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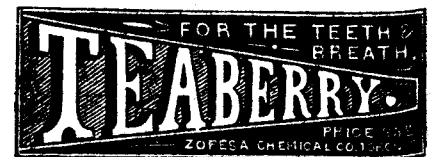
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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE, 30th, 1893.

No. 31.

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large and influential classes of German citizens is everywhere apparent. And yet the movement goes steadily forward. Perhaps it is not too much to say that, whatever may be the immediate outcome, the ultimate doom of militarism is sealed, unless the outbreak of war or some other great event should check the process. The condemnation of great standing armies maintained by one nation against another is clearly involved in the international character which seems to be becoming more and more characteristic of the socialistic movement.

It may be that the utility and success of iron-clad vessels are yet to be demonstrated.

Home Rule looms so large in the foreground of British Parliamentary operations that other important measures which are from time to time enacted fail to attract the attention to which their importance entitled them. This remark holds good with reference to a bill or resolution, we are not sure which, which was passed in the Commons two or three weeks since. The subject under consideration was the India civil service examinations. There has been, it appears, nothing to prevent natives of India who could do so from attempting these examinations, and, if successful, receiving their share of appointments. But hitherto the examinations have been held in England, a condition which virtually shuts out native competitors, as indeed it appears to have been intended to do. While the subject was under discussion, a motion was made that the examinations be henceforth conducted simultaneously in England and in India. This motion was warmly supported by the native Indian who now holds a seat in the House of Commons, as well as by a few of the more advanced English Radicals. But it was strenuously opposed by several of those, apparently of both parties, who from residence in India and other causes are accustomed to pose as authorities on Indian affairs, and to be so regarded by the House. The Government, too, seems to have opposed the innovation. When the question was put, to the surprise and, it would appear, chagrin of the Government, their Radical supporters filed past the frowning whips into the lobby in support of the motion, in sufficient numbers to cause it to be carried by a good majority. A contributory cause may have been the desire of the Radicals to warn the Government of the danger of a revolt against their too easy course in pushing the Home Rule Bill. Be that as it may, the debate was made memorable by the warning uttered by one of the speakers, to the effect that if England does not want an India Home Rule question on her hands in a few years, she had better begin to give the natives a larger share in their own government before it is too late.

The question of Sunday street cars for the city of Toronto is again to the fore. What is now proposed is a limited service, mainly adapted, if we understand the proposal, to enable the poorer classes to reach

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

The latest reports of the result of the second ballots in Germany do little to clarify the political situation. It is now thought probable that the Government may have a majority for the Army Bill in its modified form. But the party complications seem more bewildering than ever. The two facts which stand out most clearly are the unity of aim and action which has characterized the Socialists and the almost complete destruction of the Richter party. Neither the causes nor probable effects of the latter are easily understood, but the former is very significant. The Social Democrats are the one body who seem to be working in complete unanimity with definite methods towards a clearly defined and well understood purpose. Whether that purpose is on the whole beneficent, or the opposite, it is not easy at present to determine. That it is regarded with distrust and dislike by

The first and most persistent feeling that must have been stirred in every sensitive heart by the news of the terrible disaster to the "Victoria" is profound sympathy for the thousands who were thus suddenly bereft of husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, and other dear ones. The first thought, when reflection succeeded to feeling, would naturally be that expressed by the London Daily News in the rather incoherent question, "Are we to pay so much in millions and broken hearts only to learn that the compartment system is a delusion and a snare?" Pending the exhaustive inquiry into the facts which will no doubt be promptly made, it would be worse than useless to indulge in conjecture or speculation in regard to the causes of the catastrophe. Many questions at once suggest themselves. Was the collision the result of mismanagement, or of defect in the steering or other qualities of the vessel? Or was it simply one of those events which for want of a better word, or rather of a deeper knowledge, we call "accidents"? Was the sudden sinking of the ship due to any neglect or want of foresight in regard to the closing of the compartment, or was the heeling of the vessel under the tremendous force of the impact such as to make the compartments useless for their purpose? The practical aim of the inquiry will be, of course, to ascertain whether and to what extent such calamities are preventable and to what extent inevitable? The tendency of such disasters is to create distrust in the efficiency of these great engines of war. If they are liable to be sent thus instantaneously to the bottom with all on board, not only will a new horror be added to naval warfare, but seamen and marines will naturally hesitate to entrust the lives upon which families or other loved ones are dependent, to the confines of a great iron hulk in which they may be carried to the bottom at any moment.

the city parks, or to breath the fresh air in some outlying district. One of the strongest presentations of the argument from this point of view which we have seen was made over the signature of "Only a Working Girl," in a recent number of the Toronto News. True, there was a good deal of irrelevant matter in the rather lengthy letter, such as the very touching and, we fear, o'er true picture drawn of the hardships endured by household servants in hot kitchens, in preparing elaborate Sunday dinners for their wealthy and luxurious employers and their friends. We may have the sincerest sympathy for those who thus suffer through the thoughtlessness or selfishness of those who by a little healthful self-denial on one day in seven might greatly ameliorate the condition of thousands, but we are unable to see how that condition would be bettered by the running of cars on Sunday. Much more to the point is the touching view presented of the pitiable condition of tired mothers and feeble children, sweltering in the heat and being slowly stifed in the closeness of their small rooms and narrow alleys. To many such, a few hours in a large park or the open country on Sunday would no doubt be a great boon. The question of Sunday cars is, to our thinking, rather one of social and moral expediency than of religious obligation, if there is in the last analysis any real difference between the two things. Christian people can be under no religious obligation to injure the health and happiness of the majority in order to promote the moral or spiritual welfare of the minority. The case is emphatically one in which the greatest good of the greater number should be the controlling principle.

Looked at from that this point of view, the desirability or otherwise of running the street cars on Sunday is a question of fact. Is it true that a limited car service would enable large numbers of citizens, old and young, to reach the parks or outlying fields, who are otherwise doomed to spend the day, like all other days, in the foul air of their unsanitary homes and surroundings? How many thousands, how many hundreds even are there in the city who cannot, without undue exertion, reach some of the city breathing places? And how many of these could afford to make use of the street cars for themselves and their families were they available? The families of the poor are often large, and while eight or ten cents per week may be but a trifle even to a labouring man, this sum multiplied by four or six would become a serious, often a prohibitory matter. For our own part, we greatly appreciate the comparative quiet and safety of the streets as we now have them on Sunday. We do not think that Puritanic glasses are needed to enable one to see that a healthful and uplifting moral tone is imparted to the very atmosphere by such conditions. At the same time, if it can be

shown that the running of a limited number of cars on this day would be such a blessing to many as would more than counteract the hardships and loss inflicted upon those to whom Sunday cars mean Sunday labour, we should feel bound to favour the car service as the lesser evil. But those who toil with their hands will be very short-sighted if they do not perceive that they have more to lose than any other class by any loosening of the restraints upon Sunday labour. There is undoubted logical force in the argument drawn from the open livery stables and the unrestricted use of private carriages on Sunday, but the permission of a greater evil cannot be justified by the existence of a lesser. Sunday steamboats, Sunday railway trains, Sunday refreshment booths, and many similar innovations are but corollaries of Sunday street cars. The latter once in motion, there is no logical halting-place until the European Sunday is reached. All this means more and more Sunday work, and Sunday work means in the great majority of cases seven days of work in the week. We feel sure that not more than a small percentage of the labouring citizens of Toronto are prepared to purchase a few Sunday car rides at such a cost.

According to the published statement of trade returns issued by the Customs Department, as given in Saturday's Empire by its Ottawa correspondent, the imports of Canada for the eleven months ending with May are valued at \$109,462,587, and the exports for the same period at \$101,815,370; the former being an increase of more than ten millions, and the latter an increase of more than five millions over the amounts during the corresponding periods of the preceding year. A still more marked increase in both imports and exports is shown for the month of May, the increase in the former being \$2,725,088; that of the latter \$1,107,150. To all who believe that the amount of a country's foreign trade is one of the best evidences of its prosperity, these figures must be gratifying especially as affording ground for hope that the period of depression may be passing away. To those who hold to the old ideas with reference to the balance of trade, the fact that the increase in the value of exports for the eleven months is almost double the increase in the value of imports during the same period, will afford unmistakable evidence that there is something seriously wrong in our commercial relations, in consequence of which we are doing a losing business and our resources are being drawn upon to meet our trading losses. Still more startling confirmation of this will be found by those who thus reason, in the fact that for the month of May alone the increase in the value of imports is almost two-and-a-half times as great as the increase in the value of exports.

Several other questions are suggested by the foregoing figures, one or two of which we may state without feeling called upon to explain. These and similar figures are quoted by advocates of protection as evidences of the successful working of the N. P., and the difficulties which present themselves are those which arise in relation to that point of view. So far as the increase in exports is concerned there is of course little room for difference of opinion. Free-trader and protectionist alike will rejoice to see a steady increase—the larger the better—in the volume of exports. The latter is bound, however, if we understand the theory, to inquire carefully into the nature of the increase, with special reference to the kind of the exported commodities. Do they consist mainly of natural products of the country, or of articles manufactured by Canadian skill and industry from those or imported products? If the latter, to what extent has the manufacturing process been carried, for, as is well known, one manufactured article is very often but the raw material for another manufacturing process of a higher order. It will, we suppose, be granted that one main object of the protective policy is to check the export of raw material and to foster the export of the products of skilled Canadian labour, therefore a valuable test of the success of that policy will be not only the falling off in the volume of exports of natural products in their original shape, or as near that shape as circumstances will admit, i. e., with the smallest practicable amount of Canadian labour bestowed upon them, but the extent to which they have given employment to skilled labour before they were brought into the shape in which they were exported. We have not the facts before us necessary for the application of this test, and consequently can merely remind our readers of the necessity of making it before giving to the N. P. credit to which it may possibly not be entitled. It is evident that the bare fact of increase in the value of exports may not of itself prove that the fiscal system under which it is produced is beneficial to the country, since it is open to the thorough-going free-trader to aver that the effect of the protective policy has been to place the people under conditions which compelled them to work harder and export more largely of the products of their labour in order to meet and counteract to some extent the injurious effects of that policy. So long, it may be contended, as the country is inhabited its inhabitants must procure in some way the necessaries of life. If, under the operation of a certain policy, a man finds himself obliged to work harder than before to the extent, let us suppose, that will enable him to sell twelve dollars worth of labour-products for every ten he sold previously, because twelve dollars under the new conditions will go no farther than ten under the old in procuring the things which it is necessary for him to

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

buy, it is clear that the man is no better off than he was before, though his income is larger by twenty per cent. In other words, he has to work twenty per cent. harder in order to get the equivalent of his former income. Of course his account book will show an increase of business to that amount.

But it is in connection with the increase in the value of imports under the protective system that the most obstinate anomalies seem to us to present themselves. We do not suppose that any considerable proportion of Canadian imports consists of raw material for the use of manufacturers, or rather that the increase in this class of imports is such as to explain the increase in the total value of imports. If this could be shown to be the case, the mystery would be in part explained, and we should cheerfully give due credit to the N. P. for the result, though even then, in view of the fact that the increase in exports falls so far short of keeping pace with that in imports, we should still be left to wonder what became of the enlarged volume of manufactured goods, in the absence of an increase of population to account for their home consumption. But waiving such niceties, the one question to which we do not remember to have seen a satisfactory answer is, why should supporters of a protective policy exult over an increase of imports? Was it the design of the N. P. to effect such an increase otherwise than as a result of an increase of population which has not been had? The figures will no doubt show that a large part of the imports which are thus increasing in so much greater ratio than the exports, consists of manufactured goods of kinds produced by our own manufacturers. Is it not one of the avowed objects of protection to keep out such foreign manufactures, or at least to reduce the quantity and value of such importations? Was it not—but there is no end to the questions which keep coming up to perplex us as we attempt to get a clearer understanding of the situation and of the relations of cause and effect which produce it, in any way reconcilable with the claim that protection is entitled to the credit. We shall therefore stop with a general hypothetical question which persistently forces itself upon the mind in connection with the subject: If this increased buying and selling in foreign markets, especially the buying, is a good thing, and if it has taken place to so large an extent in spite of a tax of nearly twenty millions of dollars upon imports during the eleven months, what an increase of trade and prosperity would ensue were the tax removed or materially diminished?

Enjoy what thou hast inherited from thy sires, if thou wouldst possess it; what we employ not is an oppressive burden; what the moment brings forth, that only can it profit by.—Goethe.

The great Liberal Convention has been held, and has succeeded, almost we fancy beyond the hope of any but the most sanguine of its promoters, in framing and adopting with complete unanimity, so far at least as outward manifestation goes, a statement of the principles and policy upon which it will contest the next general election. In point of numbers and enthusiasm the meeting seems to have been all that could be desired or expected by its promoters. All the Provinces except British Columbia were represented, and of those thus represented all, except Manitoba, seem to have been fully represented. In accordance with the broad hint given in Mr. Laurier's first speech, the rocks and shallows which threatened delay or shipwreck were skilfully avoided, and the discussions kept well within the lines upon which all classes and sections are pretty well agreed. Perhaps one of the greatest advantages to be derived by the party from the meeting is the hearty endorsement which the present leader has received from representatives of all classes and creeds, from all parts of the Dominion. The absence of any note of discord upon this point will not only greatly strengthen the hands of Mr. Laurier, but will go far in effecting the practical consolidation, which is one of the needs of the party. Nor, so far as a reader of the reports can perceive, was this the result reached as a mere matter of policy, or of necessary compromise. It seems rather to have been the outcome of a thorough liking for and confidence in the man, who certainly possesses in large measure many of the intellectual and moral qualities and personal traits which are the only reliable guarantees of loyalty to a political chieftain.

The first and largest plank in the platform, if we may continue to use that convenient and expressive Americanism, is of course that which has relation to the tariff. This plank is, in effect, a more elaborate statement of the policy which has been advocated by Mr. Laurier and others on the floor of Parliament and elsewhere for some time past—a tariff for revenue only with free trade for its goal, whatever that may mean. "The Customs tariff of the Dominion should be raised," it is declared, "not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service." The principle of protection is denounced as "radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people," and the tariff should be so adjusted, it is affirmed, "as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life; and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States." It might perhaps be captious to criticise forms of expression too closely, otherwise one might wonder how any tariff with revenue for its object can be made to promote free trade. The clause is, we suppose, to be in-

terpreted in the light of the words of various speakers who declared that absolute free trade was the end to be kept constantly in view. With this understanding, based upon the admitted impossibility of immediate abolition of the tariff and adoption of direct methods of raising the large revenue now necessary, all except the extremists will probably be for the present content. The reformed tariff is to be regarded as an educative as well as a political measure. Both parties are now pledged to tariff reform—the one on protective, the other on free-trade lines. This is declared to be the broad line of demarcation between the two parties.

The denunciations of Administrative corruption, of the Franchise Act, the Gerrymander, etc., were all to be expected as a matter of course. We do not mean to intimate that so far as they can be shown to have any basis in fact they should be passed by on account of their familiarity.

The mild declaration in favour of a Dominion plebiscite on the question of prohibition will probably be a surprise to many. It commits the Liberal party to a policy which can scarcely fail to lead to important results at no distant day. Though the article is very cautiously worded, the declaration is evidently not only meaningless, but positively deceptive, unless it is regarded as an implied pledge, binding the party, should it attain power, to legislate in accordance with the will of the people as ascertained by the proposed plebiscite. The policy is no doubt sound so far as it recognizes the fact that nothing short of a very unmistakable demand on the part of a large majority of the people could warrant such legislation, or render its enforcement possible. But so many serious questions and difficulties are involved in the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Dominion that it is a bold and riskful movement for any party to take even the first decisive step in that direction.

With regard to the Manitoba school question the action, or rather inaction, of the Convention is perhaps shrewd from a tactical point of view. The fact that the question of the constitutional right of the government to interfere in the matter irrespective of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council is now before the Supreme Court, and that, should the decision of the Court be that the Government has no such right or power, there will, as Mr. Laurier said, no longer be a Manitoba question, gave the Liberal leaders an excellent opportunity to shelve a question in regard to which it is pretty evident that division would otherwise have been inevitable. But it may be questioned if such an attitude exhibits the courage of conviction to which both Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte lay claim, and to credit for which they are in many respects justly entitled. Mr. Tarte's opinions upon the merits of the

question are well known, but the public are still in the dark in regard to those of Mr. Laurier. Perhaps, under the circumstances, the Liberal leader was under no obligation to cast a firebrand into the ranks by declaring his position. Though he has intimated that his mind is made up in regard to the question, and that when the occasion demands he is quite ready to declare his views and abide by the consequences, it is noteworthy that in no public utterance has he given us the means of knowing what that view is. As we have before pointed out, his declaration on the floor of Parliament was hypothetical, and he has not now given, so far as we are aware, any clue to his opinion on the crucial question, whether the schools of Manitoba, as at present established, are or are not Protestant schools.

