty to the Senate for ratification, which recognized the right of Canada to exclude the fishing vessels of the United States from obtaining at our ports bait, provisions, supplies, men, or transhipment of cargoes, with a message stating it to be a treaty "just and honourable" to both sides. It is needless to remind Canadian readers that Canada has ever, in the past, been ready to grant freely the privileges surrendered by the Convention of 1818 as above, if Canadian fish are admitted free into the great market for fish in the United States.

On the subject of our wrecking laws it is asserted that a United States vessel is not allowed to relieve a United States vessel in distress in Canadian waters. An express provision to the contrary exists in the Canadian Act—not, however, found in the United States Act. Canada has offered the United States reciprocity in coasting and wrecking generally, and, if this be not acceptable, reciprocity in towing and wrecking. The United States insists in refusing reciprocity in anything but wrecking. It is to be noted that United States vessels are mostly all wrecked in Canadian waters, and Canadian vessels are seldom wrecked in United States' waters.

The charge for entry and clearing at a Canadian port is cited, and it is stated that 50 cents is charged against United States vessels, while Canadian vessels are exempted. The fact is, that the Canadian law simply requires all vessels above Montreal to pay these fees if they do not hold a coasting license. We offer reciprocal coasting privileges to the vessels of the United States, but that country prefers not to take advantage of this, and consequently the vessels of the United States do not hold coasting licenses. Nevertheless, be it remembered that the fees payable by our vessels in United States ports are still much in excess of the fees payable by their vessels in our ports.

The Welland Canal is not forgotten. It is alleged that a rebate of 18 cents per ton out of a toll of 20 cents is allowed on vessels unloading at Montreal. United States critics who adopt this line are not grateful. Canada built this great canal at a cost of \$24,000,000, and the United States have on the grain traffic through it reaped the greatest benefit. Their vessels, manned by their citizens, containing their own products, use only this portion of the Canadian route or territory. The full toll for the privilege is but one-half of a cent a bushel. The refund applies to all vessels alike. Every vessel uses the canal on the same terms, and while a domestic regulation framed to encourage shipment at Montreal exists, it must be remembered that a Canadian vessel is not permitted by the United States to carry grain through this canal, from one port in the United States to another. The United States vessel enjoying the privilege of this canal has open to it ports closed to its Canadian competitor.

Canada, it is further asserted, refused last summer to station a customs officer on the United States side of the line to permit Canadian grain, unloaded in the States, to be shipped into Canada free of duty. This statement is



OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

**KHALED: A TALE OF ARABIA.** By F. Marion Crawford. Price \$1.125. London and New York: Macmillan; Toronto: Williamson and Company. 1891.

It is hardly necessary to say that this story is admirably written. Mr. Crawford's literary capacity is so generally recognized that we expect nothing but good work at his hands, and we have it here. We are never tempted to skip, a very sure test of the best kind of fiction. As regards the story, it is, as the title page declares, a tale of Arabia; and is saturated with the atmosphere of the East and of the Koran. It could hardly be more redolent of the clime if it were a translation from the Arabic. The story, too, is a very interesting one. The hero was one of the "believing" genii, who desired to become human, not merely that he might enter into the eternal life of the saved, but that he might marry a princess of excelling beauty, the only child of a king. As a preliminary he killed a candidate for her hand who was an unbeliever, and who sought to obtain possession of the princess by pretending to become a Mahomedan, and by holding out hopes of his people also being converted to the true faith. In consequence of this act of homicide, his request was not wholly granted at first. He obtained a human body, and in that he married the princess, but his possession of a human soul was made conditional, upon his obtaining her affection. The plot is wrought out with an easy skill which makes a charming story. There are just those difficulties in the way which might naturally occur; and the end is reached ingeniously and naturally. This story will take a high place among Mr. Crawford's creations.

**A TRIP TO ENGLAND.** By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. Second edition. Price 50 cents. Toronto: Williamson and Company. 1891.

This is practically the third edition of Mr. Goldwin Smith's most charming account of his latest trip to England. Its first appearance was in the columns of THE WEEK, from which it was afterwards reprinted. But there was a very general feeling and desire that it should appear in a form more convenient for ordinary use, for lying on a drawing-room table or standing upon a bookshelf. This has been done in the very pretty volume of 140 pages, duodecimo size, which is now lying before us. We have renewed our acquaintance with these most graceful and sympathetic sketches, with no ordinary pleasure, and have found them as fresh and delightful as when they first came from the author's pen. Most of us on this side hope, some day, to see England. We could not possibly make a better preparation for that experience than by putting ourselves under the guidance of Professor Smith. With the enthusiasm of an Englishman, who was once an Eton boy, and who is one of the most distinguished graduates of the University of Oxford, and yet with the calm, critical spirit of one who lives apart from England and its life, and can discern its weaknesses as well as rejoice in its greatness, Mr. Smith gives us just that view of the much-loved native land, which Englishmen and foreigners must alike acknowledge to be just. We should like to go with him and our readers through the ages of England and pass in review churches and abbeys, and castles and cities, and schools and universities. We have done so not for the first or the second time; and we are sure that our readers will make haste to do the like.

**THE CENTURY DICTIONARY: An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language.** Prepared under the Superintendence of Wm. Dwight Whitney, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: The Century Co. Vol. II.; Cono.—Fz.

In our prefatory notice of this work, published on the receipt of the first volume, want of space precluded a discussion of particular characteristics. These, therefore, we now touch upon without limiting our view to the second volume only.

First then as regards pronunciation. Although it is a "dictionary of the English language," this work of the Century Company sets out to be an authority on that language as spoken and written in the New World. With this, of course, one cannot quarrel, much as one may secretly regret it. The distinctions made by this dictionary may be chiefly noticed in many words containing the letters *a* or *r*, as in *ask*, *can't*, *command*, *hurt*, *harm*, *hair*, etc. For ourselves, we think a dictionary should lead, not be led, in the matter of pronunciation, and should emphatically lead in the path of greater accuracy and distinctness of enunciation. There is a fashion in pronunciation as there is in everything else, and if a good dictionary were resolutely to set its face against fashion, and would decry such inelegancies as the burred *r*, the elided final *g*, the slurring of vowels, and the wholesale "skipping" of syllables, it would receive the thanks, not only of purists (not that their gratitude would be of very high value) but of scholars. But upon a continent where by about point nine recurring of native-born readers solid is called *solud*, poem *pome*, Friday *Friday*, stomach *stomich*, calm *cam*, accident *acc'ent*, elm *elum*, God *gard*, and home *hoom*, even a little purism would do no harm.

In the matter of philology, so many and so easy of access are now the sources of information that the Century Company's dictionary could not well go astray. We notice that it quite properly adopts the modern etymology of many

its revival in its present form by the late Dr. Bloxam. His venerable figure is seen a little to the right of the picture standing with the Parsee and the Principal of the College on his left, and Dr. Bramly, Dr. Stainer, and Dr. Burton Sanderson on his right. Mr. Hunt's little son and Dr. Stainer's son are in the immediate foreground. Behind the group of boys on the left may also be seen the preceptor and one of the masters. Away in the distance are the Bramley Woods, below, an intermingling of trees and housetops. The frame is of Toynbee Hall workmanship, and made of hammered copper after the artist's own design.—*The Literary World.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HALVÉY'S "L'Eclair" has been revived with brilliant success at Cologne.

MYRON W. WHITNEY, the famous basso, is an indefatigable devoté to the line and rod.

MME. HOPEKIRK will return to America next season, and will be under the management of Mr. C. C. Parkyn.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN was decorated by the Czar on Easter Sunday with the Order of Stanislaus of the first class with a star pendant.

*Le Menestrel* takes advantage of the 100th performance of Delibes' "Lakmé" to deliver a panegyric on this charming work, one of the pleasantest of the modern French school has produced since "Mignon" and "Carmen."

WILSON BARRETT has not made a success with his London revival of "Belphegor" under the title "The Acrobat," according to the critics. Yet the piece is running well. Barrett likes to play "Hamlet," in which he is at least original.

MRS. AGNES BOOTH at the close of the present season will bring her engagement with Mr. Palmer to an end. She will visit Europe during the summer, playing in French in Paris, and on her return will be under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau.

MISS JULIA MARLOW is to take a long rest. It is rumoured that she is to pass the summer in Europe. Miss Marlowe has relatives on her mother's side in the north of England whom she has not seen since she was five years old, and part of her vacation will be spent in revisiting the scenes of her babyhood.

