

THE WEEK:

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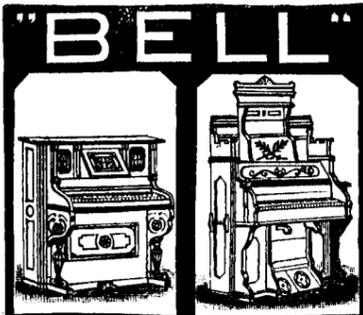
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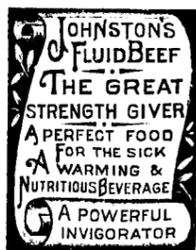
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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

TOPICS—	PAGE
The Licensing System	243
Some Results of the Party System	243
Another Educational Debate	243
The Proposed Postal Changes	243
The Senate Divorce Committee	243
The Care of the Insane in Quebec	243
The British Government's Navy Scheme	243
United States Senators Studying the Canadian Constitution	244
The Indian Problem	244
Civil Service Reform at Washington	244
Prof. Max Muller on the Dead Languages	244
The French Ministry and Boulanger	244
MR. BLAIN'S DEFENCE OF THE GROCERS' COMBINE	244
THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT	245
OTTAWA LETTER	245
HEAVYSEGE (POEM)	246
MONTREAL LETTER	246
LONDON LETTER	247
IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—III	247
AMBITION (POEM)	248
THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.—III	248
CORRESPONDENCE—	
The Progress of Canada	248
THE TREASURES OF THE SNOW (POEM)	249
A UNITED CHURCH	249
THE FAMOUS FOLK OF FIFE	250
GENEVA AND FRENCH SWITZERLAND	251
SOME RECENT CANADIAN POEMS (REVIEW)	251
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA	252
LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP	253
CHESS	254

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

THE debate in the Ontario Legislature on the License question was curiously, and by no means pleasantly, suggestive of some of the defects of the system of government by party. Into the merits of the question we need not enter at length. Theoretically the views advocated by the Opposition are distinctly Liberal or Radical, and would seem to have come more appropriately from followers of Mr. Mowat. Logically the champion of provincial rights and full local autonomy should be the advocate of local control of licenses. There is a point, evidently, at which the extreme local option theory breaks down in practice. There can be little doubt, we believe, that a great majority of the people were in favour of the assumption by the Government of the power of appointing License Commissioners, and would consider a return to the old system as nothing less than a moral calamity. Probably there is as little abuse of the power by Mr. Mowat's administration as could reasonably be hoped for under any party Government that could be appointed. We see no reason to suppose that Mr. Meredith, whose honesty of purpose will probably be admitted by most, even of his political opponents, would be able to show a better record under the same system. It seems, in fact, idle to hope for the correction of the gross evils and abuses complained of, until the people have become politically wise enough to put such matters of administration into the hands of independent boards, appointed by a non-partisan Government or until—the millennium.

THERE are, unhappily, several other things which no dispassionate reader of the debate on the licensing question can well doubt. He cannot doubt, for instance, that the power of granting, withholding, or revoking liquor licenses is, in the hands of Government Commissioners, a most powerful influence on the side of the Government in election times. Even should it be that the license inspectors in some localities were rigidly impartial and utterly incapable of allowing their action to be influenced by partisan considerations, it would be impossible to

make the holders of licenses, and those wishing to obtain them, believe it. The influence of the appointing power would still be strong on the side of the Government. There can, we fear, be no doubt that in some, perhaps in many cases, the Inspectors brought to bear consciously, though perhaps indirectly, a potent official influence on behalf of the Government candidate. There is too much reason to believe even that in several instances the reward of "a right," or the punishment of a wrong vote, was received by the party concerned in the shape of a prosecution dropped or a prosecution pressed, a license granted or a license refused, and so on. Such things are very petty and very closely related to the betrayal by some one of a very serious trust. But the whole business is the same in kind with transactions that are constantly going on on a much larger scale all over the Dominion. The clamour for the fulfilment of alleged ante-election promises must go far towards making the life of the leader of the Ottawa Government wretched. It is a sad but common state of affairs when individuals and localities all over Canada are led to believe or know that rewards and punishments, offices and promotions, and even the distribution of national funds for railway subsidies, public buildings, etc., are largely affected by the political leanings and doings of the individual or locality in question.

ANOTHER interesting educational debate took place in the Ontario Assembly last week. The High Schools were the subject, and a motion in favour of the compulsory charging of fees for pupils of such schools the occasion. From the popular point of view there is a good deal to be said in support of the position taken by Mr. Gibson (Huron) and some other members, that the Public School, accessible to all the children in the land, is the only one which should be aided by Government funds. Few in Canada are, however, prepared to push their democratic theories to that extent. There is, as Mr. Craig and other representatives pointed out, no agitation against the High Schools, but on the contrary a very general satisfaction with the present system. Much more might be said in favour of a proposal which was hinted at by some speakers, though not, we believe, distinctly formulated, viz., to make the "fifth form" compulsory in the Public Schools, omit the subjects covered by it from the High School programme, and raise the standard of entrance into the latter accordingly. A strong argument in favour of such a change would be the fact that for the great majority of pupils the end of the Public School course is the limit of educational opportunity or ambition. The extension of this course could hardly fail to add a year of school work to the education of a large number of boys and girls, and so to raise very materially the level of intelligence amongst the poorer classes of the coming generation. Another great recommendation is the excellent opportunity that would be afforded for extending the course of the High Schools and so helping the Universities to raise the standard of matriculation and of graduation, both of which, it is admitted on all hands, are now almost absurdly low.

MUCH opposition is being made to the changes in the postal laws proposed by the Postmaster General. Some of the changes are certainly open to serious and obvious objections, especially the proposal to charge for transmission of semi-monthly and monthly publications through the mails, while those issued once a week or oftener continue to go free. If the present practice is based upon the principle that a tax on newspapers would be a tax on knowledge, it is manifestly impossible to draw the line, with any consistency, at the weeklies. Many of the fortnightlies and monthlies are more directly educational in character and influence than those which are published more frequently. This must be clear to anyone on a moment's reflection. The Minister will surely withdraw this clause of his Bill, and devise some less objectionable means of cutting off from free carriage the advertising sheets against which it is understood to be directed. The raising of the fee for letter registration from two to five cents, seems, to say the least, too long a leap, and would almost surely defeat its own end, if that end is to increase revenue rather than to discourage registration. A three cent rate might, perhaps, be unob-

jectionable and successful. As to the proposed two cent rate for dropped letters, we cannot see that it is unreasonable. The difference in cost and trouble to the Post Office between handling and delivering a letter within a town or city, and at a place fifty or a hundred miles away, is slight, and two cents does not, certainly, seem an extortionate charge for the delivery of a letter anywhere within the limits of a city. It is doubtful, however, if the gain in revenue would be very great, as other modes of delivery would be resorted to in many cases, while in many others the postal card would be made to do duty instead of the sealed note. The argument that a large deficit in the Post Office Department is defensible on the same grounds with subsidies to steamboats and railways, may, it is true, be pushed too far, and prove too much, but, there can be little doubt that, on the other hand, the true remedy for such deficit lies in the direction of stimulating the business rather than increasing the cost of doing it.

THE new arrangement for the trial of divorce suits by a Committee of the Senate seems to be greatly expediting the work of hearing and deciding such cases. Decrees of divorce have already been granted in a number of instances. There is, however, no indication of any tendency in the direction of greater laxity, as in every instance in which a decision has been so expeditiously given, the evidence of unpardonable guilt has been clear and conclusive. Pending the establishment of a regular Court for the trial of divorce suits, the Senate Committee is probably as efficient a substitute as could be devised. While Canadian opinion would not tolerate any additions to the one cause for which divorce is obtainable, it is but just and fitting that prompt relief should be granted in cases of notorious infidelity to the marriage vows. Senator Gowan is to be congratulated on the successful working of the scheme he originated.

THE provision made for the care of the insane in the Province of Quebec has long been a reproach to the Government and people of that Province. These unfortunates are virtually farmed out to contractors, seeing that the institutions in which they are placed are not under public control, and that their proprietors have a direct pecuniary interest in keeping the expenses at the lowest figure, and in retaining the patients as long as possible. The question is once more before the Legislature. The Government has introduced a Bill to amend the Act in some respects, but does not seem to have gone to the root of the matter, by doing away with the contract system, and providing directly for the care and medical treatment to which sufferers of this unhappy class are entitled in a Christian community. Some of the facts stated by Mr. Gagnon, the promoter of the Bill, are very significant of the evils connected with the present state of affairs. He said, for example, that the medical service was not complete at Beauport, where there are only three doctors for twelve hundred patients, nor at Longue Pointe, where there are only two doctors for nine hundred patients, and these two have to make up their own prescriptions. Mr. Gagnon further said that Beauport gave great trouble to the authorities, that the managers showed great insubordination, that he found it quite difficult to get patients liberated; and that orders of the Government were disobeyed. These facts speak volumes, and should stimulate a professedly Liberal administration to do away with the causes of the trouble and take the matter into its own hands. It would probably be hard to find another civilized country in which the old system of farming out insane patients at so much a head per week is perpetuated.

THE British Government is likely to have a hard struggle in Parliament over its Bill for the increase of the Navy. It does not appear that the malcontents are absolutely opposed to even a very large expenditure, providing the necessity for it can be made clear, but they certainly have some cause to demand a good reason for a proposed outlay of over \$100,000,000 by a Government which only a year ago actually reduced the naval estimates of the previous year. The Liberal programme seems to be, "A hundred millions if necessary, but not a million without a clear cause rendered, and a reform of the

tremendous waste and mismanagement which have been shown to exist in the administration of the naval department." Lord Randolph Churchill is arousing great indignation by endorsing the Radical view, and proposing to support it with all the influence, be that little or much, at his command. The rumour that he has compelled the First Lord of the Admiralty to submit to him and his adherents a full and detailed statement of the Government scheme may or may not be correct; but it indicates the shape the discussion is likely to take, and the difficulties of the Government situation.

CANADIANS need not, we suppose, have any serious objection to the continuance, by the United States Senate, of its Select Committee on Relations with Canada. Perhaps they should feel honoured by so special a mark of consideration. As there are no indications of an unfriendly spirit on the part either of the Committee chosen, or of the Senate in appointing it, there may be some reason to hope that its investigations may lead to a better understanding of Canadian rights, ambitions and purposes, than is now had by these distinguished statesmen. Enlightenment of this kind seems particularly needed by those of the Senators who, like Mr. Sherman, still cling fondly to the notion that annexation, or to use that Senator's euphemism, "union," is the manifest destiny of Canada. It is worthy of note that, according to Senator Cullom, one of the chief objects of the Committee is to study the political constitution of Canada, which country he has discovered has "a very curious system of government," inasmuch as "while nominally a dependency of Great Britain, public opinion in Canada operates more promptly and instantly in the legislative body than is possible in the United States under its Constitution." Senator Cullom went on to say, if correctly reported, that he should be glad to be able to give two or three years' study to that one important matter alone, though to a Canadian, versed in the theory and practice of responsible government, the arrangement seems so simple that two or three hours of study ought to suffice for its mastery. Instead of directly appointing their ruler for four years, and clothing him with almost absolute powers for the whole term, Canadians prefer to adopt the much more democratic plan of indirectly appointing him during pleasure or good behaviour, and holding him accountable to their representatives during all that period. When the Senators have fully mastered this "curious system," they may perhaps begin to understand how it is possible for Canadians to prefer their own political institutions and resolve to keep them.

A BILL has been passed by Congress which has an important bearing on the solution of the long-vexed Indian problem in the United States. This Bill provides for the allotting to the Dakota Sioux of their land in severalty, and the opening of the Reservation to the public, whether the Sioux themselves consent or not. This is the most radical step that has yet been taken, for the breaking up of the Reservation system, and of the barbarism which that system seems designed to perpetuate. It is a declaration that the Indian must henceforth conform to the habits of civilized life. As the *Christian Union* well says, "It is a mistaken justice which treats barbarism as a vested interest which has a right to be preserved." Justice, however, demands that a school system be established "that will afford an education to every Indian of school age on the Reservations, or in communities recently on reservations." The *Christian Union* further observes, and we should like to impress the truth of the remark on our own Government at Ottawa, "In this matter liberality is economy. It is expensive to teach in successive generations a few Indian children, to be returned to the tepee when the school is over, there to be taught to forget what they have learned. It would be comparatively inexpensive to inaugurate a system of education which would put all Indian children simultaneously in school under competent teachers." In these two directions the answer to the question, Can the Indians be civilized? will, sooner or later, be sought and found, and the sooner the better. Compulsory education for every Indian child at once, and as soon as possible a separate location and life for each Indian family, under proper conditions.

THE scramble for the spoils seems to have now fairly begun at Washington. It must be confessed that the oracular utterances in President Harrison's inaugural were not of good omen for Civil Service reform. In declaring that "honourable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office.

It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration," the President threw pretty wide the door of hope for the office-seekers of his party. His further admission that "we shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our Civil Service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity," is, in the hands of an opponent, quite too easily twisted to mean "The only way to secure permanence in the Civil Service is to put good Republicans into the offices, and keep them there." Within ten days after the inauguration, the office-seeking and office-trading members of the party were said to be waxing very indignant that thousands of changes had not already been made. If the uncontradicted report that President Harrison has resolved to simplify the process by changing the rules, so as to permit him to authorize removals without cause, should prove correct, a grand carnival of dismissals and appointments may shortly be looked for. Meanwhile the rule forbidding removal of officials without cause is likely to prove an obstruction in many cases, especially as the Democratic journals are making almost frantic appeals to the office-holders of their party to refuse to resign when asked to do so, and thus to force the President to make a specific charge in every case. United States Attorney Watts, of the West Virginia District, has led the way by refusing to retire before the conclusion of the term of four years for which he was appointed, and assigning strong reasons from the necessities of the special cases he has in hand, for his refusal. Many will, no doubt, follow his example.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, in a recent address to students, made a strong and eloquent plea against the tendency to modernize University teaching by attempting to render it more practical and better adapted to fit men for the fierce necessities of modern life. He warmly combated the idea that the ancient languages, literatures, and philosophies are dead. Homer and Sophocles are incorporated into the very life of modern literature. They live in Milton and Shakespeare. Without a knowledge of the language in which they wrote, it is impossible to extract the fullest enjoyment from Browning and Tennyson. As to philosophy, wherever two or three philosophers are gathered together, there is Plato in the midst of them. Kant's philosophy may die, but Aristotle's never. All language, literature, and philosophy would be dead if they cut the historical fibres by which they cling to their native soil. He held that it is the duty of all University teaching never to lose touch with the past. It is the highest aim of all knowledge to try to understand what is by learning how it has come to be what it is. All this is very true, and the time will not soon come when those who have capacity, leisure, and ambition to become scholars will cease to commune with the great poets and thinkers of all past centuries, and to sit at the feet of those "sceptred sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns." But none the less the modernizing movement will go forward and continue to transform the courses and methods of instruction in most of our institutions into conformity with the conditions and needs of modern life. Learning, as conceived by Professor Max Muller, is for the few. Education is henceforth for the many. As the world grows older there will probably be a sharper differentiation between the seats of ancient learning and the Universities for modern training and culture. Each will always have its place and use, but in an age which is made intensely and increasingly practical by the operation of inexorable law, the energies of educators will be devoted mainly to the latter, while the former will be left to the care of the learned and philosophic few. Such, at least, is one reading of the signs of the times.