To the independent onlooker, while the tariff issue is incomparably the most important in its bearing upon the material welfare and progress of the Dominion, the most interesting feature of the political situation is that both the great parties are alike in danger of shipwreck on the same rock. The leaders of both are no doubt wishing with equal fervour that the decision of the Supreme Court may remove the Manitoba question from the sphere of practical politics. Should the decision be that the Government has the right to pass remedial legislation, the Government stands pledged to a course which must almost surely rend the party in twain. But the same decision would confront the Opposition with the horns of a dilemma, either of which must prove fatal to unity and co-operation. The outcome will be awaited with anxiety, though the chances are probably largely against a verdict which would lead to so embarrassing a result.

THE ANTIGONE AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., possesses many advantages that are of intrinsic and permanent interest; situated in pretty scenery, on the banks of the Hudson, and opposite the Catskill Mountains; neither in the heart of a large city, nor in the depth of the country; but two miles outside a little county town; surrounded with its own wide acres, which leave room for the addition of block after block of red brick buildings (the older ones already venerable with luxuriant all-pervading creepers) as occasion arises for new dormitories or a gymnasium or a museum or a picture gallery; and yet which retain, after all additions, such generous amplitude of park and pasture land as to reduce the buildings to the proportions of a country house half hidden in the estate which surrounds it; with these and all the other advantages which nature and money can give it, Vassar College is calculated to excite the envy of the Canadian who desires for his undergraduate womenkind some better abode than a city boarding-house, some greater seclusion than mixed lectures. Here, as so often in the United States, private vices have become public benefits: the

sins of the fathers have not been visited, except in blessing, upon the children, and the money which the old Englishman, Matthew Vassar, amassed from the traffic in strong drink has gone to so educate the women at least of succeeding generations, that the enmity of life and the tendency to strong drink ought in their case to be sensibly diminished.

However, it is not the intrinsic and permanent interests of Vassar College which just now claim attention, but a transient and special interest.

A month ago its women students played Sophocles' *Antigone*, in the original, to the music of Mendelssohn.

Of the last named part of the performance little need be said: the magnificent music of Mendelssohn's *Antigone* is familiar to many people in Toronto, and was heard to the best advantage in the performance of *Antigone* at Toronto University in 1882, when it was rendered by a chorus of half a hundred and more masculine voices.

The chorus of Vassar girls was neither fifty in number nor masculine in voice; and while they made the most of their parts and were full of action and movement and animation, and were more intimately associated with the actors than the Toronto chorus, none of whom, not even the fifteen in costume, stood upon the same stage with the actors; yet inevitably their singing was overpowered by the orchestra and the vocal music was drowned by the instrumental. As a concert, therefore, the performance was necessarily defective.

But, no doubt, it was not as a concert that the performance was attended: the interest in Greek across the line is strong enough to make a Greek drama popular on its purely dramatic merits; and Vassar was not compelled to do, what University College here (perhaps fortunately) is compelled to do, that is, render Mendelssohn not less adequately than Sophocles.

As has been already stated, even the Vassar chorus excelled on its dramatic side. It was ranged on the main stage, always prominent and always more or less in motion. Its songs were sung to the accompaniment of Delsartean movements, varied and graceful, and sufficiently slow for dignity and it illustrated the words by gestures and mimicry which were bold without becoming grotesque; if only the staff which each Theban elder bore had not proclaimed so palpably the paternity of the modern walking-stick, no sense of incongruity and burlesque would have crossed the mind even of the scoffer.

But it was naturally in the heroine, her sister and the Queen that the performance of May 26th gained by comparison with ours. Women that are women are more satisfactory, even if inferior actors, than the men that became women in Toronto, or the women that became men in Poughkeepsie; nor indeed were the Vassar *Antigone*, *Ismene* and *Eurydice* inferior actors; they were decidedly good, even if *Antigone* inclined to be too cold and statuesque, *Ismene* to overact emotion and *Eurydice* to too much pantomime.

To illustrate these criticisms a little in detail: the rapid alternations of feeling in *Antigone* between bitterness and affection in her treatment of *Ismene*—the rapid passage from the ill-tempered scorn and sarcasm in which her misery vents itself to remorseful gentleness, when *Ismene* answers all this scorn only with more

urgent entreaty and affection—these things have perplexed the commentators, whose renderings disagree, and appear to have perplexed not less the Vassar *Antigone*; whose acting sometimes left both her meaning and her feelings ambiguous; but an ambiguous translation of the Greek is the worst of all translations; in such matters *pecca fortiter* is a sound maxim: interpret definitely, even wrongly, rather than not at all.

So, in the same way, even in the controversy with *Creon* *Antigone* plainly covers the whole field of expression between mere abusive challenges, laconic scorn, earnest pleading, and even in one or, perhaps, two lines, passionate sentiment. Under the last of these heads the line,

I cannot join in hating but in love, which to a modern audience, and especially to Christian sentiment, requires all possible emphasis, in order to redeem the other harshness of the Greek princess' character, received not even the emphasis which was its bare due. The Vassar *Antigone* hardly unbent even in the utterance of that supreme line.

Quite consistent with this coldness of manner and tone, and much more justifiable, was the treatment of the famous line which expresses affection, indignation and pity on *Haemon's* behalf. The best MSS. give this line to *Ismene*; modern sentiment and even *Jebb's* scholarship insist on giving it to *Antigone*. The question is, would *Antigone's* pride permit her to express affection for her executioner's son, in that executioner's presence?

The Vassar *Antigone* could not condescend so far, and left the line, accordingly, to *Ismene*; nor am I disposed in this matter to criticize; it has always appeared to me to be one of those places where modern feeling is a misleading clue. On the other hand, in the similar difficulty farther on in the play, where *Antigone* defends herself with sophistry which is flat nonsense to modern ears, and where *Jebb* as before lends his scholarship to the support of modern feeling and proclaims the passage spurious—*Antigone* says she would not have deied the laws for a dead husband's sake or a dead son's, but only a dead brother's; because she could never get another brother (but husbands and children are as thick as blackberries)—in this dilemma the Vassar *Antigone* declined to submit to the enunciation of absurdities, however Greek, and played for the approbation of modern sentiment. She had her reward, and made her exit more effective; but one felt a small voice whispering "It is magnificent, but it is not Greek." Aristotle quotes the spurious passage and does not detect a forger's hand. Moreover, it is borrowed from Herodotus, and Herodotus and Sophocles can be shown to have been kindred spirits. Apropos of the exit of *Antigone*, the difficulty of reconciling the unconscionable time which she takes in going to prison—with the presence of *Creon* on rhetoric—with the presence of *Creon* on the stage and the principles of dramatic propriety and realism, was very noticeable, even more noticeable than it need have been. *Creon* might perhaps have been abstracted for a time from the stage; at least *Antigone* might have placed the length of the stage between her first and last farewells, and so found opportunity for motion; whereas she remained for some moments almost motionless, close to the

point of exit, always going, going, going, but never gone. Of course, the same blot, the same intrinsic absurdity, is just as manifest in hundreds of modern dramas, where the dying die to slow music and with portentous vitality of the tongue and lungs.

The similar difficulty in the long speech of the messenger to the Queen was neatly evaded by the latter leaving the stage before the messenger had rounded all his periods; a piece of judicious acting which deserves imitation.

In fact the only fault which could be found with the acting of the Vassar Queen was the excess to which she illustrated her words in action. There are people who when they have occasion to tell you that they missed an appointment through a bad cold, think it necessary to picture the details to you by blowing their noses; and such people are generally born actors. But surely Eurydice, of Poughkeepsie, went too far when, referring to her previous fainting fit, she mimicked her discomfiture and fell a second time, by way of illustration, into her maidens' arms. Perhaps the intention was to bring home the meaning of the words to a non-Greek audience; but the effect was rather to make it appear as if she anticipated the messenger's story, which had not yet begun.

On the other hand, the extremely difficult acting of the horror and despair which the story excites in her was well done; she seemed first to be on the point of fainting, then her head fell forwards on her breast for a few moments and her whole figure seemed to dwindle, then she turned round and staggered and groped her way to the palace steps, and finally veiled her head as she disappeared.

Ismene's acting was only too good; she shrank and cowered before terror was in order; thus her first appearance on the stage betrayed a degree of alarm and concern greater than is suggested by anything in the Greek. But when such feelings were implied by the Greek, her acting was admirable, and the gestures illustrative of the words dramatic and lively in the extreme, yet not exaggerated.

The male character most satisfactory was the comic watchman, who managed to look like a man as well as act like a clown. Beyond a few lines which should have been addressed to Antigone and the chorus, but were delivered into space, to the audience, there was no room for serious criticism. The part was not overacted; it was not acted, indeed, with so much gusto as Mr. Hadow threw into it; but its humour was not missed; and persons of artistic temperament, out of sympathy with the grotesque, which they think has no place at any rate in Greek tragedy, probably liked it all the better.

Telrasias, the blind prophet, was very effective in appearance and a very fair actor; there was no attempt to give the part the importance and the careful study which would make it in the hands of a first rate actor, Mr. Irving, e. g., of supreme interest.

The messenger was very much in earnest, very pathetic, very excited, very gesticulatory, never still for a moment; personally I thought our more statuesque messenger a more graceful figure to watch, easier to listen to; but since a friend, whose judgment on art is far surer than

my own, assured me that the Vassar messenger suggested to his mind the Apollo Belvidere, it is difficult to say whether the deficiency was not in myself.

I have left the King Creon for the last. The impression produced on my mind was very mixed. The acting was good, and more than good. On the other hand, the intrinsic difficulty of turning a woman into a man was at its maximum. The watchman was a good man; the messenger was a tolerable man; Haemon was a fair man, or would have been, if he had not been very much of a boy and entirely lacking in dignity and presence; but Creon, in spite of strong acting, was fatally betrayed throughout by face and voice. I entirely agreed with a feminine critic whom I overheard saying, "I want to see a great strong man take that part." I had seen a great strong man take the part; I hope to see another great strong man take the part again; and the deficiency of the feminine Creon, of Vassar, by the side of the ultra-masculine Creon which logic demands and which University College supplied in '82, forced itself upon my mind from first to last, and rendered unavailing all the heroic attempts of the actress to conquer her sex. I imagine women felt the same when they saw our male women in '82. To have that sense of the omnipotence of sex and its irrepressible permeating presence, in spite of all disguises, is a warning against all attempts—if they can be avoided—of play-parts

MAURICE HUTTON.

PARIS LETTER.

The country is in full swing of campaign programme speeches anent the coming general elections, but this does not mean that the country responds to the oratory. On the contrary, the public remains indifferent to the party appeals. This national attitude is to be attributed to the instinctive resolve of the constituencies to elect for the New Chamber entirely new men. There is evidence, and that is very much to be desired, that the Republicans are being divided by necessity into two divisions; the advanced or radical, and the not unprogressive, but the moderate. Such well-known men as Messrs. Constans and Say, represent the latter, and to their camp the converted monarchists are rallying. Excepting a passing salute to foreign questions and a kiss of the hand to Russia, no attention is paid further to such subjects. And what is not less important, no allusion is made at all to the high customs dues. Now, any candidate who is suspected of being a free trader, has not the ghost of a chance of carrying the peasant vote; he can only count upon the town votes of the artisans.

The Fete des Fleurs, has had, this year, a run of luck; the weather was all that could be desired. As a rule, this fete was generally held on rainy days; last year its tickets had been forged; the little Nice, or Italian Institution, is organized by Parisian journalists, to reward victims who save the lives of others at the cost of their own very often and in the case of the latter misfortune, to help their families. The carriage world expended money largely in the purchase of flowers, and the gate

returns were good. Parisian charities are thus substantially aided by the purses of foreigners, as they largely support these amusements.

The grand steeple-chase of France, duly came off at Auteuil, under exceptionally brilliant auspices; the day was as lovely as could be desired; but the race, in the eyes of the French, was spoiled by two English horses winning the foremost places; the feeling is lessened by the fact, that the English favorite was beaten by an English outsider. But what no one calls in question, is the masterly horsemanship of the gentleman rider who, after the long course to be run, and the obstacles to be surmounted, arrived with the winner, "Skedaddle," at the post, almost as fresh as at the start. The attendance was very large; the boxes of the grand stand were ornamented with flowers; it was the crowd that prevented the showing off of the new toilettes; room, space, is necessary to contemplate how a dress looks, for it requires an exquisite carriage to display its attractions. There were a great many white dresses, and not a few yellow costumes; one lady's robe and corsage was composed of lace flounces—she was as a passing cloud. A new tissue appeared for the first time—it was a mother of pearl gauze; even gentlemen turned to look at it; what then must have been the state of mind of the fair sex?

The extreme Socialists, some dub them Anarchists, being now established in their own Maison du Peuple—imagine Anarchists owning house property—proof that the world is coming to an end—have adopted another rite of worn-out civilization, that of baptising the youthful members of their creed; the infants varied from one to eight years of age; they are already inscribed on the national register. Volunteer sponsors were called for, and men and women stepped forward to pledge their word to adopt and protect the juvenile citizen in case it became orphan, or dropped into want. And I verily believe these people will keep their word. The "babies" all wore red favors and the crimson immortal flower. Madame Paule Minck, officiated, and registered the date of birth, parentage, etc., of the Anarchists in futuro; the names selected were those of historical revolutionists and communists.

The fete of Theophraste Renandot, the founder of the first newspaper in France, did not create the sensation anticipated; the statue was formally inaugurated by floods of speechifying, and then all was over. Renandot was a business man; he was a doctor, and prescribed gratuitously for the poor; he established a registry office for servants, and for the delivery of letters, small parcels, and supplying information as to the "who is who," in Paris; for there was no directory then. His Gazette was the precursor of the Gazette de France, still existing. Renandot made no money by his paper, but he did by his patent medicine, composed of antimony, and by his pawn office. His statue was merited, and stands behind the Prefecture de Police, on the exact site where he ran all his enterprises. Louis XIII and Cardinal de Richelieu wrote for his Gazette.

Financiers have their exchanges, and

so have the merchants and traders; it was only fair that the Republic should, in the spirit of equality, afford the same accommodation to the workmen; hence their "Labour Exchange," where all the trades unions or syndicates could have their official lodging; 300 syndicates are lodged there, but it was on condition that the syndicates would be constituted in accordance with the law; only one-third have so complied, so the Government has called upon those legally installed to get on the lawful track, or retire. This will have the effect of getting rid of many wild clubs, that breathe forth threatenings and slaughtering, under cover of the Exchange, and are devoid of all responsibility.

The Siam is about as dead as the Egyptian question; no electioneering capital is to be made out of either. England is felt to be more or less directly behind Siam, and she would not allow any power there to have a walk over, as she has too many present and future interests engaged. As for Egypt, the artificial agitation is on the decline, since John Bull is as firm as a pope in his non possumus attitude.

A brass band, composed of five women, not Germans, now pass from courtyard to courtyard of Parisian houses, to play the cornopean, trombone, French horn. The quintette performs remarkably well, and is an agreeable change after barrel organs. Z.

BRITANNIA'S DIRGE.

Swift sped the subtle lightning from the Syrian shore,
And spoke its "Death Tick" to fair Albion's strained ear;
And louder rose the mournful wail, than battle's roar,
And startled millions wept around a nation's bier.

As when the Agonistes proved his strength to rise
The mirth of thousands in yon pillared hall,
And mourned Philistia as the mighty temple sways,
And roof and rafter on the crouching thousands fall;

So England weeps; for when the war-clouds fill the air,
Her maids and matrons with true Spartan spirit hie
Their warriors forth, without a tear, aloft to bear
Their country's standard o'er a conquered foe—or die.

When steel meets steel, and battle-cries like thunders sound;
When line-of-battle monsters heave with Titan throes,
Rank laid on rank must bite the shot-torn, crimsoned ground,
And Nelsons press the gory deck, struck by the foe;

But here, as while in sportive mood and mimic war,
The shotless guns belch forth their broadsides, as in glee,
The feigned blow works death, and like a falling star,
The torn and shattered wreck sinks low beneath the sea.

Well may a sorrowing Queen weep for her honoured dead;
Well may, with bleeding hearts, our maids and matrons mourn—
Mourn for the well-beloved, from life untimely shred—
Mourn, as lone Rixpah mourned for those that ne'er return.