T. P. THORNE'S romantic comic opera, "The Puritan's Daughter," will be heard next season, with Lilian Russell and Carl Streitman in the cast, at the Garden Theatre. The opera will be put on the stage in the most elaborate manner. The libretto is by Green.

MME. BERNHARDT is capricious as regards hotels, and also exacting. Indeed, a famous French writer once revealed a legend handed on from hotel to hotel by every Boniface who had had the distinguished honour of entertaining the famous French actress. "A hotel that can please Mme. Bernhardt can win the admiration of a monarch."

THE idea of forming musical colleges and academies, with which we are so familiar, is, of course, not modern, though such institutions are comparatively of recent date. The first suggestion of such a music school would appear to have been formulated by Dr. Burney about 1796, in a treatise entitled "A Plan for a Public Music School."

THE Earl of Dysart gave on the 22nd May, and the birthday of Richard Wagner, at his castle near Richmond, a concert in commemoration of that event. A full orchestra and prominent soloists were engaged to participate in the performance of a Wagner programme, and the concert was conducted by Carl Armbruster, one of the Bayreuth chorus masters.

PATTI is in London in excellent health and spirits. She gave a great concert at Albert Hall recently. She has two new songs, one called "Only," by Gounod, and a vocal waltz called "Rosebuds," by Arditi. The event of the opera season was the appearance at Covent Garden of Van Dyck, the new Belgian tenor, as "Faust," in which rôle he completely captured Vienna.

THE vocal recital given by pupils of Mr. W. E. Haslam in the Toronto College of Music, on the evening of June 2nd, was most enjoyable. That an entire programme of vocal music should be listened to by a large audience with marked interest and evident approval is in itself complimentary to both performers and instructor. The programme was varied and served to show that the individual voices are being carefully trained. In the rendering of each number artistic results were achieved, which can only be accomplished by intelligent and well guided study.

LOTTA is one of the richest actresses in America to-day—a gratifying result which she owes to her own histrionic abilities and the sound business judgment of her mother, Mrs. Crabtree. The latter has complete control of the actress' financial investments in theatres, business blocks and real estate, and, in fact, for many years she practically has been the business manager of her daughter. Lotta's career has been singularly successful, and it has in it a large measure of encouragement for ambitious and unknown members of her profession. She began her theatrical life at the bottom.

misleading. The Canadian Government has frequently granted this privilege at various points to facilitate the transit of grain from the West to the coast, and of goods from the East to the West, but not in violation of coasting laws.

One recent writer represents many ill-informed critics in the United States press when he says: "For six months of the year the merchants of Canada have no access to the ocean ports except by the way of the United States." He may, if he visits Canada, discover that he can at any time of the year travel from the Pacific to the Atlantic over two of the best built and best equipped railroads in the world without leaving Canadian territory for a moment. He will on this journey find many reasons to confirm the verdict of the people in the late election, for not fearing commercial hostility on the part of the United States, much as we would regret it. On the Atlantic he will find in Nova Scotia the finest ocean port in the world, open all the year round, where a larger tonnage enters and clears than in any United States port outside of New York on the Atlantic coast.

This list of charges is sometimes added to by pointing out our interference between England and the United States in the matter of the Behring Sea troubles, and between Newfoundland and the United States in connection with a proposed treaty whereby injury was threatened to Canadian fishermen and Canadian Commerce. If this interference constitutes "enmity," then the charge is well proved. Every Government in Canada will be found. I trust, ready and prompt to interfere when the rights of the people of this country are threatened from any source, and so long as our present connection with the Mother Country is preserved, we may expect in such cases that our interference will be successful.

No opportunity should be lost—none has been—to improve our relations in trade and other matters with the people of the United States, but it will be well, in my opinion, when Canadians give more of their attention to our own country and our own interests, and less to the country and business of the United States. There is no thoughtful politician of standing in the United States who is not fully aware that Canada's only fault, if fault it be, in her relations with that country, is a strong determination to protect her interests as effectually as the United States have protected the interests of that great country.—*Hon. Charles H. Tupper, in the "Canadian Gazette."*

ART NOTES.

THE exhibit of the French artists in the "new Salon," which split off from the old organization under Meissonier, opened recently in Paris. The space occupied this year is much larger than that of 1890, and the exhibit is said to excel even that remarkable showing of contemporary art in the rival collection in the Palais de l'Industrie.

DESPATCHES from London state that Hogarth's celebrated picture, "The Roast Beef of Old England," which is better known under the title of "The Gate of Calais," is once more in the market. This picture, apart from its intrinsic merit as being a splendid specimen of this master's art, acquires a distinct interest by reason of the fact that one of the faces in it is a likeness of the painter, as he himself acknowledged, and a good likeness too. A very strong effort is being made in order that it may be purchased for the nation and added to the collection in the National Gallery.

THERE is much consternation in artistic circles in Paris owing to the circumstance that President Bonnat, of the Palais de l'Industrie Salon, has taken upon himself to "raise the standard" of that institution. To effect this result, pictures, including those of many prominent American artists, have been rejected by the score, and the number of paintings to be exhibited is 850 less than last year. As Bonnat is out of town he has thus escaped temporarily the wrath of the French artists who have received medals and honourable mention at previous exhibitions; but they declare that unless more of their paintings are accepted on revision, there will soon be a "third Salon" in Paris.

MR. FRANK D. MILLET and Mr. Poultney Bigelow are to go up the Danube together this summer, and the artistic and literary results of this holiday jaunt will doubtless, in due season, redound to the advantage of the public. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith hopes to return to Venice, with which paradise of painters he is even more infatuated than he was, in turn, with Mexico, Holland and Spain. "It is the only place in the world for an artist," he declares. Remembering the rapidity with which he sold all the pictures he made there last summer one cannot doubt his sincerity. He will stop for a while in Paris, of course, and it will be interesting to see what the critics there will say about his rather unique handling of the water-colour medium.—*"Montezuma" in The Art Amateur.*

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S "May Morning on Magdalene Tower" is now on view at the Gainsborough Gallery, Bond Street. The ceremony it records, no doubt had its origin in Druidical forms of worship, the first reliable allusion to it being made by Anthony Wood, 1632—1695, in his History of Oxford. In 1749, instrumental music was also introduced, the ceremony being concluded with ringing of bells. The *Hymnus Eucharisticus* took the place of the "merry catches," probably in the latter half of the last century; but the custom afterwards languished, till



words which long were a puzzle to philologists, as for example, *acorn* (A.S. *acern*), *at, barn* (A.S. *bern* = barley + *ern* = a place), *eleven, gate, God, hide* (of land), *King, etc.* It is worthy of note, however, that though the word *Canadian* is given, the interesting etymology of the word *Canada* is left untouched. Cassell's dictionary is very meagre on this subject. Webster is entirely silent; so, curiously, is Dr. Murray, and so is the Imperial. Readers curious on this point may consult the first volume of the "Historical and Literary Transactions of the American Philological Society," (1816), also *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, vol. 1, page 97, where the former is quoted.

There are many interesting words, interestingly defined in this second volume as, for example, *deism, Darwinism, evolution* (a column and a fourth), *coordinate* (a column and a half), *ecclesiastical*—but we must leave the investigation of these to our readers.

**PSEUDIGRAPHIA: An Account of Certain Apocryphal Sacred Writings of the Jews and Early Christians.** By Rev. W. J. Deane, M. A. Price 7s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; Toronto: McAlinsh. 1891.