THOSE who are attempting to follow the erratic course of events in France will watch with interest for the results of the Government's new and harsh measures for the suppression of Boulangism. If the Ministry can clearly prove the General and his associates in the Patriotic League guilty of distinctly treasonable designs, it may succeed in its probable purpose of securing his banishment, without precipitating a struggle which might end in a revolution. Otherwise, unless it is altogether unsafe to apply to the French populace the laws which obtain under popular systems of government elsewhere, the result will almost surely be to make him more than ever the national hero of the hour. A series of petty persecutions, such as the forbidding of sword-presentations by military admirers, and of contributions of funds by wealthy friends, is much more likely to increase than diminish his popular-

ity. Nothing could better further his ends, if he is really dangerous, than thus to arouse sympathy for him as a patriot and martyr. On the whole, while the Government's course may postpone the crisis, it seems quite as likely to hasten it, and it is almost incredible that such a course can prove really successful in either crushing the obnoxious leader or permanently quieting the agitation. The state of popular unrest which makes Boulanger's strange ascendancy possible would quickly create another Boulanger were the present one forcibly removed from the arena.

MR. BLAIN'S DEFENCE OF THE GROCERS' COMBINE.

THE address made by Mr. Hugh Blain, before the Toronto Board of Trade, on the subject of "Trade Combinations," was calmly and frankly argumentative, and probably presents as good a defence as can be made of such "agreements" as those into which the wholesale grocers have entered. These agreements, Mr. Blain tells us, are three in number. The objects of the first and second are to establish prices of standard brands of tobacco and of standard graded sugar, respectively; that of the third, to regulate the terms of credits and cash discounts. The necessity for these agreements arose, Mr. Blain tells us, out of the old state of affairs under which merchants and travellers were accustomed to sell the best known staples at less than cost, with the hope of making up the loss out of extra profits on other goods, the exact value of which was not so well known to the buyer. Mr. Blain then goes on to show by a series of statements of facts and figures, which he is willing to submit to the most searching scrutiny, that the net profits to the wholesale dealers, under the "agreements," on these articles, are not only extremely moderate, averaging about 5½ per cent. on tobaccos, and giving only \$4.52 per cent. on granulated sugar in one-barrel lots, and only \$2.75 to \$1.33 per cent. on the same in fifteen-barrel lots, but are actually less than the cost of distribution. Mr. Blain claims that as the result of the grocers' agreement, a wholesale merchant is now unable to offer his graded sugars and tobaccos at less than cost, trusting to balance accounts by getting an unreasonable profit on other goods, the value of which he can misrepresent. If we were disposed to be captious, we might compare this statement with that above referred to, to the effect that the distribution of the goods in question is now done "for less than the average cost of doing business," and that "the grocery trade only distribute these staple articles at the prices charged, because selling them usually secures orders for other goods," and ask wherein this practice differs so widely from that which is so severely condemned, and which the combination was designed to prevent.

But we let that pass and come to the more strictly argumentative portions of Mr. Blain's defence of the combination. Mr. Blain rightly says, "Nearly every person admits our right to make this agreement, provided others were not excluded from buying on the same terms as we do," and adds, "Our answer is, they should be and are entitled to buy on the same terms if they sell on the same conditions as we do, otherwise the agreement will be inoperative. The conditions we maintain are reasonable, and are in the interests of the general public as well as in the interests of all concerned. We maintain that they are in the interests of the public because it has been found that the wholesale grocer is the cheapest medium through which these articles can be distributed, and the prices at which we now distribute them are less than the actual cost of doing the work, and we believe that no agency can be brought into operation which can distribute them at as low figures." The question, be it observed, is not that of the right of the grocers to agree amongst themselves to sell goods only at certain prices and on certain terms. No one will, we presume, dispute their right to do that, so long as the agreement is purely voluntary, no undue pressure of any kind being used to compel any dealer to enter into it. The objection is to excluding those who do not choose to enter into the agreement from buying on the same terms as those who do, by binding manufacturers not to sell to such on the same terms. This is, on the part of the grocers, a distinct interference with the commercial freedom of the merchants thus boycotted. On the part of the manufacturers, it is a distinct use of the virtual monopoly secured to them by the protective tariff, to discriminate between individual tradesmen, and secure a monopoly of the sale of their products to those only who assent to certain trade arrangements. It is not easy to see how any Government can permit such a combination against commercial freedom

on the one hand, or such a use of the special advantages it secures to the manufacturers on the other.

"But," says the defence, "otherwise the agreement would be inoperative." Of course it would. But should the Government be more concerned to see that a certain agreement amongst certain grocers is made operative, or to see that every citizen is protected in the enjoyment of his freedom, and that his right to buy and sell in the open market is not interfered with by other citizens? Admit that the conditions are reasonable, and in the interests of the general public, in so far as the prices of the articles in question are concerned. The citizens of a free country have other interests besides those involved in getting their goods at the lowest rates. They are interested in preserving their individual rights and liberties in matters of trade, as well as in all other matters. Moreover, granting, as we have done for argument's sake, all that is claimed for the present beneficial results of the agreement, what guarantee have the public that the grocers and manufacturers, once their combination is made solid and has complete control of the situation, will continue to sell sugars at rates that do not pay for the handling? Or, to put the question on the broader grounds of a general principle, can it be reasonable or safe for the community and the Government to leave the absolute control in such a matter in the hands of a combination of those whose personal interests would be promoted *pari passu* with every advance in the cost of the articles in question?

Mr. Blain and other defenders of the combines are persuaded that the alleged combinations may safely be trusted to the operation of the forces that make for righteousness, and that, if they are not founded on the sound principles of justice, they will soon crumble and perish through their own inherent weakness. But why not trust to the same principles and the same forces for the correction of the evils which it is claimed these combinations are formed to cure?

"We claim," says Mr. Blain, "that we have the right to use our organization to remove the baneful influences of dishonest trading. We claim the right, both by individual action and associated effort, to refuse to sell, even for cash, to merchants who are slaughtering goods and demoralizing the market, to the injury of the general public and the ruin of their neighbour merchants, who may be our own customers, and in whom we may be largely interested. We claim that the refiner or manufacturer should have the same right to protect us by refusing others under similar circumstances."

"And, finally, we claim the right to be protected by the Government in a just endeavour to elevate the standard of business morals."

"We claim," we may fancy the members of a Labourers' Union to declare, after having resolved, in return for some alleged injustice to employees, to bring, let us suppose, certain wholesale grocers to terms, by refusing to trade, or to permit any member of the Union to trade, with any retailer who would not pledge himself to have no dealings with those firms, "that we have the right to use our organization to remove the baneful influences of refusing to pay labourers less wages than we deem a fair return for their labour, and sufficient to enable them to live in reasonable comfort. We claim the right, both by individual action and associated effort, etc. . . . And finally we claim the right to be protected by the Government in our just endeavour to elevate the standard of fair dealing between man and man and to correct the evils resulting from dishonest purchasing of labour at starvation prices." If the boycott is permissible in the one case, why not in the other?

The radical defect in all such reasoning as that of Mr. Blain is that it asks the people and the Government to forego their own proper rights and functions as conservers of the public interests and morals, and to entrust the guardianship of these to the hands of a self-constituted body, which has not even the merit of being disinterested in the matter affected, but whose self-interests are involved in obtaining, in the future if not in the present, the largest prices that can safely be exacted for the articles to be placed under their sole control. Far be it from us to impugn the upright and honourable intention of those who are parties to the Grocers' Agreement, or of their able advocate. On the contrary, Mr. Blain's paper stamps him as one who is prepared, in an eminent degree, to feel the force of the highest moral considerations. But the public can have no guarantee that a combine, if permitted and perpetuated, will always remain in the control of such men, and Mr. Blain must be convinced, we think, on further reflection, that the power of interfering with the liberty of others, which is inherent in the agreement he defends, is such as should not be granted, in a free country, to any association of interested traders.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

BEFORE acceding to Mr. Wells' desire for further light upon this Act, I may perhaps be permitted to ask that neither my remarks nor the answers to them should be classified as "Anti-Jesuit Agitation." The agitation against the Jesuits has nothing to do with the validity or invalidity of the Act, though some people have gone off on that scent altogether. Mr. Wells professes to present the Quebec and Catholic side of the question. Let me further disclaim any intention of presenting the Ontario and Protestant side, or to enter into an interminable and unprofitable controversy between Catholic and Protestant. It is not a question between Ontario and Quebec, and I do not desire to make it more a question between Protestant and Catholic than is necessary for a discussion of the constitutional point. It is a question of the recognition of the Queen's majesty and loyalty to her person, which is a prime factor in our constitution, and stands above the religion and local habitation of her subjects, and let me add, above the construction of the British North America Act. Nor is it of necessity a question of disallowance, though the veto power might well be exercised in this case. The Act is, if my argument is sound, void, and does not require disallowance. But from the difficulty of obtaining a judicial opinion upon its validity, the power of disallowance might well be resorted to for the purpose of settling the matter.

As Mr. Wells has put himself in the position of an inquirer, I have no objection to make more plain, if I can, what my argument was intended to demonstrate, demanding of him only that he should go to the proper source for information before hazarding further criticism. Mr. Wells confesses that he has not read the Act, but in summing up his inability to reach my conclusions he does not give due weight to this circumstance. There can be no intelligent appreciation of an argument upon the construction of a written instrument without perusal of it, nor can any valid argument be framed against a suggested interpretation by one who confesses ignorance of what it contains.

The first objection which I raised to the Act was its want of finality. To make my point clearer, if possible, let me say that His Holiness the Pope specially required that the *proceeds of the sale* of the estates should be held by the Government as a special deposit to be disposed of with his sanction. The Government asked permission to sell the estates, and the "permission" was granted on condition that their produce should be paid to the Pope. The agent appointed to carry out the arrangement was not authorized to change this condition and accept a sum in lieu of the proceeds of sale, and the Government were aware of this. I, therefore, conclude that, although \$400,000 has been voted to the Pope, it is nowhere stated to be in satisfaction or in substitution of the proceeds of sale when the sale takes place. The deed of concession that may be made of the estates to the Government does not end the matter. It may or may not be final as regards the making of a claim to the estates themselves, according as His Holiness may or may not see fit to make another moral claim for compensation, and the Government may or may not feel inclined to value its moral obligations to the Pope above its allegiance to the Crown. But assuming that the Pope, by the complete concession of the estates to the Government, precludes himself from again laying claim to them, it does not end his right to ask for more money, if the proceeds of the sale exceed \$400,000. Indeed, instead of the matter being ended, it has only just commenced. For as long as the Government continues to turn these estates into money, so long will His Holiness continue to lay claim to the proceeds as they are received. Mr. Mercier may have publicly stated that the Act was in final discharge of all claims. But Mr. Mercier's words are vapour. If the Act is valid, it can be enforced; and Mr. Mercier's words can neither be enforced, nor accepted as an interpretation of the Act. Mr. Mercier passed an Act to compel the conversion of the Quebec debt, but he publicly stated that it would not be enforced. If he did not intend to convert the debt, he should not have passed the Act. And, similarly, if he intended the grant of \$400,000 to have been in full of all claims, he should have inserted such a provision in the Act.

With respect to the constitutionality of the Act I need say but little more, as I could not state more plainly than I did before what my views are. If it were necessary to treat with the Pope to get in any outstanding title to the estates, it could only be because by the rules of the Roman Catholic Church the Pope had some title of which he had not been divested. Now by the law of Great Britain the title of the Crown was perfect; but by the rules of the

Roman Catholic Church the Pope had, in Mr. Mercier's opinion, a superior title which the Crown of Great Britain did not and could not divest him of without his consent. Mr. Mercier in recognizing this title (whether sincerely or insincerely is immaterial) has subordinated Her Majesty the Queen to the Pope; and has thus proved himself unfaithful to British Constitutional usage, custom and law, and his act is void. It is idle to say that the Province can do what it likes with its own money, and that it is acting within its topical jurisdiction under the British North America Act. That is not the question. The question is whether our laws are supreme or whether the Roman Catholic Church can control them.

Nor, assuming a moral obligation to make compensation to the Jesuits, was it necessary to treat directly with the Pope. Mr. Wells may be right (and I may assume him to be right for the purpose of testing his argument) in saying that, "The Pope stands to the Government in this case in the relation of the sole representative of those who claim this moral right in the property, since, by the rules of the Catholic Church none of the orders can hold property, but only the Church itself and the Pope." But it did not prevent Mr. Mercier from granting Laprairie common to the Jesuits by the same Act, and why should it have prevented him from compensating them directly? It is possible that Mr. Mercier would say that by the rules of the Church Laprairie Common does now belong to the Pope; and that if the Government wanted to re-take it they would feel bound to deal with the Pope. If this is the proper interpretation of Mr. Mercier's action, Mr. Wells, by citing this piece of canon law, has now made it abundantly clear, if there was any confusion before, that the Act is a declaration that the Legislature of Quebec is powerless to make laws respecting Roman Catholic institutions, property and rights without the sanction of the Pope. Therefore, whether it be alleged that Great Britain's title to the estates was imperfect by escheat, or "confiscation," if you will, or whether it be alleged that in making a money compensation for the loss of the estates, the Legislature was obliged to procure ratification from the Pope himself before its Act would be binding, in either case the sovereignty of the Pope has been unfaithfully set up over Her Majesty the Queen and the laws of the Province. Those who would uphold the Act may sit on whichever horn of the dilemma they find least uncomfortable.

EDWARD DOUGLAS ARMOUR.

OTTAWA LETTER.

FROM a social standpoint the event of the week which has caused the greatest flutter of excitement was the State Ball at Government House. A more magnificent entertainment never took place in Ottawa, even in the gala days of the Dufferin régime. The applications for invitations were so numerous that His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting was compelled to announce that it was impossible for him either to give them due consideration or to reply to them. The formal etiquette to procure an invitation is to register one's name at Rideau Hall. For the entire Parliamentary circle, the Civil Service and the residents of Ottawa this is generally supposed to suffice; but a stranger is expected to supply in addition the address of his host or some other indication of social standing. Some heart-burnings have resulted from an impression that the old ways have been departed from; that many who had performed the required routine had been disappointed, and that others had been favoured without it. An "M.P." writes to the press somewhat angrily, attributing the blame to some "social wire-pullers," and suggesting that, for the satisfaction of the public, the invitation list be compared with those of the callers. Another little unsettling of the fashionable pulse has its origin in the fact that Privy Councillors not of the Cabinet (Members of ex-Governments) were not received as usual upon the same terms as Members of the present Government, a slight which has called forth a very indignant protest.