Let banners wave half-mast o'er every sea and land;
Let doleful chimes from every belfry swell and ring;
The minute gun,—the muffled drum join hand in hand,
And by far Bayreuth's shore the waves their dirges sing.

Britannia dons the weeds that tell of deepest woe,
And sorrows for the dead that met a bootless doom,—
Bends lowly to the hand that dealt the deathful blow,
And lays her cypress wreath upon brave Tryon's tomb.

DUNCAN ANDERSON.

THE REVEREND PROFESSOR WILLIAM CLARK, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

For more than ten years Professor Clark has been one of the conspicuous figures in Canadian society, and during the whole of that period he has played a distinctive part in our religious and intellectual life. The influence he has wielded, and the recognition he has won may be due in part to his exceptional knowledge of men and books; but still more largely may it be attributed to the genuine and striking qualities of the man himself. His complete identification with the land of his adoption, his public spirit, and active sympathy in the welfare and progress of the community, are additional reasons why Dr. Clark should have a place in the honored roll of Prominent Canadians.

The son of the Rev. James Clark, M.A., of Daviot, and born in Invernary, Aberdeenshire, Professor Clark is a Scotchman, though it would never be detected by his pronunciation—on which he is an acknowledged authority. He was born on the 26th March, 1829—yet a few months ago a stranger who heard him lecture for the first time, thought him a man not forty years of age. Professor Clark is a graduate of two universities: Aberdeen and Oxford—which accounts for the comparatively late date of his ordination as Deacon, which did not take place till his twenty-eighth year. He was priested one year later—1858.

It was not long before Mr. Clark achieved distinction as a preacher and public speaker, and his promotion from one important charge to another was deservedly rapid. He was soon selected a special preacher both in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and also other cathedrals. Though the duties devolving upon him were extremely onerous, he yet found time to give vent to his splendid energy and fine abilities in the tempting realm of journalism and literature. Many an article has he written for eluding English papers and magazines, and especially for "Church Bells," "The Guardian" and the famous "Saturday Review," with which journal he was closely associated for some time. Besides publishing several volumes of sermons, Mr. Clark gave the world the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the German language and literature, by translating Heide's "History of the Councils," and by editing as well as translating Hagenbach's widely-known "History of Christian Doctrine." To the subject of the Relation of the Church to Unbelief, Mr. Clark gave then, as now, special attention, and contributed in various ways to the discussion of it. In its second series of "Essays on the Church

and the Age," edited by the present Archbishop of York and Dr. Weir (1872) Mr. Clark wrote the essay on "The Church and Science."

In the St. James' Piccadilly Lectures on The Use and Abuse of the World, Mr. Clark preached on Culture, a sermon assailing the position of the Secularists, with the fairness of which the late Mr. Bradlaugh, the well-known leader of the Secularists, was so struck that he offered to print it "in extenso" in his "National Reformer," declaring that however widely he might be separated from the preacher, he would never withhold his "respectful tribute of admiration to those who, like yourself, reverence humanity even despite its heresy." Mr. Bradlaugh's remarks took the form of an open letter to Mr. Clark, which was published as the leading article in the impression of April 25th, 1875. It occupies nearly three columns, and is of peculiar interest. We have only space to quote the opening sentences:

Reverend Sir,—In reading reports of your really admirable sermon preached in St. James' Church, Piccadilly, on April 4th, I felt a deep regret that I had not enjoyed the advantages of either listening to its oral delivery, or, at any rate, of reading an accurate and verbatim report of your utterances. The subject you treated was one on which I should be glad that my readers should judge you from your own standpoint; and I would, if provided with the MS., even yet willingly insert here the complete version of your sermon. In default of this, I take at present the best reports I can get from comparison of the daily newspapers; and I pray your pardon if, in any case, I should therefore unwillingly misrepresent you, or distort your meaning. I reproduce the passages I select for comment.

Mr. Bradlaugh then proceeds to quote from Mr. Clark's sermon, and to comment on the quotations. He sets forth the atheistic notions of culture as opposed to the religious methods, and does it all with singular fairness, and great good temper. The substance of Mr. Clark's sermon has been embodied in the Baldwin Lecture on Culture and Religion. Among several speeches on the same subject delivered at Church Congresses and elsewhere, perhaps the most remarkable was his contribution to the discussion of Conscience and Authority at the Church Congress in Detroit in 1884. It was principally owing to this speech that Bishop Harris appointed Mr. Clark Baldwin Lecturer in the University of Michigan in 1887. But of this we will speak presently.

In 1882 Mr. Clark came to Canada, and was thereupon offered the position of Assistant Rector at St. George's Church, Toronto. Shortly afterwards he was both invited to share the labours of the Reverend Dr. Balasord in New York, and to take the Chair of Philosophy at Trinity University. Fortunately for the University he chose to accept the latter offer and was duly installed in the Lent Term of 1883. At that time Trinity was just beginning to show the effects of the new life and vigour imparted to her by the present Provost, the Reverend C. W. E. Body, M.A., D.C.L., who had assumed the Headship in 1881. Mr. Body's record at Cambridge was a remarkable one: since

wrangler, second class Theological Tripos, Bell's University Scholar, and Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar. When the Trinity delegation waited upon him he was holding the position of resident Fellow and Divinity Lecturer at St. John's College, Cambridge, and also that of select University preacher. It was feared that he would not accept the office of Provost, and indeed many of his friends assured the delegation it was little use approaching him on the matter. But happily for Trinity and for the Church in Canada, he did not refuse. A man of great personal influence, he possesses that which is seldom possessed by men of profound learning and wide scholarship: rare executive ability and great capacity for organization. So it came to pass that the Faculty of Trinity University was strengthened and enlarged by two of the ablest men that are to-day in Canada. The institution was roused and quickened to a sense of its powers and responsibilities, and now occupies a position which before the coming of Dr. Body would have been deemed a position impossible to attain. Trinity may be a small university, but it is a conspicuous one. There is much strong and energetic character brought out and developed by the aims and conditions of the place. The influence of the University, though perhaps imperfectly understood, is recognized and great.

At Trinity Professor Clark found not only congenial surroundings and scope for the exercise of his wide knowledge of philosophy and literature, but a point of vantage which brought him into active touch with different aspects of Canadian social and intellectual life. A clergyman is always the better for having something of the layman in him. Without a little of this leaven he is sometimes apt to see things out of their true proportion, and to have a weakness in the way of fads and fancies and feminisms. Professor Clark has just enough of the layman in him to preserve the mean wherein lies truth and harmony. He can look at things from more than one point of view. It is this quality which has made his remarks on the public platform and in the lecture room of such weight and influence and that has won for him the respect and confidence alike of the hard-headed business man and the keen-witted student. The reputation which Dr. Clark enjoyed in England as a public speaker was speedily established in this country, the first occasion on which his debating powers were displayed in Canada being at the Hamilton Church Congress in 1883. In consequence of the effect produced by his speech on the Relation of the Church to Unbelief, he was invited to take part in the next American Church Congress, held at Detroit in October, 1884, where he shared in a discussion on Authority and Conscience, Dr. Phillips Brooks being one of the other speakers. It is said that Prof. Clark's speech is still remembered in Detroit as one of the greatest delivered on that occasion. It was probably on account of this utterance that not long after he was invited by Bishop Harris, of Michigan, to undertake the second series of Baldwin Lectures, the first of which had been given by the learned and eloquent Bishop Cleveland Coxe, of Western New York. In fulfilment of this engagement, Professor Clark delivered in

1887 the Lectures published in the following year by McClurg, of Chicago. It is interesting to note in passing, that the first lecture was listened to by a rather small audience, but before the course was completed the hall was so thronged that the audience was obliged to stand for want of room to sit down. It was not much to be wondered at that the enterprising McClurg was eager to publish the Lectures, and that when published they had a large circulation and were widely noticed and reviewed by the press. The volume added substantially to the reputation of Professor Clark and is still referred to and quoted in terms which prove it to be of more than temporary importance and significance. Immediately after the publication of these Lectures, Hobart College, of Geneva, N.Y., conferred upon the author the degree of LL.D., and also made him an honorary Professor of that College.

During all this time, it is hardly necessary to say, Dr. Clark was repeatedly urged to accept various lucrative posts in the United States in both Church and college, but whilst fully appreciating the tribute paid to him in these offers, his affection for Trinity and his interest in his adopted home, led him to decline them one and all. But this determination did not prevent him from accepting invitations to lecture or to preach in the United States, and in 1892 he delivered the first of five lectures under the auspices of the Church Club of New York. They were subsequently published under the title of "The Church and the Means of Grace." In June of this year he preached the fifth of a series of Columbian Sermons at Buffalo, on the Influence of the Catholic Church in regard to Learning, Letters, Science, Art and Government. We may add that it is not often that Dr. Clark's voice is heard in Synods, but some of his speeches on the Revised Version, delivered in these assemblies, are well remembered by those fortunate enough to have heard them.

Prof. Clark's literary activity has been as great in Canada as it was in England. In the mother country the clergy who have attained literary eminence, have not been few; but in Canada the "literary parson" is a rarity, and those who have won distinction may be counted on the fingers of one hand. This is strikingly seen in the fact that Dr. Clark is the only Anglican divine who is a Fellow of the Royal Society in Canada. To *The Week* he has been a constant and valued contributor for several years; but as much of his work is unsigned, it is only those who are familiar with his style who recognize the authorship of his anonymous articles. Professor Clark has also contributed to the *New York Churchman*, and the *Detroit Free Press*. Many Canadian publications besides *The Week* have had their pages enriched by his pen. For a period of ten months he edited the *Canadian Churchman*, but when piled upon all the other matters claiming his attention, the duties connected with the editing of a weekly paper, were found to be too much even for his strength and despatch, and so the office was resigned, much to the regret of those interested in the success of the journal. But besides Professor Clark's journalistic work he has published two books since his connection with Trinity University, the volume of Baldwin Lectures already mention-

ed, and "Savonarola: His Life and Times." The latter work was published late in 1890 by McClurg, of Chicago. In its essential character, this book is a remarkably thorough and impartial history of a man who has suffered more than most men from the bitterness of partizan narratives and the unscrupulousness of party misrepresentation. Professor Clark has brought together and arranged in very lucid order, a mass of highly interesting detail bearing on the character of Savonarola and on the inner life of the Church, and of the monastic and political organizations of the time of the great reformer. But the author is never weighted by his detail: the picture is full of spirit and colour. The events are touched with a firm and skillful hand which does not hesitate to draw the hideous picture of the people seething in moral corruption, the rulers brutal in their selfishness, despotism, oppression, the Church the worst of all. "Through the example of the Papal Court," said Machiavelli, "Italy has lost all piety and religion." Against this dark background, the noble and commanding figure of Savonarola stands forth in startling contrast. A famous English novelist in one of her best known works has attempted to sketch the unique character of Savonarola. It is generally admitted, however, that the historical characters in *Romola* are not so well done as the original creations. We hold that George Elliot's Savonarola is not the true Savonarola, that her sketch is neither adequate nor strictly just. She pictures one of the most disinterested and sincere of men as power-loving and not without a mixture of falsity in laying claim to special inspiration. Both these charges are disproved in Professor Clark's book. That Savonarola may have been deceived in believing that he had special inspiration, is possible; but that he believed it himself, none can doubt save those who insist upon doubting. George Elliot's estimate of the Frate has been accepted by many as final. It will be long before the popular mind is disabused of her erroneous conclusions. But Dr. Clark's book will go far to set matters straight. His biography is the best that has yet appeared in our language. It has been reserved for a Trinity professor to present to the English-speaking world the true character of Savonarola, and rightly to estimate the worth of his services to the State, and his power as a witness for religion and for God.

Professor Clark is one of the very few literary men who have gone on the lecture platform without ultimately causing regret either to himself or to his best friends. Literary men are seldom good lecturers. And when they are not good their literary reputation suffers. But as a public lecturer Dr. Clark has been singularly successful. His charm of style and grace of delivery, coupled with the fact that he never uses a manuscript and seldom a note, make his lectures as popular as they are brilliant. His language is simple, clear, direct; whilst his sense of humour, ready wit, and wealth of illustration, lighten and illumine the heaviest and most intricate of subjects. Dr. Clark is one of those happy men who are always equal to the occasion. If he is quick in decision, he is equally quick in execution. As an instance we may stop for a moment to say, that when one

day, two or three years ago, Convocation Hall at Trinity University, was filled to overflowing with an audience assembled to hear Professor Clark Murray, of McGill, lecture on Kant, and the lecturer was nowhere to be found, Dr. Clark, without a moment's preparation, volunteered to deliver the lecture himself, and so save the authorities the unwelcome task of turning the people empty away. Professor Murray, who had been wrongly informed with regard to the time he was expected, entered the Hall about half an hour after Dr. Clark had begun to speak, and was amazed to find his subject already partially disposed of. However, he took up the story where Dr. Clark left off, and on conclusion the audience voted the lecture an immense success. It was certainly unique in the way of lectures.

Professor Clark's rooms at Trinity are eloquent of the man and his life's work. He has one of the best private libraries in the country, the walls of his rooms being lined with books from floor to ceiling. Pictures, busts, and photographs of eminent men, and bits of bric-a-brac are scattered about in a disarray most artistic. On the tables lie all the latest magazines, reviews and books. Several very long pipes may sometimes be seen, for Professor Clark enjoys his pipe, though he smokes but once a day, and that at night. When not lecturing to his classes, you will always find him either writing an article or reading the latest book, paper-knife in hand, should you chance to call upon him, and he will greet you with charming courtesy, and never appear in a hurry though the printer's devil may be waiting outside for copy, or he may have to leave in a few minutes for New York or some other city where he is to lecture or preach. The more clever you are yourself, the more clearly you will understand how skillful is the use he makes of his books. He uses his reading as few readers are able to use it, and yet his real instrument of work is his own strong and quick insight and power of close reasoning. His conversation ranges widely, marked by its peculiar stamp, entire ease, perfection of apt and clear-cut words, glimpses of a sure and piercing judgment. But courteous, affable, easy as he is, you will find that he is a keen trier of character. The men who attend his lectures at Trinity feel that he gauges their motives, their reality, and their soundness of purpose. He is quick to note the men who have in them something of the making of students. Very severe can he be when occasion demands, and we have seen many a man—perhaps we ourselves have been among the number—squirm under his home-thrusts and sarcasms. But those who know Professor Clark best, know that he is one of the most kind-hearted and sympathetic of men. He has a fine sense of charity, and is absolutely without malice. His regard for the welfare and happiness of others, was prettily shown one day—the eve of a public holiday—whilst engaged in lecturing to an Honour class on the Hegelian Logic. A very intricate problem was being discussed, and the lecturer was intensely interested, even excited over it. For some moments he had been speaking most eloquently and appeared, and was, completely absorbed. Suddenly the sky darkened and

it began to rain heavily. "Ah!" he exclaimed, with a lightning-like transition of thought, "I hope the rain may pass away before the morrow that the people may have a bright holiday."

CARTER TROOP.

JUNE EVENING.

The trees in freshest, daintiest green arrayed —
Though not yet in full leaf—a pleasant shade,
Cast o'er the verdant land, and the soft air,

Burdened with Nature's incense, rich and rare,
In trance'd languor stirs not, as the day
Draws to a close. The sun has made his way.

Down to the horizon, and afar I see
The city's house-tops catch the leasening ray,
And flash it back again resistlessly.

The citadel's steep glacis, dimly seen,
Glow in this light, a softened golden green;
And the grim ramparts, too, reflect the sheen

Which on the flag which crowns their heights rests last.

About me, here, the shades are falling fast;

The joyous birds are twittering in the trees,

Singing their ve per songs—pure litanies—
Ordered by One who knows their destinies.
Frogs in the neighbouring pond, their voices too,

Are shrilly rising, and the noisy crew
Seem not unmusical to distant ears.

The joyous, lively, living sounds of spring—

Of early summer—drive away our cares,
And tell us that whate'er the years may bring,

There is a time, when, as the birds that sing,

We too may carol gaily, and be glad
E'en though our lives in many ways are sad.

They are worth living! while the spring returns,

And summer roses bloom, and beauty burns

Deep to the soul of man, and lifts him up.

Above the sordid things of earth and time —

We cannot murmur that our common cup
Is mixed with sorrow, or that youthful prime

Lasts not forever. In a brighter land
Our lives shall be renewed, and hand in hand,

With those we've loved and lost, those happy hours

Spent 'mid the fragrance of unfading flowers.

CONSTANCE FAIRBANKS.