One of the proofs of the increased interest in the historical method as applied to religion and theology is found in the greater attention recently paid to those writings which are known as apocryphal. Two things have always been quite clear, namely, that those writings were generically inferior to the canonical books, and yet that they had a certain historical value. But the fact that the Church of Rome had given to some of them a deutero-canonical character had prejudiced Protestant divines against them to such an extent that for a long time they had been almost totally neglected. The error of this course has been fully recognized of late years; and the true character of many of the books which had been published under the names of authors, who could not possibly have written them, has been examined and approximately ascertained. Among the most valuable of such books we may name the "Wisdom of Solomon" in our ordinary Apocrypha. But the students of early Christian History have wisely carried their researches a good deal further, and have brought to light a great deal of apocryphal literature produced immediately before the birth of Christ, and to a much larger extent in the second and third centuries after Christ. Among these are Apocryphal Gospels, Acts, Epistles, and Apocalypses. Our readers may be aware that a large collection of these books was edited by Tischendorf, the eminent New Testament critic; and they have been translated by Mr. B. H. Cowper and in the Ante-Nicene Library as well as in other forms. Mr. Deane, the author of the volume before us, has already done good service to these studies by his excellent commentary on the "Book of Wisdom;" and he has followed this up with a series of essays, most of them formerly published in magazines and reviews, in which he gives an account of some of the less known Pseudepigraphical or Apocryphal Jewish and Christian writings composed in the times immediately preceding or following the commencement of the Christian era. In these studies the author aims at giving a succinct account of these productions for readers who are not familiar with the originals. Mr. Deane divides these writings into three classes: Lyrical, Apocryphal and Prophetical, and Legendary; to which he adds a fourth class, called Mixed, and partaking of the characters of the other three. Every one of the documents described has features of interest; but two are perhaps of most extended interest to ordinary Christians, namely, the Book of Enoch, and the Sibylline Oracles. Every one knows that St. Jude quotes a prophecy of Enoch; and several of the early fathers spoke of such a book as being inspired; but it was not until Bruce discovered an Ethiopian version about 120 years ago that the book became known to modern scholars. A full account of its contents is given in the present work. The Sibylline Oracles are, on many grounds, of no less interest; and Mr. Deane tells us very nearly all that can be known of their history and contents. The book which he gives us is one of real value. We can only add the hope that he will furnish the public with the best texts which can be had of these precious writings, and with a good English translation. His commentary will then have its great value much augmented.

**THE LIFE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.** By J. R. Thursfield. London and New York: Macmillan and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company. 1891.

This is one of the series of Macmillan's Twelve English Statesmen. The book is well written and shows how Peel changed the old Tory party of the early part of the century into the Conservative party of modern times. A preliminary observation should be made in relation to Biography and History—unless an author has in his composition something of the statesman, he will often fail to do justice to statesmen—for if eminent as such, they are greatly above his plane. Peel was a man of great ability and force of character, and was very conscientious; but he was reserved and somewhat unsociable. The following is an instance of his distant manner. One of the leaders of the Opposition one day went up to him in the House of Commons with a proposition to facilitate business, but he met with a chilling repulse. The witty Lord Melbourne (afterwards Premier), on being told of this, observed: "Peel is a bad horse to go up to in the stable." Although Peel called himself a Conservative, practically he was almost a Whig. He was slow to learn and always required strong evidence

before he introduced any reforms. But when he did learn his lesson, he learnt it thoroughly. The story of his two great surrenders, namely, the admission of Catholics into Parliament and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, is clearly told. Our embryo statesmen should carefully study these. Although in both instances Peel had for years been opposed to these reforms, yet when he was convinced that they were absolutely necessary, he exhibited rare moral courage by personally carrying them through. He could have shirked the tasks, and left them for others to perform—possibly to fail. Nineteen out of twenty statesmen would have done this, and thus have avoided the painful severance of private friendships caused by his preferring his country to his party. His conduct should be compared with that of some of the British statesmen in recent years. In the case of the Repeal of the Corn Laws his personal influence with moderate Conservatives and with the great Duke worked wonders. After great victories have been won, it is customary to underrate the difficulties surmounted. But it is certain that it was only the combined influence of Peel and Wellington that carried the measure through the House of Lords. In a recent issue of THE WEEK, Mr. Castell Hopkins has admirably championed the British peerage. As evidence on his side, it should be stated that the majority of the peers who voted for the abolition of the Corn Laws firmly believed that every one of them would pecuniarily lose heavily by it. Yet, without any flourish of trumpets, they preferred the public welfare to their private interest. It was one of the noblest political passages-of-arms in all history. Is there any known instance at Washington of a majority of either House firmly believing that each member would lose a large sum by any particular measure, and yet voting for it? Mr. Thursfield has omitted a well-known fact illustrating Peel's character. He always nervously avoided anything approaching to theatricalism. Once when there was some great question pending, and Peel was under great mental stress, one of his colleagues without warning accidentally entered Peel's sanctum, and saw him on his knees praying. Fortunately the intruder was able to retire without being noticed. His colleague firmly believed that Peel in his trouble was praying to God for guidance. The scoffers of this generation may laugh at this, but sympathizing and wiser men comprehend its full meaning. Mr. Thursfield, in praising Lord Aberdeen, who was Peel's Foreign Secretary, is unjust to Lord Palmerston who in foreign affairs was a great statesman. For the minister who repeatedly "out of the nettle danger plucked the flower safety" is fairly entitled to be ranked as such. Had he been Foreign Secretary in 1853 the Crimean War would have been averted. Mr. Thursfield omits the striking point of Peel's speech when the great battle was fought, whether Parliament approved or disapproved of Palmerston's foreign policy as a whole. Referring to Palmerston he said: "We are all proud of him," although he felt compelled to vote against him. The author puts it incorrectly that "Aberdeen subsequently failed to avert the Crimean War." Practically, Aberdeen, who was then Premier, unwittingly caused the Crimean War. A cautionary despatch had been sent by the Foreign Secretary to St. Petersburg to the effect that under stated circumstances the Emperor must not rely upon British neutrality. After the Russian ambassador had been apprised of the nature of the missive, and knew that it had been sent off, Lord Aberdeen very foolishly overruled his Foreign Secretary and recalled it; and thus led the Czar to believe that under no circumstances would England intervene. In such questions grandmotherliness is out of place. The Emperor subsequently complained he had been misled, and that, if he had known the real truth, there would have been peace. Had Palmerston been Foreign Secretary it is certain that there would have been no Crimean War. For under such circumstances Lord Melbourne's remark as to Peel would have been applied and Aberdeen would have discovered that "Palmerston was a bad horse to go up to in the stable." While Peel was Irish Secretary an Act was passed in 1814 introducing an improved system of police throughout Ireland. Thus Ireland obtained this great boon 15 years earlier than London, and about 30 years earlier than the English counties. Again in 1844 he as Premier increased the vote for Irish education, and for many years the grants to Ireland for that purpose, in proportion, greatly exceeded similar grants to England. Very few on this side of the Atlantic are aware of the truth of the statement of the London *Economist*, that England is the least favoured nation. Peel's conduct when in opposition compares favourably with that which has recently taken place in England. When out of office he straightforwardly refrained from wantonly opposing or embarrassing the Government; of course on questions relating to great political changes he as a Conservative was often bound to oppose. But he was never guilty of, or encouraged, factious opposition, or misrepresented plain facts, or encouraged lawlessness.

In the *Forum* for June, Mr. Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, details the rational system of physical training adopted at that institution, claiming that it reaches every student, and does most for those who are least developed, that it is hard work, and that it co-ordinates body, mind and will in exercise. He shows that rank in scholarship tends to coincide with rank in physical development. Knowing the necessity of physical education it is

the duty of the college to withdraw it from the whims and caprices of the students from whom extravagance and excess must be expected, and to send out its graduates physically equipped to stand the strain of new and rapidly changing industrial economic and social conditions.

If not wiser the children of the twentieth century ought to be healthier than those of the nineteenth. In the *North American Review* for June the Earl of Meath traces the development of compulsory physical education in the Northern European States and its practical adoption in the cities in Britain. He asserts that the necessity is even greater on this continent, as the British climate is better suited for physical exercise all the year round, and as a result in England every available field in the neighbourhood of large cities is snatched up for football or cricket, and thousands of clerks, factory hands and young artisans, especially in the northern towns, struggle of a Saturday afternoon for room in which to play these invigorating national games. While in America athletics are in a great measure confined to the universities, the schools, the richer classes and the professionals.

#### LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has returned from his tour of the East and is now in Rome. He has completed a novel depicting American society.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the French author, is a man of 40, a cynic and a hypochondriac. In manner he is eccentric and brusque even toward women. In his literary work he is a prodigy of industry.

THE new Archbishop of York is Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield, and ex-Lieutenant in the Anglo-Indian Army. It is almost forty years since he quitted the military service for college and church.

LONGMANS, GREEN AND COMPANY announce "The Christ the Son of God: a Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." By the Abbé Constant Foudard. Translated from the fifth edition with the author's sanction by George F. X. Griffith, with an introduction by Cardinal Manning.