The Hon. F. and Lady Alice Stanley, assisted by Captain and Mrs. Colville, Captain and Mrs. Bagot, the Hon. Victor Stanley and Captain McMahon, held an extremely pretty and artistic reception in the Racquet Court on the evening of the 14th. The guests were composed of the *élite* of the *élite* and the Vice-Regal Household outdid themselves in sustaining the hospitality of Rideau. A feature of the evening was the dance of honour made up of the gentlemen who had come from Montreal to wrest as affectionately as possible, but still to wrest, from Government House the laurels of hockey.

The amateur musicians of the Capital, assisted by some of the ladies of Government House, are preparing an operetta which will take place shortly. Mrs. Bagot, with her violin, is the leader of the orchestra. The charming weather of late has induced an unusually large and gay attendance at Her Excellency's Saturday afternoon At Homes.

A gathering of much interest and undoubted future influence was a mass meeting of Irishmen in St. Patrick's Hall to express sympathy with the Parnell success. An array of leading statesmen occupied the platform, which was decorated by portraits of the hero of the hour, and his co-hero, Mr. Gladstone. The proceedings were of an enthusiastically Hibernian nature. Spirited and patriotic orations were followed by resolutions to the effect that the meeting rejoice that the *Times* has but elevated Mr. Parnell to the proud position of the greatest of Irishmen, and has more than indicated the stainlessness of his private life, and the simplicity and integrity of his public character; that the meeting indignantly condemn the "callous treatment," the "scandalous indignities" and the "cruel penalties" to which Irish representatives have been subjected; hopes that "the foul blot on British civilization" will now be effaced; and trusts that the Salisbury Government will be compelled to make an appeal to the country.

The air is full of the Jesuits and their Estates Bill. Father Whelan has pronounced the Church's eulogy upon the Order and its vindication of the justice of the claim. The Protestant clergy have roused themselves and are making their sacred buildings ring with stout and timely resistance. A mass meeting of Protestants is called for the 28th. An advocacy of the Protestant standpoint, perhaps the fairest, least bigoted, and most truly national that has yet been uttered was delivered in one of the Wesleyan Churches by Dr. Stafford. With an oratory which must be heard to be understood, the learned gentleman based his plea as follows:

The Bill opens up a question which the Jesuits themselves regarded as settled; it opens it up but it does not settle it; it is the recognition of the hand of the Pope in the affairs of a British Province; the Bill vests the distribution of the money with the Pope; and the grant is in favour of an Order which has been degraded in every civilized country in the world. But the question is, What is to be done about it? The days of religious bloodshed are over. The Confederation must not be endangered. Political parties cannot be broken up, nor a third party formed. We must depend on the ballot box, and even, if necessary, at the expense of the present Government, give Papacy such a blow that for a century it could not raise its head in Canada.

It is evidently a question of a much more unsettling nature than any which is likely to come up this session, and, perhaps, the one which is costing the Cabinet most loss of sleep.

Dr. Robert Bell, the energetic First Assistant-Director of the Geological Survey, has set a ball a-rolling which is likely to bring a large party of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to Ottawa in the autumn. Many representative spirits have given the ball a push, a meeting has been held, and committees have been appointed to wait upon the Dominion Government to ask \$2,000, and upon the Ontario and Quebec Governments in expectation that they will each add \$1,000 to an entertainment fund. The Institute is composed of about 3,000 engineers from the scientific centres of the United States, and as our cousins over the border are proverbial for their gallantry to the fair sex, we may look for a large sprinkling of ladies. The Institute has already been entertained in Halifax and Montreal.

The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Canadian Academy of Arts was opened by Their Excellencies on the 12th, in presence of the Academicians and the *élite* of the capital. Mr. President O'Brien welcomed the august visitors, and His Excellency replied in congratulatory encouragement of the work exhibited and in flattering appreciation of the field of nature at the disposal of Canadians, and was pleased to believe we were on the high-road to rivalry with older lands. Sir Charles Tupper took the opportunity of informing the audience that he had had the honour of a conversation with the Princess Louise. The Council met for the transaction of formal business and has a balance of \$1,650, the total receipts for the year having been \$10,600. The Rideau Club entertained the Council to dinner, and on Wednesday Mr. Speaker Allan, of the Senate, made a select luncheon party for them to meet the officers of the Art Association of Ottawa. The next Exhibition is to take place in Montreal.

A rarely exciting event on ice was the hockey match between the gentlemen of the Vice-Regal Household and a visiting team from St. James' Club, Montreal. The Governor and his Lady were witnesses of the contest, and seldom have shewn a more fascinated interest in any of our sports. The Montrealers put their best foot foremost, and being quickly overtaken by their opponents made a second score, which, however, was followed by a counter-score from their rivals, and a succession of alternating luck, until the match was a most incontestable draw. The Hon. Victor Stanley acted as umpire, and enjoyed the magnificently keen competition with a zest which read us a lesson. The contesting gentlemen repaired their wasted energies under the auspices of the hospitality of the Rideau Club, and in the evening made up the dance of honour at the Vice-Regal reception at the Racquet Court. The return match will be played in Montreal.

The familiar figures of Sir Charles and Lady Tupper are again seen in their old haunts, and everywhere receive

a warm and congratulatory welcome. The Baronet's appearance in the Speaker's Gallery of the House was the signal for an invitation to the Floor, where he was instantaneously surrounded by his admirers. Rumour is busy about him and his opportune reappearance. But rumour must wait. Sir Charles is not foolish in his generation, and his voluntary explanations may be taken for what they are worth. The honours prospective of Sir John's shoes are said to lie between Sir Hector and Sir Charles.

A passing regret about his son, the youthful Minister of Marine, that he should have considered his first great public appearance as an orator an occasion to display less of argumentative acumen than of personal retaliation. But who could keep himself unspotted from this world of party spite? A devotee on one side of the House remarked that "the young rooster crowed pretty much after the old game cock," and received for a reply, that "Sir Richard was as usual an obnoxious concoction of fool and knave"; while another honourable gentleman, evidently well up in financial arithmetic, thought to settle the dispute by declaring that the "Tupper dynasty," father and son, were drawing annually from the public treasury the sum of forty-five thousand dollars. "So are they all! All honourable gentlemen!"

An amusing instance of bearding the lion in his own den has just happened in police society, when an acutely fastidious burglar robbed the safe in the Police Court of \$700, and still lives at large to tell the tale.

The Ottawa Gun Club had a magnificent bouquet of flowers laid on the desk of Col. Tisdale, in recognition of his services in defeating Mr. Brown's Cruelty to Animals Bill, and no man seems to have consulted the laws about bribery at debates.

Members around the lobbies are discussing Mr. Davin's article on "Theological Difficulties," which appeared in THE WEEK. The article is said to have been suggested by a sermon preached in St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, one of the most powerful, original and fearless preachers the Presbyterian Church possesses.

RAMBLER.

Ottawa.

HEAVYSEGE.

WHEN to the Drama men shall turn to find
The masterpieces of creative mind,
Leaving the lyric strains of sweet-voiced verse
And epic lays that nations' lives rehearse,
Here must they pause; but at no marble shrine
For never grave was humbler made than thine,
Great Heavysege! wherein thou dost but lie
To live again with lesser writers die.
No trifter thou with poet's sacred task!
No aping murmur with the tragic mask!
The sock and buskin, left upon the stage
Long years ago and scorn'd by this light age,
Were tried and worn by thee with such success
That those old play-wrights had not deem'd thee less
Thy brother in the art, than we believe
Thy brain was equal, thought for thought, to weave
With their terrific minds; but 'tis a curse
Of genius that the living oft rehearse
Its wonder when the wonder-smith has fled
And hang their garlands o'er the careless dead.
This was thy fate, brave writer! Few can own
To homage rendered at the lonely throne
Of thy dark genius; but to-day we give
The fame; faint whisper'd whilst thou yet didst live.
Canada's first play-wright, strongest, best!
Thy mighty lines withstand the raging test
Of critics' small and unresponsive powers;
Can word-storms shake the high eternal towers
And ramparts of the mind? Yet to their shame
Some seek to cast a shade on Shakespeare's fame;
But fools who hold a cloak to hide the sun
Alone are darkened, and the light shines on;
And thou, who touch'd with reverent hands the Book
Of books most holy and that sad tale took
Of trouble, sin-sear'd, God-forsaken Saul
And taught the word of faith to one and all,
Though many smile at thee and more neglect
Yet shalt thou live among the sons elect
Of Genius—and in far off days to come
When singers loud to-day are dead—and dumb
The tongues that name them; when the least and last
Of little things are swept up in the blast
Of Time's swift tempest, and forever thrown
Into the sea-grave of oblivion,
Thy Saul shall stand unshaken and its page
Shine as the beacon of a bygone age.

SAREPTA.

MONTREAL LETTER.

THE gigantic Harbour Improvement Scheme is not being gone into blind-fold, but has been the subject of some intelligent discussion at another meeting of the Board of Trade. The Surveyor and the Engineer of the city have given it their scientific elaboration, and the Board is now testing that by a commercial cross-questioning. The Surveyor explained his plan, which goes now by the sobriquet of No. 6, and insisted that an expenditure of \$3,000,000 would secure 1,900,000 square feet of land reclaimed from the river, 16,000 feet additional wharf frontage, three miles new harbour front, still water docks, permanent warehouses, flood prevention, a street seventy-five feet wide, and an esplanade 200 feet wide. Two things, however, are quite evident:—That, much as a display of purely engi-

neering ability may be desired, the scheme is less one of science than of the requirements of trade regulated by considerations of present cost; and that, however advantageous it may be to other cities that we should provide for through freight, the special and paramount interest lies in the local trade of Montreal which stands to through freight as three to one.

As far as the Harbour Commissioners are concerned, their movements are fettered by the claims of flood prevention and street widening, which are both literally beyond their sphere, but which have unfortunately, though naturally, been forced upon their attention in connection with the harbour enlargement, and by an existing debt of \$2,000,000 with an annual interest of \$120,000. It was urged that the harbour has at least as much right to Government and Civic assistance as the North Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, each of which received \$1,000,000 from the Council. The meeting showed a determination to keep the improvements quite distinct from flood prevention and railway connection. The high level is best for ocean ships, the low for inland craft; but in view of the fact that flood prevention and railway connection could be better secured by high level embankments, it was resolved to give the city free right of way; that meantime extra accommodation be provided by enlarging the deep water basins of the canal; that the Government and the Harbour Trust be petitioned to do so, and that the debt of \$2,000,000 be got rid of by a civic grant and by a refund from the Government of the harbour revenues which have been expended for Dominion purposes.

The Council Chamber wore its festive garb on the 11th to speed the parting Mayor and welcome the new. Mesdames, the Mayoresses, exchanged the courtesies of their respective positions smothered in flowers. Owing to the absence of Mayor Abbott in Ottawa, his valedictory address was read by deputy, and the new Chief Magistrate was formally installed in his office. His inaugural was comprehensive, patriotic and inspiring, and referred with pardonable pride to the following imposing list of public works which had either been commenced, aided or completed during his thirty years *régime* in the Council:—

1. The establishment of the present Water Works.
2. The establishment of the Mount Royal, St. Helen's, and Logan Farm parks.
3. Cheap accommodation by tramways.
4. Re-organization of the Fire Department, with the fire alarm telegraph as an adjunct.
5. Re-organization of the Health Department, with an efficient system of vaccination.
6. Erection of the new City Hall.
7. Opening of new streets and widening of old ones.
8. Improved sewage system.
9. Extension of the city limits.
10. Public abattoirs.
11. Improved system for the removal and disposal of house refuse and night-soil by incineration.
12. Granolithic sidewalks and asphalt pavements.
13. The lighting of the city by electricity.
14. The suppression (!) of inundations.

His Worship concluded by an eloquent peroration, pledging his hope and intention that "*Concordia Salus*" should continue to be not only our civic motto, but the expression of the mutual forbearance and harmony which had been the origin of it. The customary formal reception of citizens, which is announced to be conducted *à la Prohibition*, is postponed until after Lent.

Our stout and gallant aldermen then retired to wrangle over the honours at their inter-disposal, the usual game of chess among the various committees and chairmen. In this connection it is worthy of record, that Mr. George Washington Stephens is now in the Council; and that the more's the pity if our good Queen City does not know all that that means to us.

Mr. Joseph Gould, of Mendelssohn Choir fame, has just given, in the Art Gallery, one of his classic Art Lectures on Music, choosing for his subject, "Songs that we hear, and Songs that we do not hear." With unpretentious sarcasm and scathing irony he defined the songs we hear as weak cadences set to weak verse, articles of commerce instead of inspirations, made to serve no end but those of trade and an uncultivated musical taste. We hear them because we ought not to. By a similar perversion of human process we hear not those we ought to hear,—the simple, powerful, super-earthly melodies which combine true musical feeling and profound intellectuality, which come straight from the heart, and as straight enter into it, and which exist because it is impossible for them not to exist. The lecture, which was a delight, was illustrated with classic and refined taste.

The last of the carnival is not yet. The arch of welcome, intended to be so alive with snow-shoers that it pompously called itself the Living Arch, but actually so unfinished and deserted that it was a dead failure, has, phoenix-like, sprung up from its own ashes into a living regret. Built with its disturbing hammer and clamour on a Sunday; the "living" element, conspicuous by its absence on Monday; its projected cost of \$800 paid on a Tuesday; sold to a peddling jobber for \$250 on a Wednesday; revealing its true financial price, \$1,500, on a Thursday, will evidently be a thorn in the flesh of the Carnival Executive for the Fridays and Saturdays of the rest of the year.

While the rest of the country is on the war-path about the Jesuits' Estates, Montreal is shrewdly giving a silent consent to the invading foe. What to her that the Pope may govern more in Ottawa than in Rome so long as she can retain her thirty-percents! Nevertheless, the University Literary Society, in a debate upon the question,

decided in the affirmative, "That it is the duty of the Dominion Government to disallow the Bill."

The Graduates and Undergraduates of our University have laid before the Faculty of Arts a petition that a Chair of Canadian History be added to the curriculum, in order to develop a feeling of patriotism and devotion to their native land, which can best be done by directing attention to its past history, present resources, and future possibilities.

The petition of the Undergraduates for greater freedom in their Debating and other societies is still before the Faculty. It is generally believed that the vote will be a very close one. A year ago such a petition would have been an impossibility on the part of the students, and would hardly have been taken as serious by the Faculty. But recent events of which THE WEEK appears to know something, have stimulated a healthy independence of thought and action which cannot but be productive of good.

VILLE MARIE.

LONDON LETTER.