The Grove, Dartmouth, N. S., June 5th,

By the report of the Merchants' Bank it appears that the new \$200,000 stock has all been paid up. This bank has now a capital amounting to \$6,000,000, and a rest of nearly \$3,000,000. The address of the general manager was, as usual, able and comprehensive. Mr. Hague referred to difficulties arising from competition and other causes, and suggested a good general understanding among banks. The financial trouble in Australia was referred to and the silver question was touched upon. Some good advice was given on practical questions relating to the banking business of Canada, and some timely warnings were given on the evils of speculation. A most significant portion of the address relates to the silver question—it is this: "We guard ourselves by making all our loans REPAYABLE IN GOLD."

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

It is much to create a character in literature; it is perhaps more to present a type. When M. Taine discriminates between Pecksniff and Tartuffe, the absolute originality of the conceptions is by no means the principal factor involved in the discussion. The faithful presentation of an individual's idiosyncrasies pales before the larger and more comprehensive picture which involves the type. Dickens has shown us a hypocrite, Moliere has shown us the hypocrite; the former is definitely multiplied, can never take the place of the latter. The truth of this is perhaps more generally felt than acknowledged, but further comment is in any case unnecessary. The individual character is subject to development on the one hand, and to caricature on the other; but the typical impersonation remains clear-cut and unmodified. These types are imitated—certainly—just as the old masters are copied.

Of the many types in literature to which we have become accustomed and which the ordinary individual would never dream of modifying, Don Juan, if not the most admirable, is by no means the least conspicuous. Presented by the impersonal Moliere, led over Europe by the subjective Byron, the general impression of Don Juan is fixed and unalterable.

In these days of general mobility many new comments are made upon what was once considered above, or beneath, criticism. Jezebel has been the subject of an eloquent eulogy in an English review, and it is not impossible that some energetic Saxon may undertake the white-washing of Haidee's lover. That nothing is impossible, is of course an essentially harmless platitude, but then consider the absolute futility of so much that has been proved possible: Besides, as we have observed before, it is the individual, and not the impersonal type, which is exposed to caricature whether of the eulogistic or condemnatory order.

And yet a very great writer has given us a strange presentation of this same Don Juan—very different from the ordinary conception, and yet as truthful as it is powerful. To most of us the name, Don Juan, conjures up the picture of southern skies flashing in the vista of the sunlit Mediterranean. It recalls youth and splendour—these, at least, are the first impressions—then we begin to moralize. We do not wish to see Don Juan die; he has nothing in common with death. It is no use preaching sermons to him or on him, for such as he is, he too has his lesson to teach. Let him be always radiant, we will look sideways at the picture protesting the while.

But we have another picture to look at. A man is standing before a window with the air of one to whom the serenade is no new thing. He is magnificent, still:

Ses mains pales tremblaient—ainsi
tremblaient les vagues
Sous les baisers du Nord—et laissaient
fuir leurs bagues
Trop larges pour ses doigts,

and he stares at the window. Memories of one knows not what bygone phantasies crowd into his mind. The rings may slip from his fingers, but there is that within his heart which stays. He waits silently.

with sad, steadfast look, not without smouldering fire in it, but with limitless patience. No one answers, and the mocking words ring out through the night: Le vent moqueur a pris la chanson sur son alle,

Personne ne t'ecoute, et ta cape ruisselle Des pleurs de l'ouragan.

Il ne me repond rien; dites, quel est cet homme,

O mort, et savez-vous le nom dont on le nomme!

Cet homme, c'est Don Juan.

Personne ne t'ecoute—and it is to Don Juan that they would say this!

This short poem of Gautier's is undeniably beautiful in spite of the gruesome picture it presents. In form and expression, the "child of Paris and Helen" is at all times a perfect artist. But some one may exclaim, on reading the poem we refer to: Your apostle of beauty is preaching us a sermon, the author of "Mademoiselle de Maupin" has turned school-maester. And looking at it hurriedly it may indeed appear to us that we are being shown the picture of the punishment of vice, that is to say, that we are being lectured to by Gautier. Don Juan is punished—this is a fact. But the nature of the punishment overturns every theory involving conscious didacticism.

This punishment of Don Juan is in accordance with the eternal law of cause and effect. It is the ashes which spread themselves over the flame, the ennui which outlives lust. And this solitary phantom, standing before a window at which no one is waiting, is as symbolic as that other picture we are accustomed to cherish—Don Juan in the glory of his youth.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Tarbell, in writing to the Boston "Transcript" from Chicago, considers the American Art Exhibition the best. He says: "Next comes the British, then the Swedish, and last the French. It is almost incredible to me, with the great respect I have had since my schooling in Paris, for all those old chaps over there, to see how much below the American galleries the French exhibits all. . . . On the whole, the only thing that makes you feel any respect for the French is the collection of French pictures, owned in America, got together by Miss Halowel, which includes the best picture in Chicago to-day: a painting of a rehearsal of ballet girls, by Degas. Nothing else in the whole show can be compared to this wonderful masterpiece of Degas's. You are looking toward the window on the farther side of the room. A very ugly old woman sits in the foreground reading the 'Petit Journal,' an old dancing master is putting a group of little girls through some ballet steps. The persons are not interesting or good looking. But the way this thing is painted would ruffle the complacency of Jimmy Whistler, and I believe Degas is the only living painter whose work would produce a feeling of envy in Jimmy's heart. It is indescribably fine."

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT, V.

The Austrian gallery is smaller than that of Holland, and contains fewer works of real merit. A very large canvas by Vaclav Broek, is, "The Historical Fenstersturg at Prague," a representation of a very stormy interview between the two religious parties of the day, during which one man is about to be thrown out of the

window. Not only is the composition of this good, but the colour and work throughout are fine. This is equally true of "The First Communion of the Hussites" by the same artist. Rudolf Bacher has a "Mater Dolorosa" which shows a great deal of fine feeling as well as good workmanship. The Virgin Mary is leaning against a wall with head thrown slightly back, and the worn look of grief is well given, as is also the sorrow and desire to comfort, shown in the face and attitude of the two women with her. One is rather surprised to see in this room the life-size portrait of George Washington, by Rudolph Huber. Haas Makart's "Five Senses" really form five panels, each containing one figure which explains itself, but the whole is in no way remarkable. "Roman Ruins in Schoenbrunn" has great harmony in the colour of the grey ruins and the green of the surrounding foliage, and a feeling of lonely vastness pervades the picture. Munkacsy is represented by one canvas, which, however, is not entered in the catalogue.

Belgium's exhibit is somewhat larger, there being two hundred and fifty in the paintings in oil, where Austria has only one hundred and eighteen. To us the most impressive picture by far, was "Reunion of Friends," by Omer Dierickx. It is a group of men who sit around a table, most of them smoking, while one plays his violoncello. The only light is from a shaded lamp on the table, and it falls full on some of the faces, while others are silhouetted against it. The work is broad and free, and the attention is skillfully drawn to the most important parts by an absence of finish elsewhere (some portions of the canvas being scarcely covered); the effect of atmosphere, made somewhat cloudy as it is by the smokers, is well given. These, and above all, the attentively listening attitude of the group, go to make a most striking picture; there seems to be no discord in the harmony it wakes within one. Alvis Boudry has two humble interiors that are brilliant with the sunlight seen through door and window. "In Sunday Attire" shows a child about to start out with the father who leans idly against the door-frame, while the mother carefully gives her girl a final inspection. "Church of Wondergheln, Winter Scene," by Duyts Den, is a church seen at dusk through its surrounding trees; from the windows gleam lights, and all around is the softness of a winter's twilight. The color is pleasing, but a certain stiffness in form and outline rather detracts from the good effect of the whole. A most astonishing thing is "Cock Fight in Flanders." The drawing throughout is good and the finish as excessive and unpleasing as the subject. The victorious bird, who is eyeing his slain enemy, has no action, and the men on the highest and most distant seats are as near in tone as those in the foreground. Nevertheless, the various expressions on the faces are an interesting study. "The Mother of Sorrows," by Theophile Lybaert, recalls the one of the same subject in the room just passed, but in this the figure is in a stiff, conventional attitude, the clothes are of the best material and sorrow is expressed only by a very sour look.

A beautifully misty effect is given in "Shores of the Lake of Neuchatel," by Franz Kegeljan, in which a small boat may be seen in the distance. "The Last Days of Pompeii," by Ernest Slingeneyer, is one of those immense things that one cannot help thinking is made, as the children say, "out of your head," so lacking in realistic force is it, and yet with much dramatic feeling. A lurid sky, fleeing inhabitants, the air full of flying stones and dust, the ground running with the hot lava. Jean Van Beers has been referred to before; his work here is principally portraits, and his extreme finish will always have many admirers. Pierre Joseph Verhaut has "The Will of Christopher Columbus," in which the old man is propped up in bed and is trying to

write. It is full of force and strongly worked. "The Walk on the Beach," by Jan Verhas, is full of sunlight, charmingly given.

To turn from this room to those of Norway and Sweden, is like entering another world. Such bold, daring, and originality are to be found in the latter; not always pleasing, but generally with something to be admired. A fine contrast is brought out in "A Commission for Tax Assessment," by Jac Bratland, in Norway's exhibit, between the lamp-light in the room and the faint light as seen through the window, while the shadows on the wall are very blue; the truth of this last can be appreciated by anyone who has watched shadows cast in the presence of both natural and artificial lights. "Sun Spots," by Oda Krohg, is a wild, not easily understood, picture of a Viking ship, whose crew are rushing eagerly on deck to see the phenomenon. A portrait by Erik Petersen is a little odd. The light comes from the right, and a sunbeam falls on the blue-black coat and across the opposite wall. The standing pose is easy and the face strongly individual. Otto Sinding sends several canvases dealing with various effects: early morning, night, noon. The sheep in "Mountain Pasture" are exceedingly well done. Fritz Thanlow has a very fine snow effect in "Retour de Travail." In so many winter scenes the snow is so low in tone as to be unlike anything, or else the texture is entirely lost. One of the best water effects to be seen throughout the whole art gallery, is in this artist's "Behind the Mill." The beautiful colour, as well as the swirl of the mill, are admirably given. "The Old Pavilion," by Gudmund, is a queer old building of Greek architecture, seen on a winter's day towards sunset. The low sun throws an orange glow over it, and also casts long blue shadows of the trees across the snow. This had honourable mention when first exhibited. Christiana Wercndkiold has a number of portraits, among whom are Bjornstene Bjornson and his mother. The latter is a profile of a dark, pale woman in a crimson dress, who is playing the piano.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr B. K. Burden, a pupil of the Toronto College of Music, gave an organ recital in the Metropolitan Church, on Saturday afternoon last, when he played several classical selections, with splendid manual and pedal technique, and in a manner quite reposeful. A good sized audience was present.

Two most enjoyable concerts were given by the advanced pupils of the Hamilton College of Music—(D. J. O'Brien, Director) on the evenings of Thursday and Friday of last week, to large audiences. The pupils in the various departments as a whole did themselves much credit, many of them showing real talent and excellent cultivation.

A very pleasant concert was given in Moulton College last Tuesday evening the 20th inst., by the four young ladies who recently graduated in music—Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Carrie Porter, Miss Muriel Lalley and Miss Margaret Van Ethen. The choral class sang the Cantata "Fairly Music" by Loehr, and Miss Millchamp, Miss Fowler and Miss Maude Holmes sang several songs. The musical work done in the college has been eminently satisfactory, and the concert, under review was perhaps on the whole the most artistic yet given in the institution. Miss Gertrude Scarfe recited admirably, "The Ruggleses' Tea Party," by Wiggan.

A highly enjoyable and artistic musical recital, was that given on Monday evening last by pupils of Miss Veal's boarding and day school, for young ladies,

on Peter street. The programme embraced a chorus, several songs, vocal and piano duets, piano solos, and violin solos, and all were rendered in a style which reflected the greatest praise on the young ladies and the various instructors. Several of the piano numbers were really finished in style, and were played with much sentiment and technical brilliancy. Many of the vocal numbers were likewise given careful and finished renderings, as was also a couple of violin solos played by Miss Ethel Burnham. The friends of the school were there in large numbers, and were an appreciative assembly.

The most important of the concerts given in the city last week was the piano recital, by Mr. W. H. Sherwood, (of Chicago), in Association Hall, on Wednesday evening, 21st inst. As the recital was by invitation a large audience was present. The following is the programme; Bach, "Prelude and Fugue;" Weber-Liszt, "Polacca in E" op. 72; Schumann, "Carnival" (selections); Mendelssohn, "Scherzo" in F sharp minor; Liszt, "Rigoletto de Verdi;" Rubenstein, "Serenade" in D minor; Liszt, "Love's Dream," No. 8; Chopin, "Polonaise"—op. 53. The above numbers were played brilliantly, musically, and vigorously, perhaps a little pedantic in style, but withal in a manner exhibiting the cultured pianist and ripe musician. The polonaise was given a magnificent interpretation, as was also Schumann's "Carnival" and could not be but productive of much good to the many students present. Three talented pupils of Sig. d'Auria—Mrs. A. Jury, Miss Ida Walker, and Miss Edith J. Miller—sang each a song in delightful style and were much enjoyed.

A couple of weeks ago Edwin Booth died, and it is safe to say that this generation, at least, will not see his equal. We clip the following from the pages of the New York Musical Courier:

Edwin Booth was a dramatic idealist. He was the last of the dramatic idealists, and his artistic genealogy is pure and easy to trace. He was, as far as we know, the last link in the glorious chain of tragic actors, but he tempered the extravagances and explosive style of his predecessors with a gentle illuminative idealism which gave him, and justly too, the title of poet actor. We quite agree with those who declare that Booth fell short of his ideals, but what greater praise can be awarded him than to say this? To compare our ideals argues that the standard is not an exalted one. We do not think this the time to inquire too closely the reasons why this great artist did not put forth the fullest expression of himself. Physical causes and private griefs doubtless militated against his complete development. But, oh! what a glorious fruition it was! What an exquisite nature he unfolded for us! In the fierce white light that beats down on the theatric throne, how pure and noble this dead man's personality stood in its magnificent nakedness. A dramatic idealist, Booth united in a temperament, Oriental in melancholy, a fire that burned with a chastened lustre, a noble impetuosity which his sure touch rendered ever classical in its expression. His was the power to portray those great common truths of our nature, and in symbols that, if polished, were ever forcible, and reached the central core of our hearts. His art was supreme, penetrating, but luminous, tender, human. Even in his latter days, when a supple mechanism may often have done duty for spontaneous impulse, his was ever the expression of a proud, poetic nature, withal lacking in spontaneity at times. His personality, so rare, so commanding, enveloped each of his impersonations with an aroma which was most fascinating, more fascinating a hundred fold than the efforts of any of his contemporaries. We have witnessed great "Hamlets," "Iagos," "Lears," "Shylocks," "Othellos," "Macbeths," "Richards;" but who, we charge you to name him, has played all these roles with such incomparable finish, force and fire? Our present dramatic schooling is working in a trend far removed from Booth

and his artistic forbears. We prate of realism, truth to life, characterization; and Ibsen, with his gallery of pathologic and psychic horrors, is a new cross added to the weary shoulders of the dramatic critic. To be poetic in this last decade of the century, is to be old fashioned. Booth was ever poetic, yet he never seemed antiquated. He is gone, and "the rest is silence." Aye, the rest is silence, sweet prince, for never again shall we listen to your matchless eloquence, nor admire those classic features and spiritual, subtle impersonations of the master roles of the master dramatist. Well might we alter Schumann's verdict of Frederic Chopin, and truly speak of Edwin Booth as the "Proudest poetic and dramatic spirit of his time."

LIBRARY TABLE.

GREELEY ON LINCOLN. Edited by Joel Benton. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Horace Greeley was a man not soon to be forgotten. So strong and unique was his individuality, and so powerful was the influence he wielded, that he may well be considered to have been representative of his country and his age. Though the lecture on Lincoln, a reprint of which forms the first part of this volume, appeared in the Century Magazine, it will be re-read by many who are familiar with the main events in the lives both of the lecturer and his subject. The letters written by Greeley to Mr. Dana, and those to a lady friend, together with the reminiscences which Mr. Benton has given of their author, form so many side lights to the character of the great editor and publicist. This book is of more than ordinary interest and graphically revives the memory of two of the most noted men the United States has as yet produced. A robust, vigorous, strongly marked character was that of the founder of the New York Tribune. "I shall always think of Mr. Greeley," says Mr. Benton, "as one of three great Americans, the other two being Franklin and Lincoln."

RECOLLECTIONS OF MIDDLE LIFE. By Francisque Sarcey: Translated by Elizabeth Luther Carey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.