THE Royal Society of Canada has recently closed a very successful meeting in Montreal, and the City Council has invited it to hold its next annual meeting in Toronto. The Society was obliged by its rules to refer the invitation to its Council, but it did so with the recommendation that it be accepted. This of course means acceptance, though the formal reply cannot be given immediately, and we shall therefore have the pleasure of entertaining the Society next May. The Abbé Laflamme, the most distinguished French Canadian geologist, will be the President then, and Dr. J. G. Bourriot, C.M.G., the Vice-President, and the opening addresses will be given by them. As the Constitution and objects of the Society are not very generally understood in Toronto, we give the first part of Principal Grant's Presidential Address of this year, in which he briefly indicates these, and also raises the questions of whether there should be an English literature section, and if so, what should be its functions.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Alden's *Manifold Cyclopedia*; Vol. XXVII. New York: Jno. B. Alden.
- Alden's *Cyclopedia of Universal Literature*; Vol. XVI. New York: Jno. B. Alden.
- Allen, James Lane. *Flute and Violin*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Bernard. *When the Shadows Flee Away*. 35c. Montreal: Jno. Lovell & Son.
- Brentano, Dr. Lujo. *The Relation of Labor to the Law of To-day*. \$1.50; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Bisland, Elizabeth. *A Flying Trip Around the World*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Crane, Thos. Frederick, A.M. *Chanson Populaires de la France*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Cone, Drello, D.D. *Gospel Criticism*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Crawford, F. Marion. *Khaled, a Tale of Arabia*. \$1.25. London: Macmillan & Co.
- Davis, Richard, Harding. *Gallegher*. \$1. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- De Witt, Jno., D.D., LL.D., L.H.D. *The Psalms*. \$2. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- Drummond, Henry. *Are they not Safe with Him?* 25c. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- Furniss, Grace Livingston. *A Box of Monkeys*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Finck, Henry T. *Spain and Morocco*. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Kingsland, Wm. G. *Robert Browning*. London, Eng.: F. W. Jarvis & Son. Philadelphia: Poet Lore Co.
- Leavens, Philo F., D.D. *The Planting of the Kingdom*. 40c. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- Life in a Country Parsonage. \$1. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- Lewis, Charlton T., Ph.D. *Elementary Latin Dictionary*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Lodge, Henry Cabot. *Historic Towns, Boston*. London Eng.: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Lowell, Percival. *Noto, an Unexplored Corner of Japan*. \$1.25. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Putnam, Geo. Haven. *The Question of Copyright*. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- The *Century Dictionary*; Vol. II. New York: The Century Company.
- Thursfield, J. R. *Peel*. 60 cents. London, Eng.: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Winter, Wm. *Gray Days and Gold*. 75 cents. New York: Macmillan. Toronto: Williamson & Co.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

A GREETING TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

WELCOME! our Royal Masters of the Pen,  
To this our Royal city, proud to greet  
Our country's Magi, who in council meet,  
Bearing—the wealth of your illumined ken—  
Such gifts as shall uplift the minds of men,  
And lure pale Psyche from her dim retreat  
On joyous wings the azure air to beat,  
And visit her elysian haunts again.  
Here, while you sow the golden seeds of thought,  
Whose harvest we shall reap and oft recount,  
As if all other heritage were naught;  
Here, in the shadow of our Royal Mount,  
Let every flower that welcome breathes be brought  
To strew the marge of the Pierian fount.

—George Martin.

A FISH POACHER.

TURNING a bend of the stream, a sentinel heron, that had been standing watchful on one leg, rises and flaps languidly away down the river reach. The consumptive figure of the gaunt fisher stands by the stream through all weathers. The heron knows not times nor seasons, and is a great poacher—a poacher of fish rather than of flesh or other fowl. Sometimes, though, when his body is pinched and when the streams are frozen over, he becomes omnivorous in his diet, and will gulp down voles and rats and the smaller waterfowl. In the wind, when taking his lone stand, his loose fluttering feathers look like driftwood caught in the bushes. He reminds one of the consumptive, but, unlike him, has wonderful powers of digestion, and withal an immense capacity for fish. Woe to the luckless mort or trout, or attacking peregrine, that he attempts to impale on his bill. The heron is essentially a wanderer, and, like Wordsworth's immortal leech gatherer, he roams from pond to pond, from moor to moor. Like most poachers, the heron is a night fisher, and there is one equally destructive which carries on its nefarious trade under the full light of day. Over there is an over-hanging leafless bow, and upon it has just alighted a kingfisher. At first its form is motionless, soon it assumes more animation, and anon is all eye and ear. Then it darts—hangs for a moment in the air like a kestrel, and returns to its perch. Again it flashes with unerring aim, and secures something. This is tossed, beaten and broken with its formidable beak, and swallowed headforemost. The process is again and again repeated, and you find that the prey is small fish. From watching an hour one is entranced at the beauty of the fluttering, quivering thing, as the sun glints from its green and gold vibrations in mid-air. You gain some estimation, too, of the vast amount of immature fish a pair of kingfishers and their young must destroy in a single season. Later in summer the young brood may be seen, with quivering wings, constantly crying and calling as the parent birds fly to and fro poaching the trout streams. And the kingfisher is a poacher in another respect. It never constructs the hole in which its young are reared, but takes possession of that of some small burrowing rodent, or even that of the little sand-martin.—*Cornhill.*

PARCELS BY POST.

APROPOR of the parcels post treaty with Mexico, Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, the Sandwich and Leeward Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador and the Danish West India Islands, which provides that unsealed packages not exceeding eleven pounds in weight and three feet six inches in length may be sent in the mails for 12c. a pound, the *Philadelphia Press* says that "a system of international commerce is developing rapidly, especially with Mexico. A few days ago the upper half of a carriage, divided into twelve separate packages, was sent from St. Louis to Mexico. Over a thousand pounds of merchandise were transmitted by parcel post during the month of March, being four times the value of such business for January. All the security extended by the Government to the regular mails is given to the parcel post system, and packages are delivered where any of the governments above mentioned have post offices, either by rail, coach, horse or foot." This system is about two years old, and will be likely to accommodate itself well to new plans for reciprocity.—*Bradstreet's.*

SQUIRRELS IN WINTER.

SOME interesting remarks on squirrels are made by various writers in the *Zoologist*. It is often said that squirrels are torpid during winter, but there is no really sound evidence for this view. Mr. Masfield, writing from Cheadle, Stafford, Eng., says (*Nature*, March 12): "I have seen squirrels abroad on fine days in, I think I may say, every one of the winter months; and while pheasant-shooting near here on a sunny day (Jan. 6 last), which was about the middle of the most severe frost we have had for many years, with several inches of snow on the ground, I saw a squirrel jumping from tree to tree, before the beaters, in the most lively condition." Mr. Blagg, also writing from Cheadle, has "frequently seen squirrels abroad in the middle of the winter, when there has been deep snow on the ground and a keen frost in the air. I remember," he adds, "once seeing a squirrel abroad during a severe storm

of sleet and rain in winter-time, and he appeared to be not at all inconvenienced by the rough weather." Mr. Blagg's idea is that the squirrel probably does sleep a good deal more in winter-time than in summer, as do many other wild animals, but that he has to be continually waking up and taking nourishment. The period of reproduction is unfavourable to the notion of an almost complete state of torpidity. The editor of the *Zoologist* records that he has notes of "finding newly-born squirrels on March 21 (three young), April 9 (three young), April 26 (four young), and April 29 (two young). Those found at the end of March and beginning of April were naked and blind; those taken at the end of April were about three-parts grown." According to the editor, "the old squirrels, in case of danger, remove the young from the nest, or 'drey,' to some hole in a tree, whither they carry them one by one in the mouth, just as a cat carries her kitten. One of the prettiest sights in the world is to see an old squirrel teaching a young one to jump."—*Science.*

THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

ONE of the most interesting questions relating to our planet, says Professor G. P. Serviss, is that of its interior constitution. Observations made in deep mines and borings indicate that the temperature increases as we go downward at the average rate of one degree Fahr. for every fifty-five feet of descent, so that if this rate of increase continued, the temperature at the depth of a mile would be more than 100 degrees higher than at the surface, and, at the depth of forty miles, would be so high that everything, including the metals, would be in a fluid condition. This view of the condition of the earth's interior has been adopted by many, who hold that the crust of the earth on which we dwell is like a shell surrounding the molten interior. But calculations based upon the tidal effects that the attraction of the sun and moon would have upon a globe with a liquid interior have led Sir Wm. Thomson and others to assert that such a condition is impossible, and that the interior of the earth must be solid and exceedingly rigid to its very centre. To the objections that the phenomena of volcanoes contradict the assumption of a solid interior, it is replied that unquestionably the heat is very great deep beneath the surface, and that reservoirs of molten rock exist under volcanic districts, but that, taking the earth's interior as a whole, the pressure is so great that the tendency to liquefaction caused by the heat is over-balanced thereby. The whole question, however, is yet an open one.