SOMETHING set the verger talking this morning. We were loitering, he and I, in that quiet chantry erected over the king whose silver monument was defaced in the time of the Civil Wars, and whose silver head was "lifted," like the cow in "Auld Robin Gray." At our feet lay Katherine of Valois, kissed by Pepys on his birthday, you remember. On a bar over our heads, all dusty and forlorn, hung the saddle and helmet used by Henry V. at Agincourt. From this nook high up between the pillars I leaned out, watching the delicate grey bloom of the wonderful aisles below, listening as the verger rambled on, rattling his keys, of his public life here in Westminster Abbey, of the legends connected with the place, of the people he had known, and the sights he had seen. Details of his private life might not so much interest you as they did me—I frankly confess that the pleasant glimpses I had of his Brixton home, of a little granddaughter who is such an extraordinary child and whose excellent qualities he described again and again, of his father the soldier, out in the American War of 1812, of his mother who saw Mrs. Siddons in her best days, were glimpses worth as much time as gossip of dead Kings and living Queens, of Coronations and Jubilees—but I think you too would have liked to have heard as I did unwritten stories of a church with every stone of which I had hitherto reckoned myself vastly familiar. He showed me, using his key as a pointer, where he stood, what time the organ pealed, and an old lady, kneeling in the midst of her people in front of the altar, returned thanks to Our Father for a prosperous reign, breaking off to give me personal reminiscences of Her Majesty, to whom, in his capacity as one of the Vergers of her Abbey he had often been—"ay, as near as I am to you." One of the prettiest of the many pretty scenes painted on his memory in brilliant colours, the remembrance of which wreathed his cheerful face with smiles, was of a certain incident which took place here on May Day, 1851, at about half-past nine in the morning, when the charming young Queen ("so little and young she looked") in her white gown and blue ribbon, with her husband and her two eldest children, came in out of the sunshine. They were on their way, this early German household, to congratulate the Duke of Wellington on his birthday, and to open the Great Exhibition. "I can hear 'em now," said the verger, "I can see 'em all quite plain. Our sub-dean, Lord John Thynne, showed 'em round. The Queen set off running into one of the chapels, the children after her. Lord John took something out of his waistcoat pocket and showed it to Prince Albert. Then Her Majesty came back and looked at it too, and so did the Prince of Wales and the little girl who is now the Empress Frederick, poor thing. I knew afterwards what it was they were looking at, for Lord John showed it to me. It was the ring which Queen Elizabeth gave to Lady Shrewsbury for Lord Essex—you'll remember about it, I daresay—and which his Lordship told me his Lordship's family had inherited. What was it like? Oh, an old-fashioned twisted gold thing with no stones in it; at least I don't remember that there were any." In the aisle (where, by attentive eyes, the Middle Tread can here and there still be clearly traced) and by the turn close to the monument of Busby who, we all know, thrashed the grandfather of Sir Roger de Coverley, this summer group of princes and princesses is always present to the verger's sight. The Queen's bright eyes, the lad's Scotch kilts, Prince Albert's handsome face, the little girl's founced skirts, Elizabeth Tudor's ring, these things have firmly impressed themselves on his memory, and he became almost incoherent in his desire to make me see them all as well as he did himself. As he talked the light shifted and altered; the people, staring stolidly at the mosaics arranged in kaleidoscopic patterns by Peter the Italian to the honour of Edward the Confessor, seemed to fade, and in their place, by the Coronation Chair, there stood Sir Roger and Mr. Spectator in curled wigs and laced coats, and I watched the busy pencil of that extraordinary genius William Blake, as he drew the recumbent figures of the kings for his master Basire, and I caught Elia's sweet smile as wandering to and fro he composed his famous letter to Southey. The verger thought me most attentive to his stories, every word of which I vow I heard, but, as he talked on that "kind faith of fancy" of which Thackeray speaks enabled me to see quite clear many a vision glorious beside those sketched by the speaker, to hear above his cheery tones the voices of those good friends of your's and mine, by whose acquaintance we are honoured indeed. There is not one amongst them all but sometime or other has strayed in here, whether it be

the excellent Wordsworth murmuring rhymes, or Cowper—his verse is learnt by few now beyond Miss Austen's heroines—ready to give Bacon a kindly line in "The Task," or Dickens "turning wearily towards the Abbey," or our well-beloved Addison who moves along the aisles head and shoulders taller than his contemporaries. And you, though perhaps in reality you have never been in England, still in the spirit you must often have wandered in here in your leisure time. But don't fancy you know already all there is to be told. Give up a few minutes of that leisure now, and let the verger show you, in his own fashion, two or three of the minor wonders belonging to this enchanted dreamy church, wonders trivial, perhaps, to many, but which surely give by their presence additional interest to these grave walls deep cut with the names of the great dead, and which are touching evidence of a bygone generation who loved no doubt to loiter among these tablets and monuments just as you and I loiter to-day.

First then, come to Poets' Corner. You know every stone of it by heart? But have you ever looked attentively for instance at the mural slab raised to the memory of Casaubon! It was something of a revelation, at all events to me, to discover, in the left hand corner, initials and date—I. W. 1658—and to hear that according to Dean Stanley this is Izaak Walton's monogram, carved on the epitaph of the loved father of his friend Meric. That same case-knife which lay deep in his pockets when out a-fishing on the tranquil shores of the river Lea was whipped out here, when the authorities were off their guard, and the Fleet Street hosiery, like a school-boy, triumphantly scratched his name. The I runs into the W in the well-known fashion: there is a charming curly tail to the right. Izaak Walton must often have come to gaze upon his handiwork. I have brought his friends, Mr. Cotton amongst the number, to admire secretly this queer testimony of veneration and affection for a departed soul. It is said the good simple-minded angler confessed to the deed somewhere in print, but I have diligently searched through his books without coming across any mention of this desecration of the Abbey, a desecration which, says Laurence Hutton in his delightful *Literary Landmarks*, Dean Stanley heartily forgave. Now I affirm that without the verger's assistance I might never have seen this precious scrap of writing, for times out of number have I passed by the slab without being any the wiser.

Then when we reach the magnificent gates leading to Henry the Seventh's chapel look among the devices. Here is the York Badge of the Falcon and Fetterlock. The lock was closed when the House of York ascended the Throne, but till they achieved their heart's desire the lock remained open. Would you have been aware of this piece of information without the help of our guide? Again, he shows us where over Major André's bas-relief you will find a great wreath of pressed maple-leaves, sent by some one in America to whom the name of the unfortunate soldier is still of interest. Was Miss Honora of Lichfield supplanted, I wonder, and were there tears in the New World as well sighs in the Old when Washington ordered that cruel execution on the shores of the Hudson? Without our guide's pointing hand your eye might not have caught this curious decoration. Or you can make your way into the Chapter-House where amongst the manuscripts belonging to the Monastery are laid a little bundle of love-letters (dated 1729) found not long ago tucked away in a carved capital of one of the pillars. The lady wrote two or three times—or was it the gentleman?—and the notes remained in the old hiding place, and were covered with dust, and the ink faded. Should not you like to see who wrote those hurried lines, and is not this envelope with its enclosure of greater interest to you than the mass of undecipherable parchments which the mice and rats have done their best to destroy?

And there is another odd sight in the Abbey which the verger can unlock for us. Through the low door by St. Islip's chapel, and up the narrow twisting staircase, one stumbles in the dark to find in the chantry that "Ragged Regiment," of which Horace Walpole speaks—that is to say that here is kept a small and select collection of the waxwork figures, which till the end of the last century used to stand about in various positions down in the Abbey. And admirable some of the ladies and gentlemen are, far finer than any of the ridiculous figures to which Madame Tussaud treats us in these modern times. Here is Charles II. in faded red and blue robes, with a cravat and cuffs of beautiful old English point; one sees how just a likeness it must have been of the man (anything rather than the "Merry Monarch" to look at) with his Italian colouring and his heavy-lidded eyes. Here is Nelson, so like, that we are told Lady Hamilton burst into tears when she first caught sight of this triumph of the wax-modeller Grammont; and "Belle Stuart" with her favourite parrot stuffed on a bracket by her side, and a pale pink rose in her fingers; and the Duchess of Buckingham in marvellous brocade skirts—you recollect that lady's dislike of the Duchess of Marlborough—and in the centre of the crowded little room is her son, that Duke who died abroad in 1787, and whose effigy lies here in coronet and ermine for us to gaze upon. The great Lord Chatham in his red gown, Dutch William and his handsome wife, that unhappy shrew the powerful Queen Elizabeth, are well worth studying, not only for the sake of the costume, but also for the sake of the likenesses, in all cases admirable. With pride the verger points out this and that in this queer upper chamber, showing, as a finish, the armour once worn by General Monk, and the square wooden box in which André's body was transported to England: and I was told that when the body was exhumed from under the foot of the gallows the roots of a peach tree were found twisted

round the hair of the poor Major. The locks were cut off and sent to his sisters, who were still alive, and the peach tree itself came home with the remains, and was planted by the Regent's orders in the gardens of Carlton House.

From this eloquent dead company it was odd to turn at once into all the turmoil that surrounds the Houses of Parliament. The air was full of Piggot's name. By the way, I saw that gentleman in Court the other day and—dare I say it?—I thought he had no trace of evil, only of weakness, in his kindly face? I was impressed with Houston's honest straightforward manner, and thought Mr. Macdonald made a bad witness by reason of his irritability. Mr. Henry James eating sandwiches with Mrs. George Lewes; Mr. Smalley crowding Madame Venturi; Burne Jones shaking hands with Parnell—these were some of the smaller events of an interesting and historical day.

WALTER POWELL.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—III.

IN the first article of this series, I alluded to the formation of an Imperial Parliament in which the Colonial parts of the Empire would be represented. The formation of such a chamber as this will doubtless require time, and will be brought about by the elimination from the present Imperial Parliament of those various local questions with which it deals. But, I think, it is beyond question that the ultimate form of an Imperial Federation will be that where the Imperial Parliament deals only with Imperial questions, is the supreme chamber of the Empire, and is composed of representatives of all parts of the Empire. Doubtless, as a first step towards this, there may be formed an Advisory Council formed of representatives from all parts, that may discuss and advise on all Imperial matters. But this cannot be the ultimate and final form of federation. This Advisory Council would be in reality only a dignified debating club, its conclusions and recommendations subject to review and approval of the English Parliament—that is the local Parliament of only one part of the Empire. Such a chamber as this could never satisfy the desire of the distant parts of the Empire for complete national life; they would still be subordinate to England, instead of being on a plane of equality. We of Canada have an inherent right to full and perfect national life just as much as an inhabitant of the British Isles, and nothing short of this will satisfy. The Chamber, representative of the whole Empire, must be the supreme Chamber of the Empire.

It follows necessarily that such a Chamber as this must have the control of the funds. Certain sources of revenue would have to be devoted to the Imperial exchequer, just as in Canada certain sources are devoted to the Dominion exchequer. What these sources are is a detail of the great scheme of Federation which would be worked out in the future; but, broadly speaking, all that which is non-local would be Imperial. Those matters which are of inter-imperial, rather than local, concern, would come under the control of the Imperial Parliament, and if these involved the collection or disbursement of money, this would necessarily be managed by that House. In Canada we can at once understand this position, for it is precisely analogous to the position held by the Dominion Parliament in our affairs. What at once suggests itself as an Imperial matter is the imposition and collection of custom duties in all parts of the Empire. As the imposition of duties immediately affects inter-imperial trade, it is plain that under a Federation of the Empire this matter would have to be under the control of the Imperial Parliament. There the needs and requirements of the various parts of the Empire would be properly represented and discussed by the various representatives. Duties that might be applicable to one part for the purpose of raising revenue might not be applicable to another; and duties upon inter-imperial trade—where such were imposed for the purposes of revenue—would be different from duties on foreign trade.

Another matter that is eminently an Imperial affair is defence. The Imperial army and navy would be supported by funds voted and controlled by the Imperial Parliament. The measures necessary for the protection of the various parts of the Empire would be discussed and arranged by the Imperial Parliament. As the British Empire is essentially a trading empire, there is nothing that is of more vital importance than perfect security in all parts, and this can only be maintained by a strong and well organized army and navy. Perhaps there is nothing that is more wonderful in the British Empire to-day than the security it affords to trade and commerce throughout widely scattered parts of the earth's surface. The possibilities of developing trade that exist within this Empire are almost indefinite, and have as yet scarcely been grasped by the Colonies in the sense in which they would be seized were the whole federated in one union. Canada at present as a colony enjoys the protection of the British Navy in every part of the globe; if she were ever so unwise as to separate from the Mother Land, this protection would be withdrawn, her shipping would be left unguarded. If, on the other hand, her mercantile marine grows in extent and value, and every year depends more and more on the British Navy for protection, Canada cannot in common fairness expect to enjoy this and pay nothing for it, nor can she obtain such full and complete benefit from it as she would obtain were she able, through her representatives in Parliament to explain and advocate her special needs and requirements. When Canada has grown sufficiently to become a nation, she cannot enjoy the rights and privileges of a nation without also sharing the burdens. At present, owing to her colonial position, she has the advantage of

the protection of the British Navy; but if her desire for national life is to be satisfied, if she is to have a share in the Empire with England, it can only be by sharing with England the burdens of the nation. As there can be "no taxation without representation," so there can be "no representation without taxation." By whatever scheme Canada attained to national life, she would also have to assume national burdens. Independence would necessitate the maintenance of an army and navy, that, at great additional cost, would not give in any comparable degree the security or the prestige that is enjoyed under the Imperial flag. Annexation implies the sharing of the national burdens equally with the other parts of the Union. But under such a federation as I am endeavouring to sketch, Canada would, at a comparatively moderate cost, attain to the enjoyment of full national rights and share in the greatest Empire on earth; while the immense impetus that this federation would give to trade and commerce would more than reimburse her for the expenditure.

Much the same line of reasoning may be applied to the treaty-making power. To make treaties with foreign nations is the function of Government that perhaps more than any other is distinctly national in its nature. It is natural that Canada should wish to have this power. It is plainly to the advantage of a country that it should itself make treaties directly with other countries rather than that they should be made for her. Canada more accurately and precisely understands what she wants and needs than does any other country, and as Canada grows in wealth and importance her intercourse with foreign countries necessarily becomes more varied and intricate. But this treaty making is precisely that one sovereign act of national life that it is impossible to separate from the bearing of national responsibilities. If Canada wishes to make her own treaties she must also be prepared to enforce her own treaties, and this immediately and directly implies independence. The position is utterly untenable that Canada should make what treaties she pleases with foreign powers and then look to England for their maintenance, while Canada takes none of the risk or expense this entails. Canada must cease to be colonial before she can have a right to make treaties, and she can cease to be colonial only by separation from England or by Federation with England. Under Federation she would have her proper voice and share in making treaties—just as Scotland has her share with England—while at the same time she would bear her due proportion of the expense of maintaining treaties. It cannot be too often repeated as a sound political maxim, that national rights imply national burdens; and if Canada has now reached that period of growth when she feels herself entitled to the first, she must also prepare herself to submit to the second. Some in this country seem to hold that the right to make treaties can be as easily delegated to a colony as the right to tax imports; but analysis of the nature of the two rights must show how different they are, and how incompatible the first is with the colonial position.