M. Sarcey's present volume is a welcome adjunct to the first book of memoirs which dealt with his childhood and youth. No one at all interested in the dramatic criticism of France or in the personality of one of the ablest and most accomplished exponents, can fail to read these memoirs with profit, nay, with delight. How pleasurable it is to have the panorama of a life so full of movement, so marked by intellectual vigour, and so diversified by interesting circumstances, outspread before you; and the story of it told with vivacity, with frankness and with almost childlike confidence. It may not be generally known, that besides being a dramatic critic, the author has at various times, discharged the duties of a professor of philosophy, journalist, novelist and lecturer. The wide and diversified training derived from these pursuits, together with an exceptionally intimate knowledge of that brilliant and cultivated portion of Parisian society, amongst whom he lived, and the exceptional ability which he possessed, enables M. Sarcey to speak with weight and authority on the work to which he has devoted his life, and of that portion of his fellow-countrymen among whom mainly his life has been spent. No better insight can be obtained, so far as we know, of the rise, growth and decline of public lecturing in France than that which M. Sarcey's memoirs afford. His descriptions of his comrades and contemporaries are graphic and entertaining. The abundant suggestions given freely,

and frankly, from his failures as well as successes as a public lecturer, will prove of unusual value to aspirants for platform fame. Though one may, at times, differ in opinion with M. Sarcey, few can be insensible to the charm of his joyous frankness, his perpetual good-will and cheerfulness. Indomitable industry, unflinching faith in himself, thorough mastery of his subject; and a tactful and judicious study of the taste and temper of his auditors, were characteristics of his work and guarantees of his success. An independent, manly spirit, seems also to have been no inconsiderable factor in the main result. We cordially give our author the endorsement which he bespeaks for himself from the lecturer of the future: "He was a good fellow and a hard worker; he knew what he was talking about, and he was not so altogether stupid as the beaux esprits of his time would like to make out." The translation has been well done. A portrait of M. Sarcey forms an acceptable frontispiece to the volume.

PERIODICALS.

Book Reviews for June has interesting references to Henry James and William Watson, as well as the usual Notes, Reviews, etc.

"Methods of Authors," "The Proof Reader's Equipment" and other subjects helpful to literary works, are thoughtfully discussed in the June number of The Writer.

University Extension for June treats of the relation of public schools to the movement, and discusses meetings that have been and that are proposed in the interests of the movement.

The Journal of Hygiene has its usual fund of timely and instructive matter bearing on the care of the physical man; the preservation of health and cure of disease. The June number is quite up to the usual standard of this valuable periodical.

In the "Art of Khuenaten" Prof. F. Petrie deals with a short revival of Egyptian art during the reign of a king of that name. The number is completed with a third paper on "The National Gallery of British Art and Mr. Tate's Collection," "The Illustrated Note Book," and "Chronicles of Art," each article being well illustrated.

Sophie Wassileff continues her memoirs of a female nihilist in the June Idler. Rudyard Kipling contributes to this number an inferior story with a coarse title. Zola is written up in the "Lions in their Dens" series, by V. R. Mooney. Eden Phillpotts contributes an amusing paper on an Ethiopian Cricket Match. Perhaps the most interesting article in this number of the Idler is R. M. Ballantyne's on his first book. "Trials and Troubles of an Artist," by Fred Miller is entertaining.

Two of the purest, most charming and instructive periodicals that come to our table are, "Onward and Upward," edited by the Countess of Aberdeen, and "Wee Willie Winkle," edited by Lady Marjorie Gordon and her mother. The June number of the former has a paper on Irish Industries and many other suitable and excellent articles. The latter is brimful of profit and pleasure for all Wee Willie Winkle's friends and admirers—and they should number in their ranks every little Canadian boy and girl.

"Perlycross" is the title of Mr. R. D. Blackmore's new novel begun in Macmillan's for June. Those with whom the author of "Lorna Doone" is a favourite (and we confess to be of the number) will share our pleasure in the opening instalment of "Perlycross." Mr. C. B. Roylance-Kent discusses the future of party government. An agreeable paper on "Descriptive Music"; an article for a bibliophile, entitled, "A Discourse on Rare Books," and other interesting matter, make up a good number of Macmillan's.

That question which will not down—"Home Rule"—is the subject of the first paper in the Westminster for June. W. J. O'N. Damm says that Home Rule means "the restoration of our national right for the common benefit of all our people." "Another Newfoundland Crisis" is a short paper foreboding the speedy re-opening of the French shore question. As usual with the Westminster, the papers of this number are bright, plthy and well varied. J. Newton-Robinson writes of the work of R. L. Stevenson; C. W. Sorel, of "Alaska and its People"; C. H. Page, of "Personality in Art"; and that immereal question, "Cremation," is discussed by Rev. A. S. Newman.

A Trout Brook is the title of the pretty photographic frontispiece of the New England Magazine for June. The suggested subject is developed by Charles Frederick Danforth in his pleasing paper on "Trout Fishing in New England." To many the most attractive paper in this issue will be the first instalment of "Experiences During Many Years," from the pen of the late Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber, the original of "Mrs. Partington." Papers of historic interest are those on the "Boston Tea Party" with illustrations from old prints by Francis E. Abbot, and "Norway's Struggle for Political Liberty," by Julius E. Olson. The articles on "The Oxford Eight" and "Personal Recollections of Whittier," and the poems by Louisa Chandler Moulton and Edith Thomas, are also excellent, not to mention other good matter.

"Colonies, Tariffs, and Trade Treaties" is the title of a well considered opening paper in Blackwood's for June. The writer looks for closer trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies. Of historical interest is the graceful review article on the diary of the young daughter of Louis XVI, recently published. Those who are enjoying "Summers and Winters at Balmawhapple," will regretfully reach the end of the first book in this number. "The Experiences of a Woman Journalist" is a vivid description of a sad, yet ultimately reassuring, bit of life work. Mary R. L. Bryce has an appreciation of "Edward Burne-Jones: His Art and Influence," which is followed by an excellent review article on the "History and Poetry of the Scottish Border." This number has a memorial notice of an old contributor, the late General William Hawley.

Professor Hermann Schultz opens the New World for June with an able paper on "Modern Explanations of Religion"—"The religious life to which the future belongs," writes this able thinker, "never springs from science and culture, or from respectability and morality. It is brought forth by a holy inspiration which is a mystery out of a wonderful glow of religion which kindles in the depths of feeling." Those interested in the broad question of Evolution will find food for thought in the forceful technical restatement of its fundamental principles by Professor C. Lloyd Morgan. Professor C. C. Everett's discussion of the spiritual forces in Tennyson and Browning is charmingly written. Other important subjects are ably treated, such as "The Social Movement in French Protestantism," by M. Elisee Bost, and "The Triple Standard in Ethics," by Mr. George Batchelor.

President E. B. Andrews opens the Political Science Quarterly for June with a statement of the findings of the late international monetary conference. President Andrews has faith in bi-metallism. Pro. E. R. A. Seligman has a contribution on "Progressive Taxation," which term he prefers to "graduated taxation," because, as he says, "a gradation may logically be either upwards or downwards; while 'progression' always denotes a gradation upwards." The Studies of Stock Exchange Clearing Houses, by A. D. Noyes; "Responsibility for Secession," by Sidney Webster; "The Caucus in England," by M. Ostrogorski, and "The Feros of Northern Spain," by W. T. Strong, are well worth reading. John A. Doyle's sensible and judical estimate of "Campbell's Puritan in Holland," serves truth

well. The remaining notices, and the record of political events by Prof. Dunning, are thoughtfully written.

Most readers of the Contemporary for June will turn at once to the translations made by Mr. Gladstone, when 18 years of age, at Eton. These relics of the past will be greatly prized by scholarly admirers of the great Home Ruler. J. G. Colclough gladdens the financial heart, but wearies the literary brain, with a cheveaux-de-frise of facts and figures re Ulster. John Rae has something to say on the important eight hour question, as it relates to the unemployed. Mr. Rae's paper is well worth reading. The Church in Wales is discussed by Thomas Darlington and Bishop Browley. Phil Robinson's paper, "In the Post's Garden" should be read beneath some spreading elm, mid scent of clover and song of bird, or by some rippling stream—haunt of wild owl and flower—where nature would chasten and enhance the pleasure of the reading. The remaining articles in the Contemporary will interest a variety of readers. The number concludes with a reply from the author of "The Policy of the Pope," to Father Brandl, S. J.

Of the two coloured plates accompanying the Art Amateur for June, the roses by Paul de Longpre are beautifully delicate, but of the landscape little need be said. The designs for china painting are excellent, and those for pyrography (burnt wood art) by Mme. A. Korwin-Pogosky are unique in their irregular symmetry, and very suitable for the purposes intended. These last are in the New York State exhibition for the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. In the Magazine there are the usual number of useful hints for the accompanying designs, as well as such on kindred matters. The illustrations accompanying "An Artist's Home" are very interesting. In the editorials are some remarks on the well-worn subjects of the Cesnola collection, also interesting information about the Swedish artist, Zorn. A criticism on the salon of the Champs-Elysees, another on the remarkable impressionistic exhibition at the American Art Galleries, and some interesting articles on the architecture, sculpture and other matters at the World's Fair, complete a very excellent number.

The Expository Times for June begins with some unusually excellent and interesting "Notes of Recent Exposition." They begin by recommending Mr. Elmie Troup's "Words to young Christians"—a very useful theme, and the reviewer's extracts and criticisms make us want to see more of it. Another subject of great interest is a discussion of the Site of the Holy Sepulchre—a question by no means settled as yet. Every student of New Testament criticism will read with interest Professor Grellat's admirable paper (to be concluded next month) on Professor Godet, the admirable commentator. Next comes Professor Whitehouse on "Cyrus and the Capture of Babylon." The Rev. Dr. Matheson gives a good account of Bishop Barry's Bampton Lectures. On the whole he appreciates the many excellences of the performance, but with discrimination. The Great Text Commentary, this month gives us S. Matt. xxvi. 28: "In this My Blood of the Covenant which is shed for many unto remission of sins"—with useful notes and various "methods of treatment."

In the opening article of the Magazine of Art for June, on the "Royal Academy Exhibition," the editor, before beginning his criticism, mentions at length two reasons why art might be expected to be at a low ebb. The one is commercial depression; the other is the practice on the part of collectors of buying pictures of deceased artists; for they say "we know when we are with dead reputations." The writer remarks, "Do they never think that their collecting does no one any living good but the middleman—apart from their own individual pleasure? And do they never think how good a turn they would serve were they to devote but a percent-

age of their outlay on the acquisition of modern works of merit." Frederick Wedmore writes in his delightful way of the etchings of Seymour Haden, Alphonse Legros, Strang and Holroyd; and a good example of the style of each artist is given. Mr. Swinburne's Carol for May is illustrated by W. E. F. Briton, and Alired Story follows with a description of the English pictures in Mr. Baker's collection at Streatham Hill, of which the frontispiece, "A Loyal Bird," is one. This is a good reproduction of a spirited picture; two of "Bonnie Prince Charles's" cavaliers are intently watching the bird, a starling, probably, whose remarks are evidently delighting them, while at a table and within the house are seen other thirsty cavaliers.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

An important work on the Political History of the United States, in two parts, by Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, is in preparation, and the first volume will probably be issued early in the fall.

Worthington & Co., Joseph J. Little, Receiver, announce as No. 33 in their International Library, "A Fatal Misunderstanding" and other stories. By W. Herinburg, translated by Elsie L. Lathrop. Illustrated. The same firm also announce as No. 7 in their Fair Library, "The Ironmaster" by Georges Ohnet, and "A Southern Heritage" by W. H. Brown, as No. 22 in their Rose Library.

In giving the list of officers and new fellows the Royal Society of Canada, elected at the recent general meeting, the name of the Rev. Robert Campbell was inadvertently given for that of the Rev. John Campbell, LL. D., Professor in the Presbyterian College of Montreal, who is the well-known author of several works and essays on monographical, archaeological, and other subjects, which entitled him to a place in the second section of the Society.

John King, Q.C., has been appointed one of the lecturers of the Law Society of Ontario. Mr. King's well known literary ability, his competent knowledge of law, and his gifts as a facile and forcible speaker, eminently qualify him for the position. Toronto, the Mecca of successful country counsel, is to become Mr. King's home for the future, and he is entering actively on his professional duties by conducting the crown cases at the present assizes.

Harper & Brothers announce publication of William Black's "Judith Shakespeare" in the edition in which Mr. Black's earlier novels have appeared. "Heather and Snow," a story of Scotch peasant life, by George Macdonald, will appear on the same day, together with "Every body's Book of Correct Conduct," by Lady Colin, and M. French Sheldon; and "The Decision of the Court," a one-act comedy, by Brauder Matthews. The last volume is published in the "Black and White" series.

The vote of The Critic's readers on the ten books which they regard as "the greatest yet produced in America, or by Americans," has resulted in the following choice, the figures presented before each name indicating the number of votes received: 512, Emerson's Essays; 493, Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter"; 444, Longfellow's Poems; 434, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; 338, Dr. Holmes's "Autocrat"; 307, Irving's "Sketch Book"; 269, Lowell's Poems; 256, Whittier's Poems; 250, Wallace's "Bea Hur"; 246, Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic." The vote was intended to elicit our readers' views as to the merits of books, and not of authors. Had it been a ballot to determine the popularity of authors, the result would have been somewhat different. The number of persons who voted for anything of Emerson's except his Essays was comparatively small; the case was the same with Longfellow's Poems, very

few ballots were cast for his single poems. With Lowell, however, it was different, for his Essays, "Biglow Papers," etc., the vote was very large. And for other works of Irving's than the "Sketch-Book" there was many a voice. Nor was Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" a bad second to "The Scarlet Letter." Rearranging the authors' names, therefore, according to the total number of votes cast for their various books, we have the following result: Hawthorne, 643; Emerson, 545; Lowell, 535; Irving, 496; Longfellow, 488; Stowe, 437; Holmes, 417; Motley, 275; Whittier, 274; Wallace, 252. The author missing from this list who came nearest to gaining entrance to it was Bancroft, whose "History of the United States" received 214 votes, and would have found a place amongst the first ten had not the Western vote for "Ben Hur," which came in during the last two weeks of the balloting, forced it out.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Cruikshank, E. Butler's Rangers, 30c. Lundy's Lane Historical Society.
De Saint Amand, Imbert. Women of the Valois Court, \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Easton, A. Mortal Man. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
Parker, Gilbert. Mrs. Falchion, 50c. New York: The Home Publishing Co.
Scudder, Samuel H. Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies of the Northern U. S. and Canada. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
Scudder, Samuel H. The Life of a Butterfly. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
Wetherall, J. E., B. A. Later Canadian Poems. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
Wilson, Henry R. The Russian Refugee, 50c. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
Stories of New York. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Stories of the Railway. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

RIDING A CAMEL.

There is something inexpressibly repelling in the supercilium triste of the camel as he looks scornfully at you with his nose in the air. But I overcame my repugnance and mounted one, after receiving careful instructions how to retain my seat while the brute was getting up. It was well enough while he walked; but when he began to trot at a brisk pace, I devoutly wished myself astride of a humbler animal. But how was I to stop him? There was no bridle, only a rope attached to the left side of the brute's mouth. At that rope I tugged, with the effect merely of making my camel trot off to the left. I had been told that if I wished to make him go to the right I must hit him on the left side of the head with a very short stick with which I had been provided for the purpose. But that was more easily said than done. How was I, from my giddy perch, to reach the creature's head across that long stretch of neck? I tried it and nearly lost my balance for my pains—no joke at a height of ten feet above the pebbly sand. One of the officers, however, saw my plight, stopped, uttered some gurgling sound, and then came the camel, exposing his teeth and protesting viciously, knelt down, and I dismounted, silently vowing that never again would I choose that mode of locomotion. My deliverer, who exchanged his donkey for my camel, laughed heartily at my discomfiture. But I had my revenge speedily, for in the exuberance of his glee he allowed the camel to rise unexpectedly and was pitched head over heels to the ground. He was not hurt, and he joined in the laugh against himself as heartily as he had laughed at me.—The Spectator.

Canada's Book Store.

Wm. Foster Brown & Co.'s List. NEW BOOKS, NEW EDITIONS. JUNE 1893.