RED and rosy cheeks follow the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are nature's remedy for driving out all diseases resulting from poor and watery blood enriching that vital fluid, building up the nerves, and promptly correcting irregularities, suppressions and the ills peculiar to females. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of price—50c. per box, or five boxes for \$2—by addressing The Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE Dominion Building and Loan Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday, May 27. The statement of the Trusts Corporation of Ontario, in whose hands the funds and securities of this Association are deposited, shows a balance in favour of the Association of \$15,354.58. The mortgages on which loans had been advanced represented \$104,200. The amount of cash available for loans was \$16,784.76. The speeches of the president, Dr. Burns, and Mr. W. A. Stratton were of the most encouraging character. The Hon. G. W. Ross, for the directorate, spoke in the same strain.

AN instrument called the "haematokrit" has been invented by Herr von Hedin. It is for determining the volume of corpuscles present in blood, and is based on centrifugal action. As described in *London Nature*, a volume of blood and one of Moller's liquid (which prevents coagulation) are mixed together, and the mixture is poured into small, thick walled glass tubes, graduated in fifty parts. The tubes rest on a brass holder which is fixed on the axis of a rotation-apparatus. After some eight thousand rotations, in five to seven minutes, the process is complete. The separation between the corpuscles and the salt-plasma is more distinct, in that a narrow band of leucocytes appears between them. The instrument is useful in comparing the blood of different individuals. With a little practice the total error is not more than one volume per cent.

THE Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company held its twenty-first annual meeting in the Town Hall at Waterloo on the 28th of May last. The Directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1890, was of most satisfactory character. The amount of assurance effected by this enterprising company has reached the very large sum of \$13,710,800. Its income for 1890 was \$489,858; its assets \$1,711,686; its surplus over liabilities was \$134,066. Another notable feature was the decreased mortality and expense account. The report must have been very pleasing to all interested in this progressive Canadian Company. We observe the well-known names of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, B. M. Britton, Q.C., and I. E. Bowman, M.P., on the directorate. A large measure of the Company's success may fairly be attributed to its popular methods, its able management and the excellent judgment and business energy of its secretary, Mr. W. H. Riddell.

BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

A WELL KNOWN HAMILTONIAN SNATCHED FROM DEATH'S JAWS—HAD BEEN GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS AND HIS CASE WAS CONSIDERED HOPELESS—BUT HE RECOVERED IN A MIRACULOUS MANNER AND IS NOW AS WELL AND STRONG AS EVER.

*Hamilton Herald*, May 27th, 1891.

Although the age of miracles is generally supposed to be past, the case of John Marshall, of 25 Little William Street, is about as nearly miraculous as anything that can be imagined. For three years and a half Mr. Marshall has been a victim of a disease known as locomotor ataxy, a spinal affection which deprived him of all feeling from his waist down-wards, and left him a helpless cripple, given up by his physicians as incurable. To-day he is restored to health, and apart from the weakness natural to a man who has wrestled so long with a terrible disease, he may be said to be as well as ever. The story of his wonderful recovery has been heard with amazement by his many friends, for Mr. Marshall is well known in Hamilton, having lived here for nearly thirty years, and for twenty years before his illness having been manager for the Canadian Oil Company here.

One of the *Herald's* young men heard of the case and hunted up Mr. Marshall to get his story, which he was not unwilling to tell, in the hope that his experience might be of benefit to others who are affected similarly.

"I was taken ill in August 1887," said Mr. Marshall, "and for three years and a half I was scarcely able to leave my room. My illness, I believe, was the result of a fall I had a year before, and it left me helpless. I had absolutely no sensation in my body below the waist, could not feel pins stuck in me, and was deprived of the use of my limbs. For more than three years I was not able to leave the house, any more than on very fine days I might go as far as the corner, and during all that time I was never down town. I had the best medical assistance, but the doctors all agreed that I could not recover. I tried all kinds of patent medicines, but none of them did me any good. I also tried electricity, having as many as three batteries on me at once, but it was all of no avail."

"How did you come to recover?"  
"In February last some one threw in a circular about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I laid it aside, thinking it was like all the others I had tried—no good. But on April 14 I decided to give them a trial, and got a box of the Pills. Within three days I noticed an improvement, and it has continued ever since, until I am as well as you see me. I considered it nothing short of a miracle, and my friends who know me can scarcely credit it. Why, last week, I got up one morning, took my bath, dressed myself, went to the station, took the train for Toronto and walked to my brother-in-law's, and he would not believe it was myself."

"You say you were given up by the doctors?"  
"Yes, I spent hundreds of dollars in medical advice and in the purchase of all sorts of quack remedies. My physicians said my disease was incurable and that I would never be able to use my limbs again. I am a member of the Royal Templars, and I have been passed by the society's doctors as past recovery, receiving from it the total disability benefit of \$1,000. That is the best possible proof to me that my case was considered hopeless."

"How many boxes of the Pills have you taken?"  
"I am now on my seventh box, but, as I told you, I got relief from the start. I consider my recovery to be wonderful, and I am recommending the remedy to every one who is afflicted as I was."

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have accomplished such a miraculous cure in Mr. Marshall's case, say the remedy is compound from the formula of a well-known physician, and is unsurpassed for the treatment of all diseases arising from impoverished blood or loss of vital force.

The remarkable case noted in the above article from the *Hamilton Herald* conclusively proves that the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have in no way overstated the merits of their remedy. Pink Pills are a never failing blood builder and nerve tonic, and are equally valuable for men or women young or old. They cure all forms of debility, female weaknesses, suppressions, chronic constipation, headache, St. Vitus dance, loss of memory, premature decay, etc., and by their marvellous action on the blood, build up the system anew and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow complexions. These pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Brockville, Ont.

Most of sterling worth is what  
Our own experience teaches.—*Tennyson.*

WHAT it costs must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions will average to last a month.

If you decide from what you have heard or read, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute instead.



**A STRONG, VIGOROUS AND PROGRESSIVE COMPANY.**

**ARE YOU INSURED IN IT? AND IF NOT, WHY NOT?**

**THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE, ANNUAL REPORT.**

The twenty-first annual meeting of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, on Thursday, May 28, 1891. The attendance was both influential and representative, there having been (apart from the Company's Agents, many of whom were present) prominent policy-holders from Berlin, Stratford, Toronto, Brockville, Belleville, Calgary and other distant places.

William Hendry, Manager, was present as usual and occupied a seat on the platform.

The President, I. E. Bowman, Esq., M.P., having taken the chair, on motion the Secretary of the Company, W. H. Riddell, Esq., acted as secretary of the meeting. The minutes of last meeting, on motion, were taken as read and confirmed. The President then read

**THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.**

Your Directors, in submitting their twenty-first annual statement for the year ending on the 31st December, 1890, are again in a position to report to you with confidence that the business of the Company during the year was in its essential features and general results of a highly satisfactory character.

The amount of new insurance issued is \$2,348,150 under 1,783 policies, on which the first year's premiums amounted to \$77,450.90. The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$13,710,800. The total income for the year was \$489,858, consisting of \$400,920 from premiums and \$79,938 from interest on investments, showing an increase of \$26,728 on premiums and \$14,230 on interest over the receipts of the previous year.

Our net and total assets are again largely increased, and our surplus over all liabilities is \$134,066, which will enable us to continue a liberal distribution to our policy-holders.

The death losses, considering the general high rate of mortality during the year, were exceptionally low, the actual losses for the year being \$65,522, or \$38,653 less than during the previous year, and less than the interest income for the year by nearly \$15,000.

The general expense account shows a decrease in amount as well as a reduction in the ratio of expense to income as compared with that of 1889, which affords satisfactory evidence of care and economy in the management.