Emigration is another matter that would be of Imperial concern, and to be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament. Under Federation we can at once see how it would be to England's interest to foster the peopling of the outlying portions of the Empire—to bring into cultivation the great wheat-growing lands that are capable of producing food and of sustaining large populations. The wheat lands of Canada could be the granary of the Empire. The overcrowded population, from poor and sterile lands of the old country, could rightly and with true economy be encouraged and assisted to move to those parts of the Empire where their life would be easier, and their labour productive and remunerative. Whether this assistance were given directly by grants of money, or indirectly by putting a duty on foreign-grown grain, would be a subject for discussion and arrangement. The advantage of a differential duty on grain in favour of the colonies would be that population would be induced to stay in the colonies, whereas at present the farmer of the United States has just as much benefit of the English market as has the farmer of Canada. But this question of assistance to emigration inevitably brings us again to the general question of trade policy. The two are inseparably tangled together. It would be impossible for England to take Canadian grain if Canada refused to take English goods, and if English trade were restricted by heavy Canadian duties, so likewise would the export of Canadian grain be restricted. The volume of one trade would be the measure of the other. If England expended money, either directly or indirectly, to aid her surplus population to leave her shores and settle in Canada or other parts of the Empire, she would need to be assured that she would be able to derive benefit from their labour when they were settled there. England requires to draw annually immense quantities of grain from countries beyond her shores to feed her population. It would be vastly to her advantage that these countries should be the colonial or outlying portions of her own Empire rather than foreign countries; therefore it is to England's interest to people and develop the wheat lands of the colonies. But England can only obtain the grain thus grown by exchanging her manufactured goods for it, and if the colonies, for any reason, are averse to trading with England, and keep out English goods, it is plain that by just so much England is prevented from obtaining Canadian grain. The volume of trade is restricted. In other words, the very object for which England had expended money in aiding emigration would be defeated by the imposition of restrictive Canadian duties on her manufactures.

In a previous article I shewed both how very small was the share of England's food imports that Canada contributed, and how very large was the total quantity that

England required. All that we could raise in this country in the way of food could be sent to England, provided we were willing to trade with her. Cattle, grain, cheese, butter, eggs and fruit, all these things that this country can produce in abundance, England can take; but as said before, England can only take them provided we take her goods in exchange. Trade between nations is barter; and we can therefore see how trade must be at once curtailed when one of the parties refuses to take the other's goods. But under Federation, when a system of national emigration would be intelligently directed; when a consistent fiscal policy would develop the trade for which emigration laid the foundation, the wants of one part of the Empire would be satisfied by the surplusage of the other. Population and trade would equally grow, and the growth of the one would increase the growth of the other.

And who shall say what would be the limits or the possibilities of such an Empire as this? It would be founded on peace, built by trade, and connected by the strongest bonds of mutual interest and advantage. No need in such an Empire for armed hosts to hold together unwilling partners. The naval and military establishments would be needed only to protect against foreign aggression, or to bring uncivilized lands into the world's grasp. And not only would material prosperity bind together far distant lands, but every sentiment of love for a noble past, every instinct of loyalty to glorious institutions. We are all of the same blood and lineage, we are all the heirs of the same grand traditions, we are all the outcome of the same heart-stirring history. To us England is always "home," the one spot on earth whither our hearts turn with common feelings of love and devotion. Much more would it be "home," when the greatest Empire the world has ever seen shall have been truly founded and established; when to the same centre whence we came, we would again return to take part in the work of government and control. Surely there is something in all this that touches loftier chords than do mere schemes of buying and selling; surely we find here a real force that needs but a guiding hand to work results of amazing power. Imperial Federation may be but a dream; but even to dream such a dream lifts one out of the dull and muddy track of common life, while its realization would be the grandest achievement of all time.

GRANVILLE C. CUNNINGHAM.

Toronto, March, 1889.

AMBITION.

AMBITION shot an arrow
Scarce heeding where it sped;
Quick flew the winged poison,
And lo! Content is dead.

Toronto.

ALME.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—III.

CANADA has of late years, in addition to its positive progress, made very great comparative headway and in fact, ranks favourably with any country in the world, not excluding the United States, in agricultural, industrial and general development. Some passing allusion has already been made to the subject of our agricultural progress, more especially concerning the rapidly growing districts of Manitoba, the North-West, British Columbia, and the "Great Lone Land" of a brief period past, the Mackenzie Basin. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the recent enormous production of wheat in the Territories and Manitoba, its superior quality to that of any grown elsewhere upon the Continent, or to refer to the immense possibilities of future production, but I would turn for a moment to Ontario, the greatest Province of the Confederation, the educational, intellectual, and most progressive portion of our fair Dominion.

According to the Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries the total value of farm lands, buildings, implements, and live stock in this Province rose from \$882,000,000 in 1882 to \$989,000,000 in 1886, or an increase of \$107,000,000 in four years. In this connection the words of Hon. David A. Wells, the American author, are well worthy of repetition as giving a foreign estimate of our Province, when he says: "Nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined, and equal, if not superior, to those States as a whole in its agricultural capacity, it raises and grazes the finest of cattle, and its climatic conditions created by an almost encirclement of the Great Lakes especially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver or rivers whose sands contain gold."

Mr. J. R. Larned, of the U.S. Treasury Department, said in 1871, in a report to his Government: "Ontario possesses a fertility with which no part of New England can at all compare, and that particular section of it around which the circle of the Great Lakes is swept forces itself upon our notice as one of the most favoured spots upon the whole Continent."

When we turn to the Dominion as a whole we find that the census of 1871 shows the total value of farm products to have been \$280,000,000, while that of ten years later reveals a total of \$371,000,000, or an increase of \$90,000,000. It is, however, asserted that our farmers are crippled by heavy mortgages, but the facts would seem to be very different. The return of mortgages on real estate throughout the entire Dominion as made to the Government by Loan Companies amounted in 1886 to the sum of \$81,000,000, or little more than 10 per cent. of the value of farm property in Ontario alone. A comparison in this respect

with the condition of American farmers will throw some light upon our position. The American Commissioner of Agriculture in his Report for 1886 shows that in New York State, the richest portion of the American Union, 30 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged to within 66 per cent. of their estimated value, and one in twenty of the farm proprietors is hopelessly in debt, and so it goes on. In Illinois 33 per cent.; in Kansas 50 per cent.; in Alabama 45 per cent.; in Louisiana and in Arkansas 75 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged. We thus see the great progress Canada has made in the past in the development of her agricultural resources and what may not be said of the future? With our 375,000,000 acres of good agricultural still unoccupied; with our 1,300,000 square miles of surface on which we can grow the best wheat in the world; with soil which produces the best barley upon the American Continent; with the adoption of some policy which would bring the capital and farmers of the mother-country to develop our vacant territory, it is not difficult to come to the conclusion that our progress in the future will be much greater than it has been even in our prosperous past.

Intimately bound up with the welfare of the agriculturist is that of the manufacturer. A large artisan and industrial population requires a proportionate supply of food and hence affords an increased market for the products of the farm. The manufacturers of Canada are yet in their infancy, but even in that condition show a steady and increasing progress. The census returns reveal the following figures of continuous increase in the industries of the country:

	1871.	1881.
Capital invested	\$77,324,020	\$165,302,623
Value of raw material	124,901,846	179,918,541
Total value of articles produced ..	221,617,773	309,676,068

and there seems little reason to doubt a recent estimate to the effect that since 1881 the increase has been at least thirty per cent. A partial investigation made in 1884 and 1885 in the five older Provinces of the Dominion, affords the premises from which to calculate that there had been in 1884 an increase over 1878 of 75 per cent. in the number of hands employed, of 75 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, of 93 per cent. in the value of products, and of 75 per cent. in the amount of capital invested.

It would then appear that we have as a people made a marked progress in the great work of building up a country containing those varied occupations which are so essential to the true development of a position of agricultural and manufacturing power, and that we are now directing our energies, under the beneficent action of our policy of Protection, towards a future well described by Mr. J. S. Jeans, an eminent English writer, when he asserted that "in a general way, it may be safely predicted that the nation which has the most varied industry is likely, all other things being equal, to be the most prosperous, powerful and contented."

Toronto.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—In his article on "The Progress of Canada," which appeared in your issue of the 15th inst., Mr. J. Castell Hopkins exhibits a commendable faith in the future of our country, a faith which, I think, is possessed by well-informed Canadians generally. Nevertheless, some of his statements, since they appear in such a journal as THE WEEK, should not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

He says: "While the average taxation of the United Kingdom is ten dollars per head, and that of our Australian fellow-subjects is fifteen dollars per head, ours only averages six dollars." From the amount named in the case of Canada, Mr. Hopkins must refer to taxation for other than local purposes. Now, while the average revenue of the central governments in the colonies of Australia is even more than fifteen dollars per head, it must not be forgotten that this revenue may be classed under three principal heads, as derived from taxation, from public services, and from the sale and rental of public lands, of which the first yields the least. In New South Wales the railways are almost entirely owned by the Government, while the telegraph system is altogether in the hands of the Government. The same, with some limitations, is true of the other colonies.

Again, in Australia, the municipal system has been only partially applied, and a very large proportion of works of improvement are executed by the general Governments.

It requires a very complete knowledge of all the affairs of two countries to justly compare their votes of taxation. Such a knowledge of Australia I fear Mr. Hopkins does not possess.

Yours, etc.,

Napanee, March 17, 1889.

C. FESSENDEN.

PROFESSOR KIRCHOFF, of Halle, estimates that the language most spoken on the globe for the last thousand years at least, is Chinese, for it is without doubt the only one which is talked by over 400,000,000 of the human race; the next language most in use (but at a very great distance behind Chinese) being Hindustani, spoken by over 100,000,000. Then follow English (spoken by about 100,000,000), Russian (over 70,000,000), German (over 57,000,000), and Spanish (over 47,000,000).

THE TREASURES OF THE SNOW.

HAST thou entered in
To the treasures of the snow?
Knewest thou the gems
The warder sun can show?

Leave the bustle and the noise,
Turn thee to a quiet place
Where the tassels of the pine
Shade the sun-glare from thy face.

'Gainst a silent tree-trunk lean,
Now behold the glittering sheen—
Crystal gems, as when the crescent
Of the moon doth light the scene;
But now they're flashing iridescent
Like a dove's breast in the sun,—
Fire of roses, orange, green,
To blue and violet flashes run
In a glory opalescent.

How the gems of earth are duller,
Flashing from the graceful hand,
Trembling on the snowy breast;
On the bosom of the land,
Gem-like, disembodied colour
Lieth in its spirit-rest.

There a ruby blaze is shown
Where no ruby hath been set;
Emerald lights are twinkling, yet
No star amid the snow is known;
The emerald to blue hath grown,
Sapphire fades to amethyst,
Then momentarily the gleam is missed,
The soul was there, but not the stone.

See the sardine's crimson blaze,
The golden-green of chrysolite,
The sun-ray of the topaz bright,
The glory of the chrysolite;
Flashes as from the starry ways;
Jacinth-purple from the west
When violet hills have twilight rest—
The snow hath these in treasures.

Hidden lie they in the whiteness,
Spirit beauties of the pure,
Till the sun reveals their glow;
But fairer gleams the sight allure
When love of God reveals in brightness
One made "whiter than the snow!"

WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE.

A UNITED CHURCH.

IF, a quarter of a century ago, a proposal had been made that the Protestant denominations of Canada should coalesce into one united church, such proposal would have been met with the laugh of incredulity, if not of scorn. The idea would have been regarded as quixotic and absurd by many, and by others as undesirable, even if possible. But time has wrought a marvellous change. To-day, the press, secular as well as religious, devotes considerable space to the ventilation of this subject. The problem has been lifted out of the region of the quixotic, the impossible, the undesirable; and worthy leaders of all schools of Christian thought are bending their minds to its solution.

We need not wonder that the spirit of union should have seized the Protestant denominations. It is the *zeit geist* which has seized everything. In all affairs, political, social, economical, consolidation is the order of the day. We no longer tremble for civilization, or bemoan the loss of the balance of power, if we hear of some great empire becoming greater still by swallowing a province or two. In commercial matters the spirit of the age is rampant—too much so for the public good—in rings and trusts; we are, it seems, being educated up to reconstruct the old adage, and to maintain that, not competition, but combination is the life of trade.

It is no wonder that this spirit should have possessed Christianity. Indeed, a large portion—by far the largest portion—of Christianity has always been possessed by it. *Divide et impera* was the motto of imperial Rome, and Rome papal knows its value. In spite of all resistance, in spite of all hostile attacks, that great mediæval power remains a power still. Protestantism, on her evangelical platform, may rail at Rome, but she curtsies to her at the hustings. To compete with her rival more creditably she must put her own house in better order.

But it is not from this quarter alone that non-Roman Christianity feels the pressure upon her to close in her ranks. From the opposite quarter comes the ever-increasing pressure of free-thought. That the secularism which denies or ignores the supernatural is becoming a more and more powerful factor must be patent to any fairly attentive student of modern literature. Protestantism feels that to-day she has something more to do than to protest: she has to affirm. She has taught faithfully enough the evils of believing too much: she must now in self-defence point out—and that in some corporate and authoritative way—the evils of believing too little. She sees that this is a time, not to divide her forces into skirmishing parties, but to form a solid square, for the enemies are coming to close quarters.

Again: the waste of money and energy caused by our various divisions, the rivalries, the efforts of the various sects to seize the points of vantage, the jealousies and misrepresentations, and loss of discipline consequent thereon, the hindrances in the mission field, the sorry figure we cut before the educated Mahomedan or Brahmin—all these are forces compelling Christians to seek a remedy and frame a better state of things. To this end suggestions of many kinds are made in the several contributions to the press. Of all these contributions a most happy sign is the spirit of fairness and generosity which they evince. Each strives to see, not alone the good in his own sect, but whatever is good or worthy of adoption in others. Each is willing to make generous concessions to bring about what all so much desire.

The three larger bodies—Presbyterianism, Methodism and Anglicanism—have taken important steps towards the end in view. Anglicanism in her corporate capacity has spoken in the Provincial Synod, in the General Convention of the P. E. Church in the U. S., and finally, through the whole episcopate, in the last Pan-Anglican Council. The pronouncement of the last-named body on this subject is as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference the following articles supply a basis on which approach may be made by God's blessing towards home reunion.

"(a) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as containing all things necessary to salvation and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

"(b) The Apostles' Creed as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

"(c) The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unflinching use of Christ's own words of institution and of the elements ordained by Him.

"(d) The Historic Episcopate locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His Church.

"That this Conference earnestly requests the constituted authorities of the various branches of our communion . . . to enter into brotherly conference . . . with the representatives of other Christian communions in the English speaking races, in order to consider what steps can be taken either towards corporate reunion or towards such relations as may prepare the way for fuller organic unity hereafter."

Presbyterianism and Methodism have given this movement towards unity a practical turn, the last few years, by unifying their own respective communions. Eminent divines of all the three bodies alluded to have individually signified the utmost willingness to give and take. Foremost among these was Rev. Principal Grant, whose essay, read at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Montreal in 1874 and entitled "The Church of Canada: Can such a thing be?" struck a note which awakened the echoes that have been resounding ever since.