- POLAND.—A History by MORFILL. "Story of the Nations Series." \$1.50.
ART OUT OF DOORS.—Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. 12mo, \$1.50.
Landscape gardening as an art, in its practical application to the beautifying of country places, is the subject of this book. Mrs. Van Rensselaer discusses the treatment of the grounds, roads and paths, piazzas, pattern beds, trees and shrubs, etc., with a fine artistic taste and a very genuine love of nature.
RUMINATIONS.—The Ideal American Lady, and other essays. By PAUL SIEGEL. \$1.50.
"Unaffected and sincere, entertaining and edifying."—Montreal Gazette.
GREEK AND LATIN PALÆOGRAPHY.—By E. M. THOMPSON. \$1.50.
The latest issue of the "International Scientific Series."
THE DICTATOR.—A Novel of Politics and Society. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P. Cloth, Ornamental, \$1.25.
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—By HORATIO BRIDGE, U. S. N. Illustrated. Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, \$1.25.
The fact that Commodore Bridge was one of Mr. Hawthorne's college classmates, and for more than forty years his intimate personal friend, gives to these reminiscences a peculiar and striking value.
STORIES OF A WESTERN TOWN.—By OCTAVE THANET. Illustrated. \$1.25.
SOCIAL STRUGGLES.—By PROF. H. H. BOYSENEN. 12mo, \$1.25.
Prof. Boyesen's new novel illustrates the aspirations to secure a footing in New York Society of a Western family. A pleasant love story supplies an element of romance.
THE INDIAN PEOPLES.—A Brief History. By SIR W. W. HUNTER, K. C. S. I., M. A. \$1.25.
A most complete and interesting history, in compact form, of the Indian People from their origin, and under British Rule until the year 1892.
DONALD MARCOY.—By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS \$1.25.
HISTORY OF THE BLACK WATCH.—By PERCY GROVES With colored illustrations. \$1.25.
To be followed by histories of all the Scotch Regiments.
SALLY DOWS.—And other stories. By BERT HARTE. \$1.25.
A CATHEDRAL COURTSHIP.—And Penelope's English experiences. By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, author of "Timothy Quest," "The Bird's Xmas Carol," etc. \$1.00.
AN OLD WOMAN'S OUTLOOK.—By CHARLOTTE M. YOUNG \$1.00.
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—By HON. SIR ARTHUR GORDON. With Photogravure Portrait. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.00. ("The Queen's Prime Ministers Series.")
This Volume is an original contribution to the political history of the middle of the century.—London Times.
The glimpses of Lord Aberdeen's private life given in these pages leave a most striking impression of a serenely beautiful character.—Athenæum.
LAWS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER.—By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, M. A., F. R. S. \$1.00.
Modern Science Series. Edited by SIR JOHN LUBBCK.
Other vols.—The Cause of an Ice Age. By BALL. The Horse. By H. MARSHALL WARD. Ethnology in Folklore. By E. L. GOMME. Each, \$1.00.
MODEL MUSIC HALL SONGS.—And Dramas. By F. ANSTEXY. \$1.00.
Clever parodies first published in "Punch."
CARLSBAD.—A Medico-Practical Guide. By E. KLEEN. 75c.
DAYS IN CLOVER.—By the AMATEUR ANGLER. †fancy cloth, 75c.
"Anyone fond of country sights and sounds will find an hour pass most delightfully in turning over these pages."—Athenæum.
N. B.—This is only a partial list of new publications received by Wm. Foster, Brown & Co. during the past month.

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THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Directors' Report on the Year's Business—Mr. Hague Discusses the Financial Situation.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was held in the Board-room of that institution on Tuesday at noon, when there were present Messrs. Andrew Allan, president; Robert Anderson, vice-president; Hector Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, James P. Dawes, M. Burke, John Crawford, William Francis, J. Y. Gilmour, John McConnell, Murdock Mackenzie, T. H. Dunn (Quebec), John Cassils, John Morrison, Col. Kippen (Lennoxville), J. H. R. Molson, J. P. Cleg-horn, John Curran, Geo. Cruickshank, J. A. L. Strathy, G. M. Kinghorn, H. J. Hague, and James Moore.

The proceedings were opened by the President taking the chair and requesting Mr. John Gault to act as secretary. After the secretary had read the advertisement convening the meeting, the President submitted the following report of the Directors:—

THE REPORT.

The Directors of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, in presenting to the Stockholders another annual statement, beg to say that the business of the Bank during the year just closed has been well maintained.

The amount of Deposits and Circulation, as will be seen by the statement just issued, have followed closely in the line of last year's business, but the Loans and Discounts exhibit a considerable increase owing to the active demand for money that has prevailed during the last few months, and still continues.

The Directors, as reported to the Stockholders a year ago, and acting on the resolution of a former meeting, issued during the year an additional \$200,000 of stock at a premium of 45 per cent. This stock has all been paid up, and the capital of the Bank now stands at Six Millions of Dollars. The amount of premium, namely, \$90,000, was added to the Rest; and with the sum of \$175,000 added in addition out of the profits of the year, this important fund has now been brought up to the sum of \$2,900,000. This sum, though bearing a ratio to the Capital of over 48 per cent., is only 16 per cent. of the mercantile discounts of the Bank, the risk on which is intended to be covered by this fund.

The net profits of the year, after payment of interest and charges, and deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$604,895 00. Premium 45 per cent. on new stock issued Balance from last year. \$698,128 00

This has been disposed of as follows:— Dividends Nos. 48 and 49, making 7 per cent. \$419,168 00 Added to the Rest: Premium 45 per cent. on new stock issued as above. \$90,000 00 From this year profits. 175,000 00 265,000 00 Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of next year. 19,961 00 \$608,129 00

The condition of financial matters in the United States and Australia has called for careful attention during the year, while the prevalence of a speculative spirit, the tendency of undue expansion of credit in various directions, both public and mercantile, and the condition of the market for some of our leading staples must, in the opinion of your Board, be an occasion of great watchfulness on the part of bankers for some time to come. The outlook, however, for other branches of trade is satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the adverse circumstances referred to may by wise legislation and conservative action on the part of all concerned, pass away without damage.

In view of the many interests of the Bank in the neighbourhood of Preston, Ontario, the Board have thought it desirable to open a branch there.

The officers of the Bank have discharged their duties with zeal and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the Board.

The whole respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ANDREW ALLAN,
President.

Montreal, June 16th, 1893.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31ST MAY, 1893.

LIABILITIES.		Last Year:
1. To the Public:—		
Notes in circulation.....	\$2,665,932 00	\$2,731,797 00
Deposits		
not bearing interest	\$2,748,536 91	2,522,246 80
bearing interest	7,359,732 20	7,319,756 15
Interest thereon to date	76,127 27	82,216 15
	10,184,396 38	
Balances due to Canadian Banks keeping Deposit Accounts with this Bank.....	757,472 97	720,057 19
Balances due to Canadian Banks in Daily Exchange....	2,030 19	27,695 68
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain.....	709,300 13	334,796 87
Dividend No. 49.....	210,000 00	202,973 00
Dividends unclaimed	1,528 00	1,648 50
	\$14,530,657 67	\$13,943,186 34
2. To the Stockholders:—		
Capital paid up.....	6,000,000 00	5,799,200 00
Reserve.....	2,900,000 00	2,685,000 00
Contingent account.....	86,320 00	75,800 00
Balance of Profit and Loss account carried to next year..	13,961 79	3,733 28
	\$23,530,989 46	\$22,456,921 62
ASSETS.		
Gold and silver coin on hand.....	\$290,572 60	\$305,558 09
Dominion notes on hand.....	781,397 00	553,481 00
Notes and cheques of other Canadian banks.....	592,935 33	601,261 34
Balances due by other Canadian banks in account and daily exchange.....	96,495 78	76,246 56
Balances due by banks and agents in the United States.....	625,216 64	631,704 49
Dominion Government bonds.....	1,078,132 45	769,961 06
Railway and municipal debentures....	263,076 90	127,300 00
Call and short loans on bonds and stocks.....	827,495 85	1,898,636 61
Total available assets.....	\$4,556,022 55	\$4,784,169 17
Time loans on bonds & stocks....	\$144,425 00	131,181 23
Other loans & discounts	17,732,071 41	16,518,175 43
Loans & discounts overdue (loss provided for)	107,210 17	127,238 71
	\$17,983,706 58	
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.....	158,699 00	70,000 00
Mortgages, bonds and other securities, the property of the bank.....	113,528 48	123,746 11
Real estate.....	188,837 63	903,977 74
Bank premises and furniture.....	519,553 24	508,173 28
Other assets.....	15,591 93	21,259 95
	\$23,530,989 46	\$22,456,921 62

(Signed) G. HAGUE,
General Manager.

The President then moved, seconded by the Vice-President:

"That the report of the Directors, as submitted, be and the same is hereby adopted, and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the stockholders."

Before putting the motion to the meeting, however, the President called upon the General Manager, Mr. George Hague, for a few remarks upon the financial outlook.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Hague said: It is not my intention to make very lengthy remarks today, either about the details of our own business or that of the country generally, but rather to dwell upon events that have transpired abroad which affect our own interests. The business of the country was concisely

and clearly treated of in the remarks lately made by the President of the Bank of Montreal. I fully agree also with the opinions expressed by the General Manager of that Institution on the same occasion with regard to public expenditures.

With regard to the business of the Bank, it is plain from our statement that we have more than held our own so far as extent of business is concerned. And it goes without saying that in these days of keen competition, this has not been done without constant effort and watchfulness, both on the part of ourselves, directing operations from hence, and on the part of our managers at the branches. Without their zealous co-operation our efforts would be in vain. But we have had this co-operation. Managers of branches have worked heartily and zealously in the cause of the Bank, and are constantly on the outlook. Our position, in fact, is very much like that of an army in occupation. If we neglect to maintain a sharp lookout, we shall find our territory invaded and our position disturbed in all directions. It is all in the way of friendly rivalry, of course; yet I am very sure we would all do as well in the end, and probably better, if a process was instituted analogous to partial disarmament. That the country and its trade would be served just as well, I am also sure. As it is now, with a constantly increasing business, which involves constantly increasing expenses, we ourselves find a constantly decreasing ratio of net profit to the business done. We turned over altogether \$1,116,000,000 in 1885, \$1,278,000,000 in 1887, \$1,308,000,000 in 1890, and \$1,394,000,000 in 1893. But we make no more net profit now that we did five years ago.

It is not, I assure you, from want of close attention to business. I would be inclined at times to think that we are not sharp enough for the keen competition of these days, were it not that the reports of other institutions, exhibit the same feature. In fact, this state of things is common to every line of business amongst us.

We could bear with this diminution of working profits, if the liability to loss were diminishing; but that is not the case. The competition just referred to, bears directly upon this liability to loss; for it affects not only the rate at which we discount and lend money, but the security we take for it. There is a constantly increasing tendency to relax wholesome rules in this respect, to the injury both of those who have sufficient capital and those who have not. It is a pure delusion for a trader to imagine that the more money he can borrow, the better chance he will have of succeeding. The direct contrary is the case. Banks would generally serve their customers better by restricting credit than by extending it, and by requiring tangible security when they lend it. The first would diminish failures and promote the lasting prosperity of customers. The second would almost entirely eliminate the liability to loss, except from fraud and false representation and from depreciation in the value of securities. This state of things could be reached by a good general understanding amongst the Banks. As competition is worked, however, it both diminishes profits and increases failures and losses.

As there is now a Bankers' Association in Canada, its energies could not be better directed than to bring about reform.

AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

The financial world has lately had some very striking object lessons in the matter of abuse of credit. Since the beginning of the present year there has been the most terrible succession of bank failures in Australia that has ever been known. What was the cause of it all? The cause can be stated in one word, viz., too much borrowed money. For many years back, the Australian Governments were borrowing money to an amount far beyond anything we have ever known. Victoria alone, with a population of only a million, has run

up a debt of \$220,000,000. The other colonies borrowed somewhat in the same ratio. The enormous amount of five or six hundred millions of borrowed money was spent in a population far less than that of Canada. This of itself was sufficient to produce a certain amount of inflation, but it would not have produced the disasters that have overwhelmed the banking interests had it not been supplemented by another enormous influx of borrowed money, viz., the amount of English and Scotch money sent out to Australia in the shape of deposits. These two great financial currents were in operation at the same time, but the second was in a far more dangerous form than the other. It amounted to nearly two hundred millions of dollars, and was all poured into the banks, who as they paid stiff rates of interest for it, were driven by constant pressure to seek employment for it. Unfortunately for the banks of Australia, they were not under the restraint of wise and thoroughly digested banking laws, as we are here. And I will pause for a moment to say that, so far as I know, there is no country in the world where banking laws have been so thoroughly discussed in all their bearings, both in Parliament and by bankers themselves, as Canada, and no country whose banking law is, taken as a whole, as good. But, to return to Australia, the effect of all this was an enormous lending by the banks on lands and mines and fixed properties, this not being confined to one city or locality, but extending to every locality, and to the whole population. This was very bad banking, as we know from former experience in Canada. Along with this came inevitably an enormous increase of spending on imported goods, immense extensions of mercantile credit and lines of banking accommodation, and also of prodigious and rapid development of building and improvements of all kinds, both private and public.

There never was in the world apparently, such a wealthy and prosperous community, as filled the Australian colonies a few years ago. But the foundation was not solid. Winnipeg and Manitoba were exactly in the same condition ten years ago. And from the same cause, viz., that coincidentally with the expenditure of immense sums of borrowed money on public enterprises, there were enormous sums of money taken from outside the province and deposited in banks. The very same features were common to both, viz., a prodigious rise in value, vast increase of wages, incomes, profits, and luxurious expenditure, large numbers of people rolling in wealth, and a general belief that this was the natural condition of things and would go on forever; followed by a turn of the tide, difficulty in realizing property, heavy fall in values, enormous losses to the lenders of money, and finally an all but universal breakdown of credit and business. In the case of Manitoba, if there had been established in the province at that time local banks and local loan companies, every one of them would have failed. As it was—every bank and loan company that did business there, ourselves included, made heavy losses. In Australia the Loan Companies were the first to feel the reaction. They also had been borrowing money freely in England and Scotland, and lending it on inflated values. These concerns became embarrassed or bankrupt one after another for a year or two, and then the turn of the banks came. These banks were mostly large institutions with a heavy capital and ample reserves. Yet they went down one after another, the failure of one increasing the distrust in others, until at last there were only three left: these three having been distinguished for their caution and prudence in the midst of abounding folly and excitement.

I need not remind you that the state of things above described, has no parallel in Canada. No conclusions with regard to Canadian credit can be drawn

from this Australian experience. The Dominion Government has not been on the English market as a borrower for years. The large expenditures on the Pacific railroad construction were finished many years ago. There has been no general inflation in real estate, and any threatening symptoms in particular localities have subsided. And as to our own Provincial Government, as I note further on, the tendency to imprudent borrowing has been entirely stopped, and an equalization established between income and expenditure. My judgment is, that despite certain unfavourable features in business which cannot but press themselves on the attention of bankers, there is much quiet and solid prosperity in Canada at present.

Canada, as a whole, never went through an experience like this of Australia, though Ontario once did from the same causes, with the same symptoms, and with the same result. At the time of the construction of the Grand Trunk railway, nearly forty years ago, immense sums of money were rapidly poured into Canada, while in Ontario a series of magnificent crops sold at high prices (two dollars a bushel for wheat) produced along with the other a condition of inflation which carried away everybody's judgment. The Bank of Upper Canada made a profit of 25 per cent. in 1855, and was foolish enough to pay it all away to its shareholders, to their great glory and gratification. Three or four years afterwards the Bank was wiped out of existence with ignominy; and so in course of time was every other bank in Ontario that had participated in the abounding wealth that preceded the downfall that came in 1857.

If you want to realize the Australian condition of things, just imagine that the deposits of our Banks were doubled; that they were fiercely competing with one another for persons to borrow the money they had at command; that the Loan Companies of Ontario had double the money to lend that they have; that everybody's discount account was doubled or trebled; that imports and mercantile credits were doubled or quadrupled; that the value of farming land was doubled, and city and town property all over Canada increased in value four or five-fold—all resting on continually increasing supplies of borrowed money; then that a tremendous reaction came; that values fell, credits were curtailed, half the country ruined, and every Bank in the country shut up except three. I make bold to say that all this might have happened, and probably would have happened, if the banks of Canada had laid themselves out some years ago, to obtain deposits of English and Scotch money as those of Australia did. They had the opportunity of doing it, and could have got any number of millions if they had desired it. We, ourselves, were almost teased with applications from Scotland, asking to be allowed to open agencies for the receipt of deposits there. We did not take a dollar, and for this good reason; we would have been compelled to lend the money on this side, either on the Stock Market or to Mercantile customers. The first would have driven speculation wild, the second would have eventually ruined our customers. And if all the Banks had pursued the same course, we would have had several years of wild boom, followed by the most dismal and crushing poverty that Canada has ever known. The people of the Dominion, owing to the good judgment and sober-minded sense of the bankers of Canada, are not plunged in the depths of such misery now.