The funds of the Company, as will be seen by the financial statement contained in our pamphlet, are invested in municipal debentures, mortgages on real estate and loans on our policies, which are all safe and profitable securities. The increase in our interest income from year to year shows that the funds are carefully invested so as to yield a satisfactory return to the policy-holders.

Your Directors have, on the recommendation of the Manager, decided to change from annual to quinquennial division of surplus on future business.

In compliance with the public demand for this kind of insurance we have adopted a twenty-year survivorship distribution plan prepared by the Manager, which embraces all the unobjectionable features of the ordinary tontine, and which we are confident will prove beneficial and satisfactory to those who desire a profitable investment in connection with their insurance policy.

The Executive Committee made a careful examination of all the investments of the Company, and found the mortgages, debentures and cash in the bank to correspond with the respective ledger accounts at the close of the year.

You will be called on to elect four Directors in the place of Robert Melvin, of Guelph, C. M. Taylor, of Waterloo, Robert Baird, of Kincardine, and James Hope, of Ottawa, whose term of office has expired, but all of whom are eligible for re-election.

The detailed financial statement, prepared and duly certified to by your Auditors, is submitted herewith for your consideration.

On behalf of the Board,  
I. E. BOWMAN, President.

Pamphlets containing the financial statement and Auditors' report having been placed in the hands of those in attendance, the President moved the adoption of the various reports. He spoke of the favourable death rate experienced in 1890, the low expense ratio, the keen competition our Agents encountered from rival companies when seeking new business, the steps taken by the Board to extend the operations of the Company, the care taken to invest the Company's funds safely and judiciously and of other prominent features of the business during the past twenty-one years, proving that the growth of the Company has been healthy, the progress gratifying and the prospects for the future most encouraging. The agency staff was never better equipped or more active, and the new business for 1891 would show that the Company was in a position to hold its own against all comers.

Messrs. Robert Melvin, 2nd Vice-President, Guelph, B. M. Britton, Q.C., Director, Kingston, and others, in brief and effective speeches, seconded the adoption of the reports. They invited a full and searching criticism of the past year's business. A careful examination of the present standing of the Company will show that it has done and can do better for its members than any of its competitors. The actual results attained for individual policy-holders prove conclusively that this Company has no peer in the insurance field, and that its members get their insurance at the lowest possible cost consistent with security.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the next three years in the place of those whose term of office had expired, namely:—Messrs. C. M. Taylor, Waterloo; Robt. Melvin, Guelph; Stuart Henderson, B.A., LL.B., B.C.L., Ottawa, and Robt. Baird, Kincardine.

Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson and J. M. Scully having been re-elected Auditors, and the customary vote of thanks to the Board, the Officers and the Agents having been tendered and responded to, the meeting was brought to a close. The Directors met subsequently and re-elected I. E. Bowman, President, C. M. Taylor, 1st Vice-President and Robert Melvin, 2nd Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

**ANNUAL MEETING**

—OF THE—

**DOMINION BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.**

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Building and Loan Association was held on Wednesday, May 27th, 1891, at the office of the association in Toronto, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. On motion by Mr. Stratton, Dr. Burns, president of the association, was called to the chair and presided. About 150 shareholders were present. On motion by Mr. Millar, seconded by Mr. Selwyn, Messrs. W. A. Stratton, W. C. Perkins and W. Barclay Stephens were appointed scrutineers, who reported after examination that 22,093 shares of stock and 3,009 shareholders were represented at the meeting. The president then read the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to see such a large representation of the association present at this our first annual meeting, and glad to see the interest manifested in the success of the company. It is now a year old, but in reality scarcely ten months have been spent in placing our stock. As with all new companies, especially with those somewhat new in their nature, the first months, indeed the first few years, are usually a continued struggle. It takes time to understand new principles fully, and some are too impatient to give the time necessary for such an investigation, and there are always some who consider it their special duty to attack anything out of the ordinary line; hostility may be expected. Had the criticisms been marked by fairness, or shown any experience in the working of such organizations as ours, we might have been discouraged. But since they have displayed little else than gross misrepresentations and ignorance of the principles of our association, we have thus far allowed them to pass. The certainty of our success is simply a matter of calculation and business promptness. To those unable to make the calculations it should be a satisfactory assurance that companies established on the same principle as ours have done all that we have promised and are in a healthy state, likely to attain to a good old age.

We have been much gratified with the promptness and heartiness of the local board.

To their fidelity we owe it that lapses have been so few. The Loan Committee has met weekly to examine applications. No loan has been made until recommended by the local board, and a few thus recommended have been refused; several have been cut down somewhat, but all, we think, have been amply secured. I would suggest to all our visiting members a thorough examination of the practical workings of our association.

At least one member from each district represented here to-day should pay a visit to the Trust Company in which our funds and securities are deposited.

I believe that every officer who handles the funds of the company has furnished a reasonable guarantee bond. You know that no money can be drawn from the Trust Company without depositing securities corresponding to the draft. Nor can any of our funds be touched unless on the signature of the president, managing director and secretary-treasurer. I cannot close these remarks without saying that we have been very fortunate in our agents. Their success in placing our stock has been almost phenomenal. Before another year we shall have passed the amount of stock permitted in our charter, thus necessitating the increasing of our capital to ten millions at least.

The financial report will now be submitted. Should anything appear obscure or unsatisfactory, we are here to explain to the satisfaction of all.

A. BURNS,  
President.

**ASSETS.**

Amount loaned on mortgages.....	\$ 92,672.98
Interest and premiums due April 30, 1891.....	1,228.05
Due from agents.....	331.43
Cash on deposit with Trusts Corporation.....	15,026.91
Cash on deposit with Dominion Bank..	142.68
Cash on hand.....	55.69
	<b>\$109,457.74</b>

**LIABILITIES.**

Payments on stock.....	\$106,302.89
12½ per cent. on capital paid in.....	3,039.92
Carried forward to rest account.....	114.93
	<b>\$109,457.74</b>
Valuation of real estate mortgaged to the association.....	\$196,661.00
Amount of mortgages held by the Trusts Corporation of Ontario.....	104,200.00
Value in excess of mortgages.....	\$92,461.00
Approved loans in hands of solicitors not completed.....	\$ 9,850.00
Applications for loans not acted on but under consideration.....	7,300.00
Balance due on mortgages to be paid on completion of buildings.....	11,527.02
	<b>\$28,677.02</b>
Amount of cash available for loans....	16,784.76
Leaving a balance of.....	<b>\$11,892.26</b>
Applied for in excess of funds on hand. Number of mortgages, ninety-one.	
Average of loans.....	<b>\$1,144.83</b>

W. BARCLAY STEPHENS,  
General Manager.

The Dominion Building and Loan Association, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—We have examined the general ledger postings up to 30th April, carefully, and find that it agrees with the trial balance you have taken out. The statement of the Trusts Corporation of Ontario shows a balance in their hands in favour of the company of \$15,354.58. We have also examined the mortgages held by the Trusts Corporation as securities for loans up to 30th April and they amount to \$101,000, and we understand that further mortgages to the amount of \$3,200 are in transit through the post, making a total of securities held against loans of \$104,200.

Yours truly,  
TOWNSEND AND STEPHENS.

Mr. Stratton, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that it must be very gratifying to the shareholders of this association to find that within ten months this new association should have such rapid progress—something unprecedented in the history of financial institutions in this Dominion. The working of the association has been very satisfactory, and we can, we believe, look forward to the future with every degree of satisfaction. Some little unfriendly criticisms have been bestowed upon us, but we have no reason to doubt but that we will be able to carry out all that we have undertaken, and that the shareholders of this association will reap all the great advantages we offer them.

Several other shareholders expressed their entire satisfaction in the association and predicted a bright future for the company.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the president, directors and officers, for services rendered since the organization of the association. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Hon. G. W. Ross replied to the vote of thanks on behalf of the directors and officers. The meeting then adjourned.