Then there was the famous article in the *Century* magazine by Dr. Shields, of Princeton, entitled "The United Churches of the United States," in which a graceful tribute was paid to the Anglican Prayer Book, and a suggestion made that all denominations should adopt its forms, at least at stated times, so that, though we could not at present unite on a basis of Faith or Government, still in the worship of the One Lord we should all speak "with one mind and one mouth."

Of course any scheme proposed will have its objections: but every such proposal does its share towards toning down the sharp lines of demarcation.

Another contribution to this grand symposium has lately appeared in a pamphlet by a Methodist divine, viz., "A United Church, or Ecclesiastical Law,"* etc., by Rev. Dr. Stafford. This little work is very suggestive and demands much careful consideration: like the rest it displays a noble spirit of charity and candour. The author sums up his argument (pp. 69 *et seq.*) in the five following propositions:

"1. There is a general agreement in all doctrinal truths essential to Christianity, and freedom in the statement of others.

"2. In the field of religious experience there is also a manifest advance towards unity.

"3. In the constitutions of the various churches we have seen there is a general likeness. The relations of the lower to the higher courts in each is much the same in all.

"4. So far at least as practice goes, the conditions of church membership are about the same.

"5. The widest remaining difference is in the extent to which the church, as a body, follows the individual, as a member, into his private life. In respect to minute laws for the particular government of the individual the Methodist Church is at variance with all others."

Passing by the 1st and 2nd of these propositions without any remark, save of general acquiescence, we see that in the 3rd our author, unlike Dr. Shields, sees no insuperable difficulty in the matter of Church Government. In pp. 30 *et seq.* he traces the analogy of the church courts in the three denominations. Of course the main exception to this general similarity lies in the Anglican Church, whose chief executive officer is an individual who holds the office for life. But our very fair-minded author most generously accords to this system great advantages (pp. 40-43). In fact we fear he is too sanguine in some respects. In p. 42 he says of Episcopacy: "It furnishes an ideal stationing committee. The constitution of this

body is certain to be the subject of much heated discussion in the future." "The Episcopal Methodism of the United States is free from any difficulties." We fear, alas! that under whatever system may be adopted this question of the stationing of ministers, whether for shorter or longer terms, will often be the subject of heated discussion. At least such is frequently the case in Canada under Episcopal rule. Individualism will assert itself against authority, no matter how admirably constituted that authority may be. Loyalty to "the powers that be" is not looked upon with much favour now-a-days. But doubtless this whole movement towards a united church will tend to revive this moribund virtue; and the individualism and congregationalism of the several members will learn to be subservient to the integrity of the whole body.

The fourth and fifth propositions are closely enough related to be taken together in review. In the latter Dr. Stafford apprehends the greatest obstacle to a United Church. But we do not see why. That the great United Church which is contemplated should adopt the "minute laws," "in which the Methodist church is at variance with all others," is not to be expected, nor would our author—if we read him aright—desire it. He confesses that these "minute laws" which follow the member into his private life, are extra-scriptural—that it is impossible to rigidly enforce them always, even in his own communion—that they are some times enforced by zealous but rash ministers to the detriment of the church, and the injury of the individual disciplined, and that in consequence they are often a dead letter. We will let him speak for himself.

"No church can make an act a crime which the law of God does not make a crime" (p. 52). "Assuredly no one could rank attendance at a dancing party, or the playing of a game of whist, with lying, theft or murder. It would be exceedingly dogmatic to assert that no man could be saved if he should die at a theatre no matter what the circumstances might be; or that if he should cease to live while swallowing whiskey, or playing cards, or looking at a horse race, he will inevitably perish" (p. 56). It is urged by opponents "that such legislation tends to weaken Christian character. Everything in the religious life is reduced to a system of rules. The novice is put into this machine. . . . He may become an unreasoning bigot putting the rules of his church in the place of God" (p. 57.) It is unquestionable that . . . neither at the present time is there generally among the members of the Methodist church, nor of any other, need for close questioning of one Christian by another as to the purity and honesty of his life, nor would such prying into purely personal matters be endured" (p. 50). "The church is a remedial institution, and it is always better to save a man than to enforce a law." "A rigid disciplinarian may go through his church, cutting off everyone who has become careless in his attendance upon that useful means of grace (the class meeting) or who has been known to drink intoxicating liquor, or to attend some prohibited form of amusement; and having scattered his membership right and left, may say in triumph to his bleeding church: 'I have fewer members than before, but I have enforced your laws to the very letter.' He says the simple truth; . . . but he is indicted by common sense and by the best type of morality with the guilt of having done a very foolish thing. He has retained all of those who stand in fear of everything bearing the name of law, but he has cut off many of those stronger characters who discern from the heart the import and substance of true laws of morality, and who may possibly have aimed, in an occasional transgression, at the very end those laws contemplate. Of course this can never be true where a positive precept of the Word of God is transgressed" (p. 62). "Sometimes an adverse decision of his church in his case would break the last restraining band which holds a man back from utter demoralization." "The Christian church is (?ought to be) broad enough in its platform to exercise charity towards the erring. A temperance society has but one thing to guard. . . . But in contrast, the church has the whole round of virtues. He who fails in one may yet have others to build upon" (pp. 67, 68). "The reasonable inference is that, in the Methodist church usage, yielding to new conditions is preparing the way for legislative enactment which will doubtless in due time bring this body into harmony with other churches as to the conditions of membership" (p. 51).

These extracts sufficiently indicate our author's line of thought that these "minute rules" for "prying into purely personal matters" would not be advisable for the united church, nor indeed would they "be endured." But, on the other hand, why should they be discarded altogether in the event of union? These rules have been and are valued by thousands in the pursuit of holiness, and why should they not be still retained in the united church by those (and those only) who elect to adopt them? This is no impossible theory: it is what was actually in existence about a century ago, when these rules were adopted. Dr. Stafford says: "Wesley had organized within the Established Church a society purely for the mutual spiritual improvement of those who belonged to it" (p. 47). "By neglecting the class-meeting repeatedly he forfeited his connection with the society. But he was just where he was before he joined it. He was a member of the Church of England." "Methodism was only a society within a church" (p. 49).

We feel sure that any concordat which may be concluded between the three "great powers" under consideration would accord full liberty to carry out the "discipline" to all who chose to band themselves into a "society within the church" so united. The Catholic church has at all times had such societies (whose members are known as "Regulars"

*Toronto: William Briggs.

or "Religious") within its pale. She has appreciated and cultivated them, and they in turn have been loyal to her.

In the united church there must be plenty of elbow room, to suit the stronger as well as the weaker characters. As there are some who run in fear to their medical adviser with every petty ailment, while others prefer to doctor themselves—as some are continually pestering their legal adviser with every little trifle, while others are more self-reliant—so there are those who depend much on their spiritual advisers and those who do not. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." In the united church there must be no enforced confession, either to "priest" or "class-meeting" or "session"; but let these helps to holiness be made use of by those who think they have need of them.

With such an arrangement all the three bodies could easily adopt Dr. Stafford's scheme for a united church. As to the "conditions of membership" therein, he says in proposition fourth that "so far at least as practice goes" they "are about the same." We submit that in the united church they must be always, actually the same. Now, of these conditions our author says (p. 43): "The Church of England and Presbyterianism substantially agree with each other in making Baptism and the Lord's Supper the conditions of membership." Very well; since two out of the three bodies agree in this, why not all three so decide? especially since Dr. S. allows we have warrant therefor (p. 44); and then the unique conditions of Methodism may still be retained as the conditions of the society within the church, for those who would follow what are theologically known as "counsels of perfection"—those who would live religiously by "rule" or "method"—the "regulars" of mediæval ecclesiastical language, the "methodists" of modern.

We have left out of view the first part of the book, because that would indeed cause much heated discussion, and therein both Presbyterianism and Anglicanism would differ entirely from the author. His opinion of the genesis of the church is opposed to both Presbyterian and Anglican traditions. Both of us hold that our Lord Jesus Christ founded the visible church as a kingdom, or organization, or society, or "connection"—call it what you will; that He Himself appointed the first officers of that kingdom or society, viz., the twelve apostles, to whom He gave plenary powers; that He Himself appointed the mode of naturalization into that kingdom, or initiation into that society, viz., baptism; and that He Himself instituted the great memorial rite to be observed by all His subjects as members of that kingdom or society, viz., the Lord's Supper. However much we may differ with respect to details, still both denominations agree in these general principles, and so are separated—*gurgite vasto*—from the opinions of the pamphlet, which seem to indicate that the Head of the Church left everything in a chaotic state, and made no provision whatever for the organization or perpetuation of His kingdom upon earth. But the opinions of our author on these subjects are not premises necessary to his conclusion, which may be accepted without reference to them. Let them be dropped for the time. Their discussion at the present juncture would be only like throwing an apple of discord among the three fair sisters.

Sufficient for us that we all see the urgent need of organic union in the present; that we all acknowledge its immense power for good in the past; that we all feel that the historic continuity of the church is a potent factor which is worth preserving; and that we all re-echo the closing words of the pamphlet under consideration: "The ends to be served by division have been accomplished. God from above and the earth from beneath are calling for a united church, to contend with problems of greater interest to humanity than any which have yet risen above the moral horizon." Compared with these problems "all the theological conflicts of the ages are the merest trifles. The race has outgrown them. The Christian Church has risen above them. The brighter day with a promise of nobler things in its hand is at the door." GEO. J. LOW.

THE FAMOUS FOLK OF FIFE.

HERE on the classic shore of Fife my mind reverts to Canada and to the many readers of THE WEEK who hail from "that ilk," and to whom a talk about the famous folk of Fife will come like a sniff of the salt sea breeze.

Human interest and associations are to natural scenery what the soul is to the body, the part spiritual and immortal. It is the connection of localities with what is noblest in humanity, that, more than all their beauty, renders them fascinating and lovable. From age to age the sea breaks unheeded over its "cold grey stones," at some point of the coast, until some memorable day, a ship is driven ashore on the rocks. The enraged ocean challenges poor puny man to unequal combat, and then follow deeds of daring and self-sacrifice; human beings are snatched from the foaming jaws of the breakers; and that low unlovely line of rocks becomes sacred and historic for evermore.

It is not Queenstown Heights, lovely as they are, but the history attached to them, that fills our boats with excursionists thither bound all the summer; and the interest that centres round old Quebec is in like manner purely human. In our own land, however, we have but begun to make history; here history is hoary; every spot is instinct with living memories; here broke a human heart, and the place is haunted still; there, in that little house was born a mighty soul; on yonder field Freedom's banners waved triumphantly over those who were proud

to die in her cause; on these very worn old flagstones where you now stand, walked the feet whose steps still "echo down the corridors of time."

In speaking of Fife I use the word "classic" advisedly, for if the association of localities with great events or great minds entitles them to that very select adjective, then the ancient Kingdom of Fife can certainly prove her claim thereto.

In Scottish history Fife has always occupied a prominent place, partly owing to the fact that a royal residence and a university, the one in Falkland and the other in St. Andrews, have from time immemorial been located there, and partly because of the energy and enterprise which for centuries have characterized the nations thereof. In all the battles, and they were many and hard, for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, the men of Fife were ever in the front rank, as they were ever foremost in the path of honour as patriots, scholars and men of renown; and from the very earliest period of history Fife has been noted as a country prolific of illustrious men.

Here on the east coast, in the parish of Kirkcaldy, in the year 1214 was born Sir Michael Scott, who early made a special study of the occult sciences; attended Oxford, and then proceeded to the University of Paris, where he was styled "Michael the Mathematician;" receiving also the degree of Doctor of Divinity for his attainments in theology. Subsequently he was appointed Royal Astrologer to Frederick II., of Germany; on his return to Scotland he was knighted by Alexander III., and when he died in 1292, was buried, with all his magical books, in Melrose Abbey.

Centuries afterward, the magic pen of another and greater wizard called into existence the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and in that poem thus immortalized this famous son of Fife!

In these far climes it was my lot
To meet the wondrous Michael Scott;
A wizard of such dreaded fame,
That when in Salamanca's cave,
Him listed his magic wand to wave,
The bells would ring in Notre Dame.

James I., of Scotland, was born in Dunfermline, Fife, and is one of whom Fife is still very proud; of a majestic figure, skilled in all manly exercises, he was gentle, amiable, and highly intellectual. He was the friend of the people, and when overwhelmed with indignation at the licentiousness and contempt of law which prevailed, his love of justice and freedom to all spoke out in his resolute declaration, "Let God but grant me life, and there shall not be a spot in my dominions where the key shall not keep the castle, and the whin bush secure the cow, though I myself should live the life of a dog to do it." He was remarkable for the rich endowments of his mind, for his encouragement of literature and the fine arts; nor were his own personal contributions to the literature of his age to be despised. In a really beautiful poem dedicated to Lady Jane, sister of the Duke of Somerset, whom he afterwards married, he thus describes the dress of his Ladylove.

Of her array the form gif I sall write,
Toward her gowden hair and rich atyre
In fret-wise couchet with pearles white;
And grate balas lemyng as the fire
With many ane emerald and sapphire;
And on her head a chaplet fresh of hew,
Of plumes partit red, and white, and blue.

His grandson, James III., was also a Fife man, born in the Castle or Palace of St. Andrews in 1453. His chief claim to the respect of posterity was his hereditary inclination to side with the people against the insolent power of the nobles, and for this he suffered death, like his grandfather, at the hands of assassins.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, Sir Andrew Wood, the famous Scottish Admiral and ocean warrior, was born at the Kirkton of Largo. His genius for naval warfare was developed by frequent encounters with French, English and Portuguese pirates, in defence of his ships and merchandise as a Leith trader. He owned and commanded two ships of about 300 tons each, the *May Flower* and the *Yellow Caravel*. With these he swept from the Scottish Coast the pirates by whom it was then infested, at one time capturing and bringing into Leith roads a whole fleet as prizes. He was a veritable terror to naval and marine evil doers, and it was resolved to get rid of this awful "Andro Wood," who prevented folks from earning an honest penny by boarding homeward-bound merchantmen.

So, encouraged by a royal hint, "one Stephen Ball, of London," built three vessels and fitted them out strongly on purpose to demolish "Andro." Moreover, he manned them with picked men, a body of cross bows, pikemen, and divers knights who volunteered their services, and forthwith set out to intercept him on his return from Holland, whither he had been conveying a fleet of merchantmen. But the Fife man was, as usual, invincible, and the minstrels of that day sang through all Europe of the battle which followed in these quaint strains:—

The Scotchmen fought like lions bold
And many knights they slew;
The slaughter that they made that day,
Their enemies sall rue.

The battle it was fiercely fought
Near to the Craige of Bass,*
When next we fight the English lions
May nae waur come to pass.

Admiral Sir Andrew Wood was appointed commander of the "Great Michael," the then largest ship in the world, built from models sent over from France by Louis XII. The exploits of this old sea king would fill a volume, which

*The Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, near to the German Ocean.

might be interesting, did not the unbroken chain of victories become monotonous.