SPECULATION.

We have had, in our own city, a mild taste of the working of this kind of thing during the last year. It was on a small scale, and the mischief did not extend far. But the invariable symptoms were present. Money was very abundant after

last harvest, and unusual amounts were poured into the Stock Exchange, in the shape of loans. The usual inflation of speculative values followed. Then, during a long, and severe winter, the mercantile demand for money increased to an unusual extent, money was withdrawn from the area of speculation, prices fell, and unpleasant results followed, which I need not particularize. Had it not been for the forbearance of the banks in not selling stocks when calls were not responded to, the condition of things would have been far worse than it was. To save our own customers, we ourselves, called in loans from abroad, and sold securities we had long held. This action on the part of the Banks might have been better appreciated than it was. It is, I think, very unfortunate that the habit of speculating or gambling on the price of commodities by those who don't trade in them, has become so prevalent of late years. It may be of little use to be again "a crier in the wilderness," and repeat warnings that have often been given before. Still, as my words may catch the ear of some who are attracted by the glare of the speculative arena, like the moth to the gas jet, I may, perhaps, prevent such a one from singeing his wings, or burning himself alive altogether, by telling him this: that all experience shows that men must lose in the long run, who play against the table. So it is at Monte Carlo, and so it is at the Chicago wheat pit, which is only another sort of Monte Carlo. If men had the sense to draw off after getting their wings scorched, or after making a little money, they would save the rest of their bodies; otherwise, if they go on long enough, they will run great risk of falling dead on the floor some day; dead, of course I mean, financially.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL DEBT.

But for certain events, which I need not particularize, a portion of what I have said about Australian borrowing and its consequences, might have had its application to our own province. The Province of Quebec had, for a few years, a time of free borrowing and careless spending. We are now in the sober stage, after the excitement, and it has given a good many people amongst us a headache. We may be thankful we got our sobering in good time, and that we are now on the way to a better state of things. I am afraid we have hardly got to the sobering down stage in this city yet; but it will surely come, and then we may look out for more headache. Not that I wish to discredit either the resources of the province or of the city. As far as the province is concerned, we stopped, as I said, in good time. The mischief done was not vital, and a new era of financial management has been inaugurated. (I am, of course, not talking politics, but business.) The loan that our Provincial Treasurer is negotiating in Europe, is simply to fulfil old engagements, and to repay former loans. No new engagements are being entered upon, and none ought to be for a good many years to come.

As to our own city, I cannot but say this, that when the debt of a municipality is more than a hundred dollars per head of its population, it is time to pause. We are then near the danger point.

SILVER QUESTION.

One or two other matters I must briefly touch upon before concluding. First, the never-ending silver question. Some people may ask what we have to do with it, and if it is not a matter wholly confined to the United States? Well, we have this to do with it, that all the banks have a good deal of money due to them from banks and mercantile people in the United States. We cannot help this condition of things, so long as we trade so liberally with our neighbours. Now, the money we have sent to the United States, is gold or its equivalent. If silver should become the general current money of the

United States, that current money may be worth only 60 or 65 cents in the dollar, just as greenbacks once were. In that case, if there was no provision to the contrary, the banks would lose \$35,000 out of every \$100,000 they had employed there, and every merchant who had money due him there, would be exposed to the same ratio of loss. This is the silver question in a nutshell, so far as Canada is concerned.

The steadily expressed determination of the authorities of the United States, has hitherto been, to make all its current money equivalent to gold. So long as that is maintained, we shall be safe. But, if things are allowed to drift, it is extremely doubtful if this state of things can be maintained. The impending danger can be stopped by legislation, and it is hoped such legislation may be inaugurated. Meanwhile, we guard ourselves by making all our loans repayable in gold. It would be well if all who had money due to them in the United States, took the same precaution.

COMPETITION AND PROFITS OF BUSINESS.

With regard to competition in banking, I have already expressed the opinion, that it has proceeded to unreasonable lengths. Competition, in its essence, is simply a striving on the part of certain persons which can best serve the community. So far as it serves the best interests of the community, it is beneficial. But it has already been shown that, to lend the community too much money is not beneficial, but the contrary. Neither is it beneficial to make the borrowing of money from Banks so easy, that almost anybody can get any amount he wishes. A manufacturer who was ruined some years ago, told me that the cause of his ruin was, that he was once induced to change his bank account. His former banker, he said, and said sorrowfully, used to check and restrain him when they thought he was extending beyond bounds, either in the total of his business, or in the amount of credit he gave to individuals. But his new bankers put no restraint upon him whatever. This freedom from restraint was a most pleasant experience while it lasted, but it induced in him a free and easy style of doing business, which filled his books with bad debts, and finally brought him to ruin. His experience, I venture to say, has been the experience of thousands amongst us. Thus far with regard to the most dangerous phase of Bank competition, viz., the competition as to which shall lend the most money, on the easiest terms.

The competition of merchants, who shall sell the most goods on credit, is open to the same remarks. To flood the country with too many goods sold on long credit, is as bad as to flood the country with too much borrowed money. When traders, under the force of competition, sell their goods cheaper and cheaper until, as we hear sometimes, they deliberately sell staples without profit at all, one may doubt whether it is reason or passion that is directing their operations, and how long it will take for them to lose all they have. But the competition as to which shall give the largest amount of credit to traders, and which shall have the biggest accounts on their books, is more mischievous than the other. Bankers, however, should have something to say in this matter, as their operations cannot be carried on without a free style of discounting. This brings us back to the point from which we started, that too much borrowed money is detrimental to the interests of both parties.

With regard to the profits of business, I cannot think the outcry reasonable, that some of our manufacturing concerns are making considerable profits at present. All business has its fluctuations. There are good years and bad years. Some of the concerns that are making large profits now, made no profit at all for

many years running. There are manufacturing companies in this city, that have paid their stockholders nothing for many years back. If a turn in the tide came, and they paid ten per cent. steadily for years to come, it would not make an average return of five per cent. It is only reasonable, therefore, to look at both sides of the question. And experience is showing that it is more and more difficult to carry on business successfully. There was a time when almost anybody could make money, either out of farming, or any other pursuit. In these days it is impossible to succeed without a practical knowledge of business, close application, the adoption of all new methods and appliances, and the exercise of sound judgment, and self-restraint in giving credit. The banks as a whole, hold the purse-strings of the supply of money for mercantile purposes, and all my experience points to this conclusion, that they have it in their power to do much to promote mercantile success or failure. I verily believe, looking back over the varied events of thirty years' management in Toronto and Montreal, that if the Banks generally came to a good understanding among themselves, as to the manner in which they would lend money, the rules they would adopt about the security for it, and as to limitation in amounts according to the circumstances of borrowers, the number and amount of the failures that occur year by year, might be diminished one-half. I put this on record as my deliberate opinion, and would be glad if due note were taken of it. What benefit would arise from this, you can readily imagine. I, for one, would be well pleased to see it.

THE DISCUSSION.

The President having invited remarks from the shareholders present, Mr. John Morrison said that if the directors had increased the rate and lowered the amount of their discounts by \$2,000,000, they would have been putting their theories into practice.

Mr. John Crawford spoke of the interest with which he had listened to the General Manager's address. There was no doubt that competition was very difficult to offset, but he thought that bankers, as a rule, had the remedy in their own hands; there should be an understanding among them, that they would not cut each other's throats, though competition was very desirable. He touched upon loans on call, and alluded to the reduction of \$900,000 in advances on this account made by the Bank, and then went on to speak upon the question salaries, contending that the time was approaching, if not already at hand, when the question of expenses incidental to the management of public institutions, and private establishments, would have to be considered. He did not, however, wish to be misunderstood, as he favoured the liberal payment of the officers of that institution for the services they rendered. In conclusion, he urged that the amount of gross losses should be made known to the shareholders.

In reply to Mr. John Crawford, the General Manager said, that so far, no appropriation had been made for the rebate of the \$18,000,000 on discounted notes, but it was a matter which was worthy of consideration, and he had no doubt that it would be taken up by the directors. Nothing had been written off for destroyed notes for many years. His impression was, that sufficient had been written off for some time to come.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously. The General Manager—If you will allow me just one word, Mr. President, I think it might be just as well to say that there seems to be an impression that the reduction in call loans, was made very suddenly and unexpectedly, and that all at once, an amount of \$900,000 was called in from the brokers to whom we lent money. That is very far, indeed, from being the case. We began

to call in money last October, and called it in very gradually, and with due regard to the circumstances of the borrowers; in fact, we are invariably very considerate to our borrowers, and never press beyond what circumstances compel us to do. There was no complaint at that time; but the stock market became very weak about the middle of March, and then the complaint came that we were calling more rapidly than borrowers could respond to, and we refrained from doing what is invariably done in New York—selling the stocks. With regard to the matter of expenses, the expenses of the bank have to be invariably calculated with regard to the amount of business done, and the amount of gross profits earned. I have told you that the business of the bank is constantly increasing, the turnover we make is constantly increasing, we have more and more work to do every year, and there must be more and more men every year to do it, and therefore there must be more and more cost. The interest we pay has a tendency to increase also; we pay too much interest. Therefore, although we are doing more and more business, and making more and more gross profits, when we come to make all the reductions, there is no more for final distribution, than there was some few years ago. With regard to the ratio of expenses to gross profits, they are very little more than they were some time ago. There is a tendency to an increase in salaries universally, but the stockholders may rest assured that the utmost care is taken to secure value for the amount of salary given. We do not pay idle and useless men, and I can assure the stockholders, that very great vigilance is exercised in seeing that every man does his duty, and renders a full return for all the salary he receives. Now, one word with regard to the matter of the statement of losses. There has been, as Mr. Crawford knows very well, no general call on the part of the stockholders for this information; the Directors have never refused it when such a general call has been made. There are very good reasons, you may rest assured, why the amount of the losses is not stated generally. I may remind you that on extraordinary occasions the losses of banks, and of this bank in particular, have been stated to shareholders and the public. So far as this bank is concerned, they were stated in this very room some few years ago, and they were given for special reasons, which reasons were pertinent to the circumstances at the time, but which do not apply now. There are very good reasons why, in ordinary times, this information should not be given, though sometimes it may be given to a stockholder in the General Manager's room.

Mr. John Crawford moved, and Mr. J. H. R. Molson seconded:—

"That the thanks of the stockholders are due, and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year, and to the General Manager for his efficient management during the year."

The motion was carried unanimously. Col Kippea moved, and Mr. Francis seconded:—

"That Messrs. J. Y. Gilmour and J. P. Cleghorn be appointed scrutineers of the election of Directors about to take place; that they proceed to take the votes immediately; that the ballot shall close at three o'clock p. m., but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, that the ballot shall thereupon be closed immediately."

The motion was unanimously concurred in.

It was moved by Mr. Hector Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. T. H. Dunn:—

"That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting."

The motion was carried unanimously, and shortly afterwards the Scrutineers reported that the following gentlemen had been duly elected as Directors:—

- ANDREW ALLAN,
- ROBERT ANDERSON,
- HECTOR MACKENZIE,
- JONATHAN HODGSON,
- JOHN CASSILS,
- H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
- JAMES P. DAWES,
- T. H. DUNN,
- SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

The meeting then adjourned.

The new Board of Directors met in the afternoon, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. Robert Anderson Vice-President.

THE TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Directors' Report and Financial Statement—Steady Progressive Increase in Business—The Old Board Re-Elected.

Proceedings of the eighth annual general meeting of shareholders, held at its banking house in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 20th of June, 1893.

The President having taken the chair, Messrs. W. J. Thomas and John F. Ellis were appointed scrutineers and Mr. Strathy secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the eighth annual report of the Bank, together with statement showing the result of business for the year ending 31st May 1893.

The net profits, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, crediting interest to date on all interest-bearing accounts, reserving accrued interest on outstanding deposit receipts, exchange, etc., amounted to.....	\$56,309 92
To which has to be added balance of profits carried forward from last year.....	4,884 91
Making in all.....	\$61,194 83

Which has been applied as follows, viz:	
Dividend No. 14, payable 1st December 1892, 3 per cent.....	\$18,222 00
Dividend No. 15, payable 1st June 1893, 3 per cent.....	18,222 00
Added to Rest Account.....	20,000 00
Profit and loss carried forward.....	4,750 83
	\$61,194 83

The business of the Bank shows a steady progressive increase in every department. The increase in deposits amounting to \$656,610.42, exceeds that of any previous year, although the rates of interest paid have been lower than formerly.

The net profits were 9.27 on paid-up capital, or on capital and rest combined over 8½ per cent., a result comparing not unfavourably with that of like institutions.

Your Directors have given close personal attention to all lines of credit, keeping them within limits proportioned to the Bank's capital.

Desirable premises, fully equipped with every convenience and protection, have been purchased in Hamilton at a cost equivalent to a nominal rental, and recently a branch office was opened in Windsor, Ont., under the management of Mr. George Mair, a Banker of proved experience.

The Head Office and different branches of the Bank have all been carefully inspected once or oftener during the year.

The different officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

31st May, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid up.....	\$607,400 00
Rest Account.....	75,000 00
Dividend No. 15, payable 1st June.....	18,222 00
Former Dividends unpaid.....	140 16
Interest accrued on Deposit Receipts.....	3,595 36
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	4,750 83
	\$709,108 35

June 30th, 1893.

that induced them to enter into competition with the long-established remedies of the motherland. And we are glad to know—indeed we believe that all Canadian will be glad to learn—that, short as is the time the Dr. Williams' Company has been in that field, their success has been rapid and ever increasing. As an instance of this success, the 'Chemist and Druggist,' the leading drug journal of the world—and probably the most conservative—in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there, and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspaper readers in Canada who have not read of the cures that, to say the least, border on the marvellous, brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already we see by the English papers, that the same results are being achieved there. Is it any wonder then, that Pink Pills are popular wherever introduced? We have done business with this firm for a number of years. We have found them honorable and reliable, and worthy of credence in all that they claim for their remedy.

We cannot close this article better than by giving, in a condensed form, the particulars of a striking cure in Nottingham, England, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cure is vouched for by the Nottingham Daily Express, the leading journal of the Midland Counties.

The picturesque suburb of Old Basford, some three miles from the market place of Nottingham, has just been the scene of an occurrence which has excited considerable attention among the local residents, and of which rumors have reached Nottingham itself. The circumstances affect Mr. Arthur Watson, of Old Basford, formerly an employee in the bleach yard at Messrs. H. Ashwell and Co.'s hosiery factory, in New Basford, and afterwards employed at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s factory, near Nottingham. In consequence of the gossip, which has been in circulation, with regard to this case, a local reporter called upon Mr. Watson, at his bright little house, situated at No. 19 Mountpleasant, Whitemoor road, Old Basford, and made inquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. The visitor was met by Mrs. Watson, but Mr. Watson himself immediately afterwards entered the room, looking very little like the victim of sudden paralysis. He told the story of his life's health, as follows: In boyhood he was prostrated by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which, after his slow recovery, left behind it a permanent weakness and uncertainty of action in the heart, and he had always been debilitated and more or less feeble. On giving up his work at Messrs. Ashwell's bleach factory, he sought change of employment, and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at kilns at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s Works, being at the time an out-patient at the General Hospital, Nottingham, where he was treated for a weakness of the heart. The circumstances of his work at the furnaces were somewhat peculiar. Exposed on one side to the extreme heat of the furnace, he was attacked on the other by the chilling winds which proved so distressing to many people last October, and one day in that month, he was suddenly prostrated by a stroke which had all the appearance of permanent paralysis, and was pronounced such by the doctors who attended him. The course of the stroke appears to have been down the entire right side. His leg was entirely powerless, and he was unable to stand. He could not lift his right arm from his side, or from any position in which he was placed. His face was horribly distorted, and the organ of speech completely paralyzed, so that he was able neither to stand or speak. His condition is described, by those acquainted with him, as being most piti-

able. He lay in this condition for more than three months, suffering intermittently considerable pain, but more afflicted by his utter helplessness, than by sufferings of any other kind. His wishes were indicated by signs and feeble mummings. The distortion of his face was rendered more apparent by the ghastly pallor of his features, and he lay in bed, anticipating nothing better than that death should eventually relieve him of his helplessness.