**CITIZENS OF TORONTO, REJOICE AND BE GLAD.**

You have within your reach a mineral water called St. Leon, which, for gout, rheumatism, and diseases of the kidneys, including diabetes and even Bright's disease of the kidneys, when freely used, is superior to all other mineral waters, without any exception. It contains purgative and revivifying agents of the highest order. For persons in health it is an excellent regulator and health preservative as well as an agreeable beverage. It is the strongest antidote known to science as a blood purifier. To crown all, it carried off the gold medal and diploma, the highest honours awarded, at Quebec in September, 1887, the judges giving it a very strong recommendation. The company owning the St. Leon Springs have a fine hotel in connection with them, managed by your well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. M. A. Thomas, than whom as a caterer there is none such. The hotel opens on the 15th of June with a full staff of efficient cooks and waiters, and with rates to suit all. They expect to fill the hotel, which can accommodate between five and six hundred guests. The baths in connection are an institution that many of our own citizens can speak of in the most glowing terms. Mr. Thomas invites you all to come, to drink and to be merry. St. Leon Mineral Water Co., (Ltd.) Toronto. Branch, Tidy's Flower Depot, 164 Yonge Street.

**Very Important**

The importance of taking a good Spring Medicine cannot be overestimated. The changing weather affects the human system in such a way that it is now in great need of and especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. To make your blood pure, give you a good appetite, and make you strong, this spring you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best

**Spring Medicine**

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is invaluable as a spring medicine; it invigorates the whole system and tones up the stomach, and since I became acquainted with Hood's Sarsaparilla I always take several bottles in the Spring, and, as occasion requires, the rest of the year. L. U. GILMAN, Aurelia, Iowa.  
N.B. Be sure to get

**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.

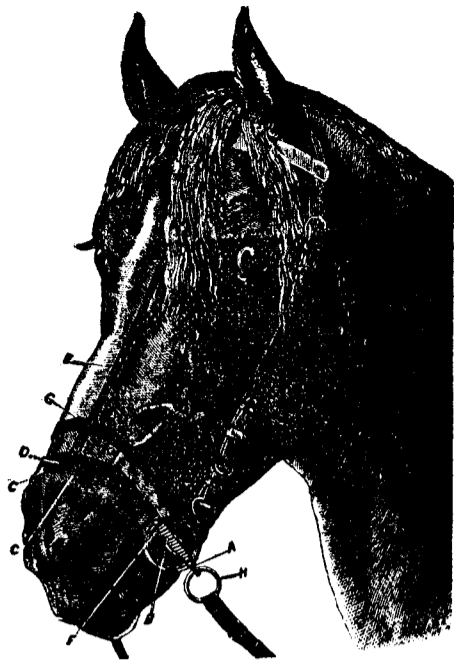
**A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.**

**DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S**

**ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER**



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 40 years; no other has, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer, said to a lady of the *kaution* (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the most harmless of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. FERD T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 77 Great Jones St., N.Y. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe. Beware of base imitations. \$1,000 reward for arrest and proof of anyone selling the same.



**A RECENT INVENTION.**

**"A Benefactor to Humanity, and his Automatic Safety Bit a Blessing to the Horse."**

It is a remarkable fact that inventors have paid scarcely any attention, as compared with the enormous value of the subject, to the matter of preventing the terrible accidents constantly recorded in the conduct of fractious, vicious and runaway horses. Every emergency, however, calls for and secures the man to meet it. Dr. L. P. Britt, of New York City, a gentleman of culture, refinement and education, and an ardent lover of the horse, is the owner of a number of blooded animals which he keeps upon a fine stock farm. Appalled by the constant succession of accidents by runaways, as well as inspired by the admiration of the horse, the doctor applied his inventive genius to the construction of an automatic safety bit, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The files of letters he shows certify to the excellence and superiority of the bit. They include, among others, letters from Major A. C. M. Pennington, of the Fourth Artillery, now stationed at Fortress Monroe; R. S. MacDonald, the well-known attorney at St. Louis; L. A. Parker, stock breeder, of Bakersville, N. C., who says: "The bit works like a charm, and I would not take \$250 for it if I could not get another"; and Orvan Graff Brown, of Germantown Ohio, who says "that he is satisfied that Dr. Britt's bit is the only humane device by which he could have checked his horse and kept it under control."

Dr. Britt offers \$1,000 reward to any one who will produce a horse which the Britt automatic safety bit will not control. He challenges refutation of the statement that it is the first and only bit that can perform this work and not hurt the animal. The recent record of ghastly accidents by runaways, including the death of Mrs. Travers and Mrs. Wallace, of New York, the narrow escape of John Jacob Astor, at Newport, and many others that we might mention, impress upon the public mind the value of Dr. Britt's marvellous invention. It is a new departure, a life preserver, and at the same time an insurance of one's horse, harness and equipage. It has been well said that a man will pay from \$100 to \$500 for a horse, an equal amount for a wagon, and a liberal price for a harness, and then be satisfied with an ordinary bit costing from fifty cents to \$1, which will put his entire outfit in jeopardy, as well as jeopardize his life. Hundreds have used the bit as bucking, wild and hard mouthed horses, and controlled them with surprising ease by the use of Dr. Britt's bit. More than this, it has made these horses easy drivers and riders—for the bit is used on saddle horses also. Beyond the insurance to one's property and life that the bit guarantees, it also gives comfort and satisfaction by doing away with the worry that constantly attends the driving of a horse inclined to be vicious, unruly or hard-mouthed. Hundreds have told the doctor that they would not take \$1,000 for a single one of his bits if they could not get another to replace it. It should be borne in mind that even the gentlest horses should be provided with a safety bit, for every animal is liable to run away by reason of accident or fright. No lady should drive a horse, no matter how gentle he may be, without guarding against accident by the use of Dr. Britt's automatic safety bit.

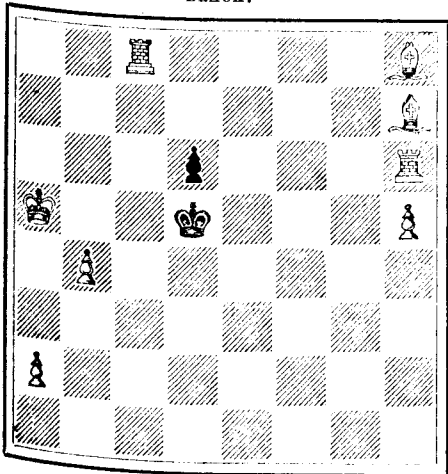
The Doctor rejoices in letting his friends know about his success in breaking to harness his fine blooded stallion, Lukey B., by the use of the automatic safety bit, after two applications, in spite of the fact that he had been very stubborn, vicious and hard-mouthed, and difficult to manage. Now he is as gentle as a child, and under perfect control, and can be driven with a plain snaffle. It must be borne in mind that Dr. Britt's invention is radically different from all sorts of bits hitherto manufactured, in that it acts upon the principle of a lever; it shuts off the horse's breath, at the same time compelling him under the chin and absolutely compelling him to stop. The bits are all made with the greatest care, and no imperfect work is permitted to go out. Dr. Britt has a large factory in New Jersey, and some 40,000 bits under process of manufacture.

Another invention of Dr. Britt's, of inestimable value to the horse as well as to the rider, is the nail-less horse-shoe, very light in construction and unique in design. It is used on trotting and driving horses of all weights and sizes. The new process of Dr. Britt makes the shoe harder than those of any ordinary kind, while they cost no more than common steel. These shoes will shortly be placed on the market, and will put an end to the trouble of the periodical visits to the blacksmiths, and assist in putting an end to the lameness and soreness of horse's feet caused by nails. Any one who will call at the Doctor's office, 37 College Place, New York, will be shown the bit; or you can send for circular by mail.