In 1490, at the family seat called the Mount, near the county town of Cupar, Fife, was born another celebrity of world-wide fame, "Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount," poet, moralist, and reformer. His poems were characterized by the truth and boldness with which he attacked the disorders in church and state, exposing mercilessly the licentiousness of the clergy and the usurpations of the nobles. "The Complaynt of the King's Papingo," wherein the royal parrot satirizes the chief clerical vices, was written in a style of pungent humour which must have been gall and wormwood to the satirized. His dramas, which were great favourites with the people and one of which was entitled "A Satire of the Three Estates," did more to overthrow the clerical tyranny and hasten the Reformation in Fife than any other living agency of that time. Being all in the native dialect, his satirical powers and broad humour made him long a favourite with the people, and many of his moral sayings have passed into proverbs.

Though Fife cannot claim him by birth, it is yet interesting to know that it was here at St. Andrews that the Admirable Crichton came from Perth to study when a boy, graduating at the college and receiving his degree of M.A. at the age of fourteen—about the year 1574. Of course in writing to a Canadian periodical, I must keep strictly within the limit of those who have won world-wide fame. There are lesser lights—and they are legion—Professors, Doctors, Lawyers, Clergymen, and local literary men, who hold a secondary place in history, but whose names are sacredly preserved in local records and loving memories, and proudly quoted as examples of success crowning early heroic endeavour.

Coming a couple of centuries nearer to our own time we find a Fife poetess of no mean order in Lady Anne Lindsay, of Balcarres, who was born in 1750. She was the personal friend of Burke, Sheridan and other literary lights of that day, and was the authoress of the beautiful ballad of "Auld Robin Gray." Auld Robin, by the way, was herdsman to the Earl of Balcarres and your correspondent had the pleasure of knocking at the old man's door the other day, and saw where the hapless Jeannie sat dazed and heartbroken when Jamie, too late "cam back frae sea."

Of this pathetic song Sir Walter Scott has said: "'Auld Robin Gray' is that real pastoral which is worth all the dialogues which Corydon and Phillis have had together from the days of Theocritus downwards."

Mrs. Mary Somerville, a scientist well known in the first part of this century, was also a Fife celebrity, having first seen the light at Burntisland in 1790. Her *Mechanism of the Heavens* was her first public appearance, but she was well known in scientific circles by her experiments on the magnetic influence of the polar rays. Subsequently she published *Connection of the Physical Sciences*, and also became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Another worthy representative of Fife was the celebrated scientist and astronomer, Sir David Brewster, of St. Andrews, a name so well known at the present day that I need not enumerate here his valuable services to, and discoveries in, science. His daughter is the author of *Plenty of Work and How to Do It*, and other useful and practical books. While I am in this vicinity I may as well mention the name of Whyte-Melville, of the old historic Whyte-Melvilles, of Fife, and the well-known author of some exquisite songs and thoroughly good novels. I am told, moreover, that Miss Clephane, the authoress of *The Ninety and Nine*, is one of the Clephanes of Fifeshire.

Is there any spot where a spire points to heaven that the name of Dr. Chalmers is not known? He, it is well known, was another Fife man, being a native of Anstruther, on the east coast, and his fellow-townsmen and contemporary was Prof. William Tennant, LL.D., an accomplished linguist and poet. When but an infant he was so unfortunate as to lose the use of both feet, and had to move about through life on crutches; but his delicate frame held an unconquerable spirit, which overcame all obstacles and fought its way to honour and distinction. The poor lame boy resolutely qualified himself for the teaching profession: making the school-house the vestibule of the higher courts he was determined ultimately to win. After a few more years of work and study he was appointed to the chair of Oriental Languages in St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, thus, by a series of steps, which I have no space to describe, rising from the lowest to one of the highest grades of academical distinction. He was also the author of many well known poems, chiefly one which is descriptive and very unique—*Anster Fair*.

Talking of schoolmasters, I was not a little amused the other day to read how the late Right Rev. John Strachan, Lord Bishop of Toronto, then plain Mr. Strachan, having left college, and having been thrown on his own resources, applied for and obtained the situation of schoolmaster for the parish of Denino, in the presbytery of St. Andrews; that after teaching three years he applied for and was elected to the schoolmastership in Kettle, Fife, where he taught the young idea how to shoot, until, in 1799, he left, "and, after a long and tedious journey by sea and land, reached Kingston, in Canada." Moreover, Dr. Lawson, Professor of Chemistry and Botany in Queen's College, Kingston, was also a Fifer, being born in 1827 in a little village on the banks of the Tay.

The great author of *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith, to wit, was the son of the Comptroller of Customs in the "lang toon" of Kirkcaldy, and there he spent his boyhood.

Nor has the Muse of painting forgotten to smile on the famous little county. Sir David Wilkie was a native of

Cults, Fifeshire, appearing there in 1785. His works are in too many homes in Canada and elsewhere to need description here. Another Scottish painter hails from St. Ninians, in the year 1806, viz., George Harvey, R.S.A. His forte lay in illustrating Scotch Covenanter life, also Puritan and Biblical scenes.

I find that unless I stop suddenly, this article will reach the dimensions of "Chevy Chase," but I pause, not for lack of material, but for want of space. However, I think I have quoted enough instances, ancient and modern, to prove the claim of Fife to the adjective with which I propose henceforth to distinguish this sea-washed, wind-blown little Kingdom of Fife.

JESSIE KERR LAWSON.

GENEVA AND FRENCH SWITZERLAND.

GOETHE speaks of Leipzig being a small Paris, but one might with greater truth do this of Geneva—at least at the present day. Almost surrounded as it is by French territory; largely filled with men of French birth, sympathies, or descent; by its language and position subjected to French influence in literature, art, and science, it has much to remind one of Paris. It has many of the same virtues, and most of the same vices as the great metropolis, to which it looks up for inspiration and example; and the differences may be traced to its political connection and its Protestant history. The original Genevans, like the original New Englanders, are steadily decreasing in numbers and in influence. Germans from the neighbouring cantons, and Socialists from the German Empire, flock hither; Savoyards from the hills near by, come down to the city of the plain to seek their fortunes—these are the Irish of Geneva; and even Italians come over here from the sunny land. Many French families that took refuge here in 1870-71 remained, and others since joined them to escape the grinding French taxes and the onerous military service. It is even said that pecuniary aid is extended to suitable immigrants to induce them to settle on Genevan soil.

However this may be, we find the same social and political difficulties in Geneva as in the French capital, and this is owing, I believe, to much the same causes. I was particularly struck with this last week when the criminal assizes were being held. I knew that capital punishment had been abolished some years ago in Switzerland, and that before this it had been practically a dead letter; but I was not prepared for the extreme leniency and inequality of the sentences, and the uncertainty of conviction that this session of the Criminal Court and subsequent inquiries brought to my notice.

Two brutal murders had been committed during the summer, the horrible details of which filled the papers at the time, and I was curious to see what punishment would be considered appropriate for the worst of crimes, in a country whose boasted enlightenment and humanity had done away with the death penalty. One was the case of a man who had been kicked to death, slowly and deliberately, by two or three tipsy companions, in consequence of some insignificant dispute; the other was a love affair—as the word is generally used in French communities—a wealthy young Chilean deliberately shooting a young girl who lived in the same boarding house, because she would not yield to his solicitations. The latter case excited great interest, and though it was rushed through in one day—and they seem to lay great stress on economy of this kind—it would be impossible to give any adequate idea of it here. The defence was: the youth of the criminal—he was not quite twenty; the fact that he belonged to one of the best and wealthiest families of Chili; and that he murdered his victim, who was a poor orphan, in a fit of jealousy. To support this theory, the attempt was made to prove that the girl was his mistress, and this in the face of a mass of evidence to the contrary and the fact that they had only known each other a few weeks. In fact, the only real proof of this was two letters that it was claimed he had received from her, and which were read to the jury by counsel for the defence in his address. The prosecutor, in his reply, said they were forged, but what surprised me was that they were allowed to go before a French jury without sifting. After nearly an hour's deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty, but with extenuating circumstances," and without premeditation. When a verdict of murder is returned "with extenuating circumstances"—and this happens in the great majority of instances—Genevan law prescribes a punishment of imprisonment of from one to five years. The judge, in this case, accordingly gave the severest penalty the law would allow.

I must confess that I have since felt saddened by what I have learned of Genevan criminal law, which, I understand, is much the same in France, though there capital punishment is not yet formally abolished. This feeling was increased by the indifference with which these things are regarded, the newspapers taking, what we would regard as judicial scandals, as a matter of course. One of them simply remarked in this case, that the crowd in the court room came away agreeing that Gormaz—who had even had the insolence to write to his victim threatening death if she refused his criminal advances—had got his just deserts. The sensational papers in Paris were filled with the details of this next day, as was to be expected, but even they were unanimous in condemning the lightness of the sentence.

In the other case referred to, the jury had difficulty, apparently, in apportioning the guilt among the murdered man's four companions, and two witnesses, who had since

removed to another canton in consequence, it was suggested by the defence, of their share in the crime, and so brought in a verdict of not guilty. The same week a man who was found guilty of burglary, inflicting some injury with a knife to make good his escape, got nine years reclusion for it. Mr. Beaussire, in his interesting work on *Les Principes du Droit*, just out, does not exaggerate when he says: "The life of man often counts for much less than the smallest property, and public opinion will more readily absolve an attempt against the former than the violent or fraudulent abstraction of the latter." Strange, that in the history of society human life should be so cheap, that it should be the last thing to be valued and guarded, and the first to suffer when social decadence sets in.

One would suppose it to be the other way—life no where so sacred as under democratic rule; yet in the Far West the time is scarcely past when it was safer to shoot a man than to steal a horse, and, in the great Republic on this side of the water, a recent writer on criminal law (*Le Devoir de Punir*), Mr. Mouton, even questions whether the "absolute impunity of all crimes would not be better for society than the present absurd and horrible system." The member of the French Institute, above quoted, shows that reforms are badly needed both in the system of jury and in the public conscience: "The French jury especially," he says, "has always shown itself singularly capricious in its intermittent severity, and its indulgence, in certain cases, may be justly qualified as scandalous."

The jury is being criticised in more countries than France, but here it labours under special disadvantages. In this land of universal suffrage, so-called, the jurors are largely drawn from a lower level than elsewhere; and the French character is too apt to yield to sudden impulses. Dead men tell no tales, is a motto to be remembered by French criminals; they should keep all the tears for their side of the case. Gormaz's victim was put where she could not appeal to the jury, and she had no relatives; in the other case spoken of above, the man whose neck seemed most in danger, or—to accommodate my language to this latitude—who seemed most likely to get a few years' imprisonment, spoke in a trembling voice, and, in the pleadings, his counsel read a touching letter purporting to have been written by the wife of the accused; and so, like many a predecessor in a similar condition, a tender-hearted jury restored him, amid cheers, to the bosom of his family and of society.

In speaking of a lower court at the last sessions, a Genevan writes: "The facts are known; everybody speaks of it, not without anxiety and anger. Jury acquittals, even in cases of avowal, surpass the convictions; and in our criminal court murder is punished less than theft." The exact numbers are thirteen acquittals out of twenty-three cases, and five of the thirteen had made full confessions. In the German cantons roughs seem to have harder luck; for each canton, though not much larger than our townships, has its own penal code. This variety of codes must also help to demoralize the spirit of justice and equity, for the root of the whole matter lies in the public conscience. This, in the last resort, in countries like Switzerland, makes laws, and interprets and applies them. Capital punishment, bound to go when public opinion was against it, was, as we have seen, actually abolished long before the statute was changed. Crimes that derive from what Matthew Arnold calls "French lubricity" are sure to be judged leniently by French judges and juries. Where men generally hold with Proudhon that property is theft, proprietors are at a disadvantage, in spite even of the statute book. "Let me make a people's songs, and you may make their laws." They both come from the same source to be sure; but the songs are fresher and more directly representative.

The same collective voice that is slowly raising a worthless adventurer, like Boulanger, to supreme power, moulds the laws, literature and even, in a measure, the religion of the state. One can easily trace the same spirit manifesting itself in different forms; in political and social life, the impatient struggle for that *égalité* so dear to the heart of Frenchmen, which is supposed to follow logically from liberty and equality before the law, and which is attainable, if at all, only under a thorough-going despotism—nor does the price seem too dear; in literature, an absence of high ideals or self-denial in any form, pleasure mainly in its coarser forms being the chief end of man, and society responsible if the end is not attained—the innocence of the individual and the guilt of that metaphysical abstraction, "society," is the theme of writers from Victor Hugo down to the filthy herd that fill Paris book-stalls to-day; in art, the same adjustment of tastes and environments—a few evenings ago, in speaking with a granddaughter of Madame de Krüdener, who had inherited a rich share of talent with her blood, I asked, *apropos* of Rachel, whom she was describing to me, why the classic drama was no longer so popular, "Oh, Parisians don't like to see kings and queens even on the boards, and Racine is distasteful to a people that have expunged the Deity from their school-books"; in law and its applications, we have seen the chaos that is brought about by mawkish sentimentality and the bizarre social theories that even the vulgarest juryman thinks it incumbent on him to see realized; and in religion, in spite of its proverbial conservatism, we have a general outward indifference, and inwardly a moral theory of the universe, more or less consciously held, by which God, nature, or the sum of things, as the case may be, comes in for the chief share of blame—if blame there be. "This is the excellent foppery of the world, that when we are sick in fortune—often the surfeit of our own behaviour,—we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars; as if we were

villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves and teachers by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars and adulterers by an enforced obedience of planetary influence, and all that we are evil in, by a divine thrusting on."

Men are more logical often than they get credit for; and though some may put their religious convictions in one lobe of the brain and their science in another, as Faraday is said to have done, thought is a unit, and conclusions reached in one department affect the whole mental attitude. If you find a community without moral character and a strong feeling of independence and individual responsibility, it is ripe for Socialism. When all the evils that afflict us come from the Government or "society," it is plain that society needs to be reorganized, even though it takes a *coup d'état* or *liquidation sociale* to do it—untranslatable ideas, happily still foreign to the Saxon mind. In such a community something very different has taken the place of Protestantism in any of its great regenerative forms, and law, literature and art soon fall into line. Novels, which form four-fifths of the popular reading, glory in their materialistic realism and claim to be photographic pictures of society, but with the camera turned by preference on the slums; and poetry, which we are told "exists to speak the spiritual law," is frankly called *la poésie de la décadence*.

To come back, in conclusion, to French Switzerland, we find the same thing. The teachers of political economy, who are more directly amenable to public opinion here than in Paris, have socialistic leanings, sometimes, as in Geneva, very strongly marked. Prof. Secrétan, of Lausanne, a Christian socialist, who has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his professoriate, gave a lecture here a few evenings ago, entitled "Our Utopia." It was a dream of a State where men had discovered and applied the remedies for the evils "under which the present organization of society suffers"—nationalization of the land, a legal day of six hours, etc., etc. The city has long been ruled by the "Radical liberals," whose programme is redolent of communism; and Geneva, like Paris, is head over ears in debt, with growing deficits. Still, railway building is pushed on by the State, at a cost that private citizens think scandalous; the public theatre and the social evil are both licensed and regulated by authority; and with true socialistic instinct the State is constantly extending its initiative at the cost of the individual. All things hang together: I read in the Government organ, which represents an overwhelming majority, in defence of Genevan juries that had been criticised by a foreigner, that the "errors" of criminals are mainly owing to bad example, want of supervision, "the imperfection of our institutions, and the negligence of the State in its functions of controller and substitute for the family. There are profound gaps here, which can only be filled by a series of reforms, the importance of which surpasses the powers of one generation," etc., etc.; in short, the socialistic dream in Sunday dress—the regeneration of society by an omnipotent, omniscient and benevolent Government.