The Rev. Walter Cooper, Wesleyan Methodist minister, whose flock have their spiritual habitation in a substantial building in High street, Old Basford, took a pastor's interest in the case of this unfortunate man, and is acquainted with the circumstances from almost first to last. A week or two ago, Mr. Watson began to astonish all his neighbours by the sudden improvement in his appearance and capacity. He is able to walk about, and his right arm, which was formerly perfectly incapable of motion, is now moved almost as readily as the other, though the fingers have not yet recovered their usual delicate touch. Perhaps the most striking circumstance, however, is the great improvement in the personal aspect of the man. The deformity of features caused by the paralysis is entirely removed. His speech is restored, and the right leg, the displacement of which kept him to his bed or chair, has now recovered its functions so completely that he is about to take some out-door work in Basford and Nottingham.

Questioned as to the cause of this remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medical profession, Mrs. Watson, wife of the patient, unhesitatingly attributed her husband's miraculous recovery to the use of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and brought into considerable prominence by the publication of some remarkable cures effected by their means in Canada and elsewhere. "Since I have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Watson, "I have unquestionably been better, not only than I was before the stroke of paralysis seized me, but than I have been at any time since my boyhood," a statement confirmed by Mrs. Watson, who said the appearance of her husband now was proof of the enormous improvement in his health. "The pills," she said, "seem not only to have cured the paralysis of the face and leg, but to have effected a most remarkable change in his general health."

Mr. Watson was always remarkably pallid, and of a sickly appearance, but the ruddy glow of the patient's face confirmed Mrs. Watson's words. "I assure you," said she, "we can speak in the highest possible terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Nothing, either at the General Hospital, or from the doctors, who have attended my husband at different times, has done anything like the good which the few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pills he has taken have effected, and, under Providence, we feel he owes his life, and his restoration to work and usefulness to this wonderful medicine."

Mr. Charles Leayesly, Insurance agent, at Cowley street, Old Basford, has among other neighbours, been deeply moved by the sufferings of Mr. Watson, and profoundly impressed by his miraculous restoration to health. The case has, in fact, been a topic of conversation in the entire neighbourhood.

Attention is drawn to the circumstance that every fact in the above remarkable history, is vouched for by independent evidence, which it would be morally impossible to doubt. It is shown by conclusively attested evidence, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not a patent medicine in the ordinary sense, but a scientific preparation, from a formula long used in regular practice. They are shown to positively and unfailingly cure all diseases arising from impoverished blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, green sickness, palpi-



The importance of purifying the blood can not be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

tation of the heart, shortness of breath, pain in the back, nervous headache, dizziness, loss of memory, early decay, all forms of female weakness, hysteria, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, sciatica, all diseases depending on vitiated humours in the blood, causing scrofula, rickets, hip-joint diseases, chronic erysipelas, catarrh, consumption of the bowels and lungs, and also invigorates the blood and system when broken down by overwork, worry, diseases. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishing the various organs, stimulates them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus to eliminate diseases from the system.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England, (and of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y.) and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrappers, at 2s. 9d. a box, or six boxes for 13s. 9d. Pamphlets free by post on application. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form, is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all chemists, or direct by post from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from the above address. The price at which these pills are sold, make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

C. C. Richards and Co.
Gents, I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immediately applied Minard's Liniment freely, and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

Joshua Wynaught.
Bridgewater, N. S.
That string on your finger means "Bring home a bottle of Minard's Liniment."



NO QUARTER will do you as much good as the one that buys Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worse condition afterward—but help that lasts.

Pleasant help, too. These sugar-coated little pellets are the smallest, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. No griping, no violence, no disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation.

They come in sealed vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable; a convenient and perfect vest-pocket remedy. They're the *cheapest* pills you can buy.

B. B. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Manitoba Free Press: Protection is denounced as wrong in itself and as the breeder of monopolies, trusts and combines. We who have had fourteen years' experience of it, know this to be true. In proportion as it has diminished the purchasing power of the dollar in everything which the great mass of the people have to consume, it has depreciated the value of farm and landed property. It is desirable, therefore, in the interests of the country, to get rid of protection and to establish a fiscal policy based on the requirements of revenue for the public service.

Victoria Colonist: There has been published by direction of the Provincial Government, a handsome pamphlet of one hundred and ten pages, in which is given a full and fair description of the present resources and future possibilities of British Columbia. The description is carefully and conscientiously written. The writer is evidently determined to keep within the truth. He shows no disposition to entice immigrants by a glowing account of the fertility of the soil or the richness of the resources of the Province; but on the contrary, if he errs at all, it is in the direction of under-statement.

Montreal Star: The decision of the Government to offer for sale, on "touchable terms," the Canadian section of that natural island summer resort of the eastern part of the continent—the Thousand Islands—is a good one. The patriotism of many a good Canadian has been wounded by being compelled to admit that the "American side" of the river is much more attractive with its many cottages and insular fairy lands, than the desolate and unpeopled "Canadian side." And yet we have, in anything, the best of it in natural advantages. From Kingston to Brockville, the northern half of the St. Lawrence is dotted with charming islands of all sizes, forms and groupings.

St. John Telegraph: The Convention marks an era in our political history. It will provoke a smile among all those who were present to learn that here and there some Tory newspaper has been foolish enough to attempt belittling it. It has given renewed hope, confidence and enthusiasm to the Liberal party and we doubt not will have a favorable influence upon the country at large. It cannot fail to give an impetus to the various reforms proposed in the resolutions which were so unanimously adopted. It needs only that the aspiration of this great and eminently successful Conference shall now take the form of thorough organization and active, energetic work in order to secure a triumph for Liberal principles at the next election.

Toronto Mail: The loss of the Victoria proves the power of the ram as an offensive weapon, and it also shows that modern war vessels are not so easily manoeuvred as the old wooden ships that won Britain's victories a hundred years ago, but which, of course, would be no use now. The example may instruct as an item of naval experience, but after all that can be said, it is a terrible affair, darkening hundreds of Old Country homes with the shadow of death and exciting sympathy and lament in the hearts of Britain's friends throughout the world. The sinking of the Victoria in the Mediterranean and the drowning of 463 of her crew is an event which must necessarily remain a dark spot in naval history. There is only one feature of brightness to relieve the gloom, and that is the heroism and pluck with which her crew set to work, as the report goes, to close the bulkheads. In that brief quarter of an hour while the ship was settling, they obeyed orders, and went to their death like the British seamen of old.

PROF. CAMPBELL THE HITTITES THEIR INSCRIPTIONS AND HISTORY.

2 VOLS. 8vo., CLOTH—FULLY ILLUSTRATED.
\$5.00 POST FREE.

The London Times, in a long review, says:—"Hittite civilization, according to Dr Campbell, has been ubiquitous. He surveys mankind from China to Peru, even from Japan to Mexico, and finds traces of it in every land. A very learned and exhaustive work on a very important subject."

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NIAGARA RIVER LINE

4 TRIPS DAILY,
CHICORA AND CIBOLA

Will leave Go Ides' Wharf daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.45 p.m., for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, connecting with New York Central, Michigan Central Railways and Niagara Falls Park and River Electric Road—the short route to Falls, Buffalo, New York and all points east. Tickets at all principal offices and on wharf.

JOHN FOY, Manager.

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 two minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain

INTERNALLY.

From 30 to 80 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 Malarial, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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

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

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
For DYSPEPSIA, and for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.
DR. RADWAY & CO., - MONTREAL
INTERNATIONAL

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.



It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 14th, trains will leave Toronto (Union Station) as follows:—

EAST.

- 8.30 a.m. Express for Peterboro', Ottawa, Montreal, White Mountains and the East.
- 9.10 p.m. Local for Havelock.

WEST.

- 7.20 a.m. For Detroit, Chicago and all points West.
- 4.00 p.m. Local for London.

NORTH.

- 6.50 a.m. Elora, Fergus, Brampton, Teeswater, Harriston, Mt. Forest, Wingham, etc.
- 7.50 a.m. For Orangeville, Shelburne, Owen Sound, Harriston, Mt. Forest, Wingham.
- 10.40 a.m. Streetsville, Orangeville, in connection with Steamships for Port Arthur, Winnipeg, etc.
- 11.20 p.m. North Bay, Pt. Arthur, Winnipeg, etc.

† Daily. ‡ Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

* Trains leave North Toronto station at 8.45 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., connecting respectively at Leaside Junction with these trains from Toronto Union for all Eastern points.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

is the virtues of Prime Beef in a concentrated and easily digested form.

INVALUABLE AS A STRENGTH GIVING FOOD.

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In view of Chandler's discovery, a year or two ago, of an invisible third orb about which the star Algol, and its dark complexion revolve, it is interesting to know that William Ferrel, the eminent meteorologist, suggested in 1855 the existence of such a body.

An automatic gate for railway crossings, which is lowered so as to stop teams from passing, by the engine of an approaching train, has been tried with satisfactory results at Utica, this last winter. George A. Reynolds invented it. The mechanism is electric.

Speaking of power for small shops, "The Metal Worker," says: "The cost of the electric plant compares favourably, power for power, with plants previously available for small work. When installed for intermittent use, a contract, varying in price with the locality, can, we are told, be made with the local electric company to supply a small power for one-tenth to one-fifth of the cost of steam."

Experiments have been made with aluminum for horseshoes, by a Pennsylvania manufacturer within the last few months. Methods and machines used with steel had to be modified a little first. The shoes are light, of course; but they wear rapidly, not lasting over a week or ten days on a dirt road, and breaking easily. The experimenter thinks, that possibly an aluminum alloy, might be more serviceable.

C. H. Aclay, ticket agent for the New York Central at Croton-on-the-Hudson, has patented a new railway signal, consisting of a device for placing a torpedo on the track at previously selected places, by such simple movements as are now employed to set semaphores or block signals. It may be used alone or in combination with visual signals; but it has special value when the latter cannot be seen by reason of fog, snow or smoke.

Life-saving kites, invented by Professor J. W. Davis, were tested near Newport about two weeks ago. They are used to carry a line from shore to a vessel. In this case two kites, shaped like six-pointed stars, and seven feet in diameter, were sent out to the Brenton's Reef Lightship, a mile and a half away. One took the end, and the other was attached half a mile behind it. About an hour was required to reach the ship.

A machine which folds and wraps newspapers for mailing at a rate nearly reaching 2,000 an hour has been invented by Cassius M. and H. D. Bartholomew, of Newark, Ohio. It occupies no more space than a sewing machine. The paper is rolled, rather than folded flat, which is an objection; and it is not clear whether it is adapted for bundles as well as single numbers; but its simplicity and quickness promise to make it useful.

Recent additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens include a Macaque monkey from India, presented by Mr. G. J. Sheppard; a leopard from Kismaya, East Africa, presented by Mr. J. Ross Todd; a spotted chequon from Nepal, presented by Lieutenant Philip Egerton, R.N.; six vulturine Guinea fowls from East Africa, presented by Mr. R. J. Macallister; a black tanager from South America, presented by Miss Trelawny; a greater sulphur-crested cockatoo from Australia, presented by Miss Amy Dundas; three white-tailed gnus from South Africa, deposited; a Burchell's zebra, two silver-backed foxes, a Cape bucephalus from South Africa, a Salvin's amazon from South America, purchased; four Upland geese from the Falkland Islands, received in exchange; four coypus, born in the gardens.

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JUNE-JULY, 1893.

- Walt Whitman. Prof. Oscar L. Triggs.
- At Inspection. A Story of American Army Life Dorothy Lundt.
- Emma Lazarus: Woman; Poet; Patriot. Mary M. Cohen.
- The Singer. M. A. Worswick.
- Early Women Poets of America. Mary Harned.
- A Talk on American Patriotic Poems. Charlotte Porter.
- Emerson as an Exponent of Beauty in Poetry Helen A. Clarke.
- America: A Prophecy. Reprinted from William Blake.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

A German statistician finds that the most unlucky day of the week, so far as accidents to human beings are concerned, is not Friday, but Monday; 16.74 per cent. of all accidents occur Mondays, 15.51 per cent. Tuesdays, 16.31 per cent. Wednesdays, 15.47 per cent. Thursdays, 16.38 per cent. Fridays, the same per cent. Saturdays, and 2.69 per cent. Sundays.

TARIFF REFORM.

Tariff Reform is in the air. The praises of B. B. B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood so rapidly and so surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

Medical students were last year distributed among the various German universities as follows: Berlin, 1,185; Bonn, 325; Breslau, 292; Erlangen, 424; Freiburg, 481; Giessen, 172; Gottingen, 200; Greifswald, 398; Halle, 283; Heidelberg, 278; Jena, 212; Kiel, 335; Konigsberg, 256; Leipzig, 834; Marburg, 266; Munich, 1,443; Rostock, 138; Strassburg, 333; Tubingen, 230; Wurzburg, 743.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Dear Sirs,—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak; but after using three bottles of B. B. B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B. B. B., and am also giving it to my children.

Mrs. Walter Burns,
Mattland, N. S.

Duties never conflict. God has but one duty at a time for any child of His to perform. If we were doing the one duty God has for us to do at the present moment, we are doing just right. If we are not doing that one duty, we are at fault, no matter how good or how important the work we are doing. And we need have no question as to what is our duty in God's plan for us.—Sunday School Times.

STICK TO THE RIGHT.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

Here is a Kentucky girl's picture of the ideal man who would make a good husband: "If I wished to marry—which, of course I do not—I would desire a man too noble to commit a mean act, but generous enough to forgive one. A man as gentle as a woman, as manly as a man; one who does not talk scandal nor tell disagreeable truths. A man whose name I would be proud to bear, to whom I would carry my doubts and perplexities, and with whom I would find sympathy and joy."

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There are people whose good qualities shine brightest in the darkness, like the rays of the diamond; but there are others whose virtues are only brought out by the light, like the colours of a silk.—Justin McCarthy.

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What seems generosity is often disguised ambition, that despises small to run after greater interests.—Rochefoucauld.

The report of the Imperial Bank is most creditable. It will be seen from it that the total profits including \$41,000 carried forward from last half year are \$242,419.00. After paying \$175,000 in dividends, writing off \$4,700.00 from Bank Premises and adding \$75,000.00 to rest account—making total of that account \$1,100,385.00, the sum of \$28,493 has been carried forward. The Deposits represent the large sum of \$800,000.00 and the assets which are available at any moment amount to \$4,770,000.00. The Imperial Bank is in a most prosperous condition and its management is deserving of high praise.

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"This parrot I can recommend. He has only one fault; he makes a terrible row if he does not get his dinner promptly." Widow: "I shall take him. He will remind me of my late husband."

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A "Lord of Creation": A hen-pecked husband called the servant-maid aside and said: "Look here, Robustina, I am told that my wife and daughters are planning a trip to Biarritz; do you know whether I am going with them or not?"

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A doctor paid a visit to a carpenter's house a few days ago, and found the carpenter employed at the wheels of a cart on which he was rubbing some putty before he would paint them. "Well, Pat," said the doctor, "putty and paint hide many a spot you cannot mend." "Yes," said Pat, "but not so many as spade and shovel hide for you."

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The microscopic fidelity of the country editor in reporting local events was illustrated the other day by an Ohio paper which had the following paragraph: "On Wednesday of this week a strange man walked through the main street of our village. His name did not transpire. P. S.—We open the forms to state that his name was George Washington Smith, and the end is not yet."

A Terrible Case of Suffering.—The dreadful suffering of a man with Cholera Morbus, was painfully illustrated in New York, a few days ago, when an individual from the rural districts, who had been filling himself with all sorts of good, but indigestible things, was struck down on Broadway, and had to be carried into a hotel, where two doctors worked him for an hour before he was out of danger. A teaspoonful or flannel cloth saturated with the medicine of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and a clove, and applied to his stomach, would have relieved him almost instantly. Get 25c. New Big Bottle.

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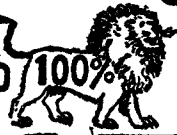
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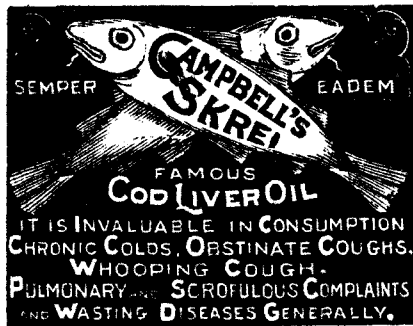
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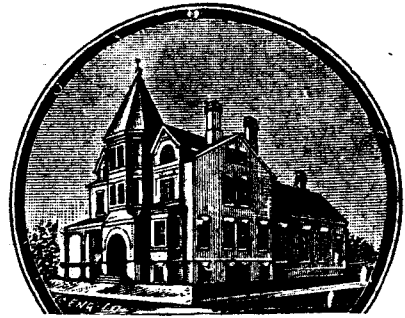
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