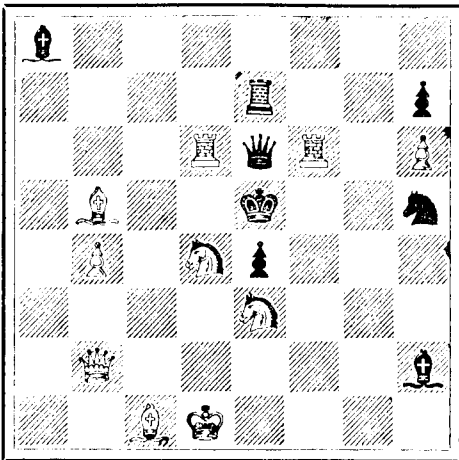
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 573.  
By A. C. A. Jonas, Cambridge.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 574.  
By M. Frigl, Vienna.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 567.  
White.  
1. Kt-B3  
2. R-Q3  
3. Q or R mates

Black.  
1. P x Kt  
2. moves

No. 568.  
White.  
1. Kt-Q5  
2. Q-Kt4  
3. Q-Q7 mate  
2. Q-Kt4  
3. Q mates

Black.  
1. K x Kt  
2. moves  
if 1. P-K5  
2. K x Kt

GAME BETWEEN MR. CHARLES NUGENT AND MR. EDWARD WHITE.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

White.  
MR. E. WHITE.  
1. P-K4  
2. P-Q4  
3. B-Q3  
4. B x P  
5. B-Q3 (a)  
6. Kt-KB3  
7. P-B3  
8. B-QKt5  
9. P-B4  
10. B-K3  
11. Kt-B3  
12. Castles  
13. Kt-K5 (c)  
14. Q R x Q

Black.  
MR. C. NUGENT.  
1. P-K3  
2. P-Q4  
3. P x P  
4. Kt-KB3  
5. Kt-B3  
6. B-K2  
7. P-Q Kt3 (b)  
8. Q-Q4  
9. K-K5 +  
10. B-Q2  
11. Q-Kt5  
12. Castles  
13. Q x Q  
14. Kt-Kt1

White.  
MR. E. WHITE.  
15. B-Kt5  
16. Kt x B  
17. P-KB4  
18. Kt-QB6  
19. Kt [Kt5] x RP  
20. P-QR3  
21. Kt x Kt  
22. Q R-QB  
23. P-KB5  
24. R x P  
25. B-Q2  
26. P-QB5 (c)  
27. P x P  
28. P x B

Black.  
MR. C. NUGENT.  
B x B  
KR-QB1  
Kt-R3 (d)  
KR-K1  
Kt-Kt  
R-R5  
K-B1  
P x P  
Kt-Kt  
B-Q3  
P x P  
Kt-K2 (r)  
Resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) Coroner Wilson's (Phil.) attack.
- (b) Untimely and seriously effects Blacks subsequent moves.
- (c) A strong move simplifying matters and obtaining the better position.
- (d) P R 3 better, driving the Knight back or forcing its exchange for two Pawns.
- (e) Very good, forcing a speedy termination.
- (f) Mr. N. now makes the worst move at his command.

# "August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure." ©  
G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

**OPIUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

# 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 vigor. 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, Biliousness, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & Co., Montreal.

# Confederation Life

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO

BUSINESS IN FORCE, \$20,000,000

ASSETS AND CAPITAL

FOUR AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS

# INCREASES MADE IN 1890

In Income,	- - -	\$55,168.00
In Assets,	- - -	\$417,141.00
In Cash Surplus,	- - -	\$68,648.00
In New Business,	- - -	\$706,967.00
In Business in Force,	- - -	\$1,600,376.00

W. C. MACDONALD, ACTUARY.

J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR

# DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

Produces a delightfully Cooling and Invigorating Sparkling Aerated Water.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SEA SICKNESS, ETC.

W. G. DUNN & CO., London, England, and Hamilton, Canada. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

## ESTABLISHED 1878. THE ART INTERCHANGE

Published every other week, \$4.00 a year.

Offers a charming and diversified selection of studies in colours to subscribers for 1891.

Among them are an oblong marine; a "Moonlight on the Snow"; Japanese lilies; "On the



A KITTEN FAMILY.

Size, 17 x 18 in. One of 33 studies to be given in a \$4 subscription. To be published April 25, 1891. For sale by newsdealers.



YELLOW CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Size, 33 x 14 in. One of 33 studies to be given in a \$4 subscription. To be published April 11, '91. For sale by newsdealers.

Coast of Maine"; full-length study of an Arab Deer's Head; a charming Lake View; three beautiful landscapes in oil: "Spring-

Catalogue of studies and descriptive circular sent for stamp.

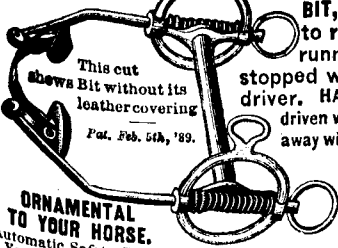


DAISIES IN BLUE NEW ENGLAND TEAPOT. One of 33 studies given in a \$4 subscription

THE ART INTERCHANGE CO. - 37 WEST 22ND STREET NEW YORK.

## RUNAWAYS IMPOSSIBLE!

SAFETY GUARANTEED



IS THIS POSSIBLE? YES, with the AUTOMATIC SAFETY BIT, any horse who ever starts to run away, be he vicious or running from fright, can be stopped without injury to horse, or driver. HARD-MOUTHED or PULLING horses driven with ease. Your horse CANNOT run away with the Automatic Safety Bit.



You have a handsome horse, bright and spirited, that you would like to drive, but hesitate to do so as under certain conditions you feel you cannot stop him. With the Automatic Safety Bit you can drive him and stop him easily without the slightest injury or irritation to the horse. You have a handsome horse you would like to have your wife or daughter drive, but are afraid to do so, for fear they will not be able to control him. With the Automatic Safety Bit adjusted a fifteen year old girl can stop the most vicious horse without hurting the horse or in any way worrying or fretting him. The mechanism for stopping the horse does not act upon the bit proper, but through the outside of the bit on the nostrils, closing them and shutting off the horse's wind, and of necessity stopping him. Absolute safety from running away is guaranteed to anybody using these Bits. Simple in construction, easy on the horse and absolutely reliable. Circulars and testimonials will be sent you upon application to

L. P. BRITT, 37 College Place, cor. Murray St., N. Y.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wound Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism.

For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS.

Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 87 New Oxford St. London; And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. N.B.—Advice Gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 or by letter

## ESTERBROOK PENS



26 JOHN ST., N. Y. THE BEST MADE.

For Sale by all Stationers. ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO., Agts., MONTREAL.



In reading over the literary items of the week, I found not much to interest me, until my eye caught sight of an article headed "Jenks' Dream." Imagine my surprise to find it ended up with a recommendation to use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Nevertheless, being a great sufferer from sick headache, I determined to try them, and, to my great joy, I found prompt relief, and by their protracted use, a complete immunity from such attacks. Pierce's Pellets often cure sick headache in an hour. They are gently laxative or actively cathartic, according to size of dose. As a pleasant laxative, take one each night on retiring. For adults, four act as an active, yet painless, cathartic. Cause no griping or sickness. Best Liver Pill ever made. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to take. For Constipation, Indigestion and Bilious Attacks, they have no equal.

Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**IMPERIAL**  
CREAM TARTAR  
**BAKING POWDER**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

**E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.**

**THE GREAT REMEDY**

**Radam Microbe Killer**

Is a sure and safe cure for all diseases of the

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

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

**WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO., LIMITED.**

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

**THE JUNE CENTURY**

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A Miner's Sunday in Coloma, from the writer's California journal of 1849-50.

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The Education of Women. "Women at an English University," and other papers.

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Poems, Departments, etc.

THE JUNE CENTURY, ready June 1, price, 35 cents a copy. THE CENTURY CO., N. Y.

"All readers interested in the history of America will find the *Magazine of American History* a veritable storehouse of much that is as curious as it is valuable concerning the early days of this country."—*Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post*.

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Shakespeare Anniversary Number.

**POET-LORE**

APRIL 15, 1891.

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The Meaning of "Talents" in "A Lover's Complaint." Dr. Horace Howard Furness.

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"Hamlet" as a Solar Myth. Dr. Sinclair Korner.

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**Drink St. Leon for Indigestion**

It is not what we eat but what we digest that nourishes the body. If our digestive powers are weak, we must take something to strengthen them. If you drink St. Leon Water, you may eat anything in the shape of food and you will not have indigestion. If you drink St. Leon after meals it will cure indigestion. A good trip to take during the summer months is down to St. Leon Springs where there is a fine hotel in connection, managed by Mr. M. A. Thomas of Toronto. Hotel opens June 15, when everything will be in first-class order. Mr. Thomas is there now overseeing the preparations. Come one, come all and he will do you good.

**St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Toronto.**

Branch Office—Tidy's Flower Depot, 164 Yonge St., Toronto.

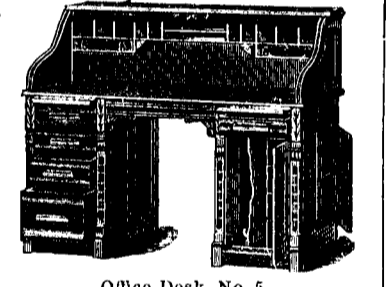
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