Thus men who turn up their lip with an incredulous smile at the suggestion of social regeneration having some connection with faith in God, and think it old-fashioned to place the direction of affairs in the hands of an aristocracy, even of merit, held in check and controlled by an intelligent public opinion, with substantial interests at stake, are prepared to receive with acclamations "the meanest of men" as the "saviour of society," or to sell themselves openly to a cynical plutocracy or oligarchy of demagogues, and to go back by one path or another to a despotism, practically irresponsible, with the confiding faith of children that it may somehow turn out wise and good. But this is a curious psychological puzzle of politics—why people will hand over life, and property and the destinies of their country to men they wouldn't trust with five dollars of their own?

JAMES W. BELL.

Geneva, Feb., 1889.

SOME RECENT CANADIAN POEMS.*

THE people who are always asserting that we have no literature and no poets to speak of must take some trouble to avoid looking into volumes like that recently given to us by Mr. A. Lampman under the somewhat fanciful title *Among the Millet*, taken from the first poem in the book. Some of the poems in this volume have already appeared in American magazines, and in either Britain or the United States it would justly be considered the work of a true poet. And if it were unwise and unworthy of true lovers of literature to greet the effusion of our young Canadian Muse with extravagant laudation instead of discriminating criticism, it were both ungenerous and unpatriotic to withhold honour where honour is justly due.

No competent judge can examine Mr. Lampman's volume without feeling that it represents *real work*, as well as imaginative power, delicacy of perception and vivid faithfulness of description, as well as a high degree of general artistic excellence and careful technique. Mr. Lampman is not at his *best* in his lyrics, and we miss in these the fervour and force which George Cameron so specially possessed. His distinguishing excellence lies in his fine poetic thought, vivid description, grace and suggestiveness, and when he takes human life as his subject, he manifests a power and a pathos that promises still better things in the future.

* *Among the Millet and Other Poems*. By Archibald Lampman. Ottawa: J. Durie. *A Gate of Flowers and Other Poems*. By Thomas O'Hagan. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

It is a pity we think that the volume had not a more characteristic title. The little poem, "Among the Millet," is a charming lyric, reminding us of a parable of Schiller's; but its five verses seem scarcely strong enough to bear the weight of seventy "other poems," many of them much longer, that make up the book. One of the strongest lyrics is the one entitled "What Do Poets Want with Gold?" though all might not be inclined to give the same answer, and it is unfortunately possible to starve out the muse as well as to over-feed her, and when Mr. Lampman tells us that

The sweetest songs are sung
Ere the inner heart is stung,

we feel inclined to put in a query, to remind him of "Mary in Heaven," and of a well-known line that tells us that poets "learn in suffering what they teach in song."

In some of Mr. Lampman's longer descriptiveness we feel a certain unsatisfactoriness, as if, with all their beauty, the poems lacked an adequate *raison d'être*. We seem to ask for it a stronger *motif*. To stir us strongly the description of outward beauty needs a strong human or subjective interest, otherwise it seems only a sort of fragment such as the compass of a sonnet can best contain. In such poems as "Among the Timothy," "Winter," "Winter Hues Recalled," while there is true and delicate description, we miss something more, something which would have given the description a greater value. It strikes us like a noble portico which leads nowhere, or like an exquisitely carved frame which enshrines no picture. It is indeed a common tendency among some of the most popular poets of our day to fall into the old Greek habit of resting in "Nature," instead of fulfilling the nobler function of *interpreter*, without which Poetry is "divine poetry" no longer.

But we are far from meaning to say that Mr. Lampman is insensible to this deeper function of poetry, only that in some the description rather over-loads the theme. This is not the case in "April," which breathes the very spirit of that month of promise. We must stop to quote one verse:—

The grey song-sparrows full of spring have sung
Their clear thin silvery tunes in leafless trees;
The robin hops, and whistles, and among
The silver-tasselled poplars, the brown bees
Murmur faint dreams of summer harvestries;
The creamy sun at even scatters down
A golden green mist across the murmuring town.

In "The Frogs" the poet seems to us to fall into an opposite error. The occasion seems too slight to hang on it so much thought. There is imagination of a high order, beauty of diction, picturesque description and musical metre; yet we feel that the author has scarcely the right to read so much into the monotone of our "Canadian Nightingale." We may not be able to explain the reason why the song of the skylark is so different that Shelley's immortal lyric seems like its natural human equivalent. The poet carries us with him all through. But we can scarcely follow Mr. Lampman when he calls the frogs

Breathers of wisdom, even without a quest,

and tells us

That earth, our mother, searching in what way
Men's hearts might know her spirit's inmost dream,
Ever at rest beneath life's change and stir,
Made you her soul, and bade you pipe for her.

This was doubtless written in a mood when the author had dreamed himself into what he wrote, but we feel it too purely fanciful, and rather resent it as an attempt to carry our sympathy by a *tour de force* of charming imagery.

But when Mr. Lampman enters the domain of human interest we have few faults to find. Such a poem as "Between the Rapids" is altogether delightful. The scenery, the life of French Canada, is all about us as we read. We hear the "sudden, quickening roar" of the rapids, the bleat of the sheep, the "stilly rush of the low, whispering river," the "faint-heard song" or "desultory call." We see the "leafy mountain brow," the fields "all a blur" in the summer dusk, "the lowing cows whose shapes I hardly see." We seem to know the light-hearted Virginia, and are sure she is there still, and we seem to feel

The cool wind creep, the faint wood odours steal
Like ghosts adown the river's blackening floor.

The mood of the *voyageur* is quite real to us—the momentary longing to stop and see the old home and the old home faces, and then the force of the restless spirit that bears him on with the swifter rush of the stream. For it is only *between the Rapids*. We have taken this poem in detail because it is a good example of the tenderness, sweetness, susceptibility to natural influences, delicacy of description and musical diction that are characteristic of Mr. Lampman's best work.

"The Little Handmaiden," "Abu Midjan," "The Organist," and "The Monk" are all graceful narrative poems—the two latter possessing much pathos. "Easter Eve" is tragic, but too hopeless in tone for a Christian subject, and "The Three Pilgrims" seems to us to have too much realistic horror for good art. It is undoubtedly strong, but the effect is simply harrowing, and the reader shrinks from reading it through.

In his sonnets Mr. Lampman is at his best. The form seems to suit him better than that of the simply lyric poem. Among those we specially like to dwell on are "Music," "Sight," "Knowledge," "In November," "The Lens" and the "Autumn Maples." We think the closing one scarcely a fitting winding up, however, for so good a collection. Much as we admire "the dog" himself, this particular specimen seems hardly worthy of a sonnet, or of being found in such choice company. It is an instance of an insufficient theme.

These poems have been already noticed in THE WEEK, but they will bear a good deal of reviewing. They are not of the class that can be dismissed in a word as "meritorious verse," but are worthy of the careful appreciative study that we hope they will have from many readers in Canada and out of it.

Mr. O'Hagan's modest little volume, *A Gate of Flowers*, is so modestly prefaced as almost to disarm the critical judgment. When no pretension is made to any reason for publication, save that of giving "the literary wayfarer a moment of restful pleasure," it would be churlish not to give the author the satisfaction of knowing that so generous an object had been attained. And here we might stop. But, of course, the publication of a volume of poems challenges criticism by the very act, and if it is noticed at all, faithful criticism becomes a duty. One feels inclined in his case also to demur to the title, taken, as in the former one, from the first poem in the volume—and in this case not one of the best. The title is too suggestive of flowery rhetoric and mixed metaphor. And in turning to the poem itself one grows fairly bewildered among the metaphors, and has to read it two or three times over in order to ascertain what the author really means to say.

Mr. O'Hagan has evidently much of the ardent feeling and poetic sentiments of the fervid race from which he comes. He has also its facility of expression, and its tendency to let redundancy of language greatly overbalance the substratum of thought that can alone give value to the words, which are its "paper currency"—a tendency which leads so readily to an "inflated" style. The cure is to grow more economical in language and richer in thought.

These lyrics are so evidently the spontaneous overflowing of the half understood longings and regrets and somewhat sentimental sadness of imaginative youth that one can hardly criticise them with due severity. For they have grave defects which their author must overcome before he can produce poetry that we can value for its own sake. There is a certain incoherence that comes of letting vague sentimentality usurp the place of clear and vigorous thought. In most of the poems, the conceptions are far from clear, and the metaphors often by no means unmixed. Intensity of *meaning* is necessary to good poetry, as well as intensity of *feeling*. The author does not seem always to understand exactly what he wishes to say, or he lets the pleasure of melodious lines and images that strike his fancy take the place of that grasp of his subject which alone can give him power over the mind of the reader. He needs more self-mastery, patient study of good poetry of nature, and of human life. But there is *progress* even in this little volume, and two or three of the later lyrics possess a clearness of meaning and an evenness of treatment which the earlier lack.

The Graduation Poem, "Profecturi Salutamus," is a very fair valedictory, but is spoiled as a poem, by its inequality. In "Ireland in 1880," the author seems to be writing from his heart, but the emotion is very much in excess of the thought, and it cannot be called a strong lyric. "A Christmas Chant" is much more satisfactory—especially the two closing stanzas. In "An Ode to the New Year," we can all join the author in the verse:

God bless our land, with Faith's right hand
Heal bitter strife's unkindness,
And wounded hearts win back in love
From passion's rule and blindness.

And the following verse—with a touch of Moore in it, is one that might disarm Mr. O'Hagan's severest critic:

What care we for the rugged verse
If but the heart speaks in each line;
Tis not the sunbeams on the grape,
But friendship's smile that warms the wine!

"Moore's Centenary Ode," is spirited and evidently written *con amore*. But the poem, "Ripened Fruit," is the one which, as a whole, display, the greatest progress and conveys the greatest promise. It is a pity it is not the closing one of the book. We give four stanzas:

The swallows twitter in the sky,
But bare the nest beneath the eaves;
The fledglings of my care are gone,
And left me but the rustling leaves.
And yet I know my life hath strength,
And firmer hope and sweeter prayer,
For leaves that murmur on the ground
Have now for me a double care.

The glory of the summer sky
May change to tints of autumn hue;
But faith that sheds its amber light
Will lend our heaven a tender blue.
O altar of eternal youth!
O faith that beckons from afar!
Give to our lives a blossomed fruit,
Give to our morns an evening star.

FIDELIS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

COQUELIN.

I HAD only time to look into the Grand Opera House for an hour on Monday, when M. Coquelin was playing *La Joie Fait Peur*, and was much pleased with the great French comedian. The house was the slimmest I have seen this season, being composed of a few French families on the one hand and a few fashionable parties on the other, the latter being liberal in the use of the bilingual *libretto*. A curious feature on the stage was the prompt box, not seen in the house since the Mapleson Opera Company was here six years ago. Coquelin impresses you as an actor rather than as a comedian, so quiet and studied are his effects. He has breadth, without broadness, and depth without rant, and yet his comedy work was beautiful

in its absence of boisterousness and grimacing. His strong face and expressive play with eyes and mouth give him a great power even with an audience which does not understand his language. His enunciation is beautifully clear and distinct, and the English portion of the audience was able to follow him better than his assistants. His son, M. J. Coquelin, who was the *jeune premier*, as the naval lieutenant "Adrien," looked rather *bourgeois* for a "Des Aubier," and, besides being inclined to heroics, lacked the power which one would expect from the son of such a sire. This same tendency to rant was observable in the other members of the company, and somewhat surprised me, who expected to see the traditions of the famous *Comédie Française* fully carried out. This was, however, the only fault observable in Mme. Kerwich, whose "Blanche" was a lovable creation. Not very pretty, nor yet very graceful, she won her audience by the subtle charm of her acting and spontaneity. Mme. Patry, as the fond mother whose timorous heart fears to hope, developed great strength, and in the final scene, on recognizing her son, supposed to be lost at sea, caused a rush of emotion rarely felt in Toronto. The chief charm of the performance, though its wealth of gesture seems extravagant to us cold Anglo-Saxons, lay in the faultless adjustment of each character to the others in speech and action.

THE Grand Opera House has resumed its list of undoubtedly excellent attractions, the last half of the week being occupied by Miss Julia Marlowe, who is, if I mistake not, of good old Toronto stock, being a daughter of Virginia Nickinson and a niece of Mrs. Charlotte Morrison. Of her the Boston correspondent of the *Theatre* writes:—"The same overcrowding attended the performances of Miss Marlowe, whose second visit this season has won for herself added reputation and honours. Her "Rosalind" captured the critics first and foremost, which leads to the remark that this week the town is saying, 'Marlowe, Anderson, Langtry, Potter! Marlowe first! The rest nowhere!'" Miss Marlowe's repertoire for Toronto embraces *Ingomar*, *As You Like It*, *Lady of Lyons*, and *Twelfth Night*. Ambitious, no doubt, but fully justified by all accounts.

AND next week Mr. Sheppard gives us Young Sothorn—as I hope he will always be called in memory of his great father,—who will appear in De Mille and Belasco's *Lord Chumley*, which made an instantaneous success in New York last August.

OUR musical people are hard at work preparing for the close of the season. The Philharmonic Society has commenced work on Beethoven's *Mount of Olives* with its usual enthusiasm, and the Choral Society is equally energetic with its production of the *Creation*, which takes place on April 4. The choruses are being rehearsed with all the care for which Mr. Edward Fisher is well-known, and a well-rounded performance is promised. The Vocal Society promises its banner selection of music for the 7th of May.

THE activity of the Conservatory of Music continues unlessened. An orchestra has been organized under Mr. Giuseppe Dinelli's direction, and now numbers thirty members, and is in active practice, overtures and symphonies being in course of rehearsal. The Conservatory String Quartette has been completed, with Messrs. Boucher, Napolitano, D'Auria and Dinelli as performers, the first concert taking place on April 29, to be followed by one in May. Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, one of our best read musicians, will give two lectures, one having for its subject "The Evolution of Instrumental Music," and the other, "The Growth and Development of Vocal Music."

MISS EVA JAMES, who was a pupil of Mr. Edward Fisher while in Toronto, is now pursuing her study of the piano in Florence, Italy, under Sig. Buonamici.

WE shall shortly be visited by Bolton's Art Entertainments and Realistic Travels, consisting of lectures illustrated by dissolving views, covering such subjects as The Four Napoleons, Re-united Germany, Lands of the Midnight Sun, Vienna to Constantinople; London, the World's Metropolis, etc. The Toronto dates are March 27 and 28.

A FINE company has been formed by Miss Emma Juch, who has associated with her Herr Julius Perotti, the leading tenor of the New York Metropolitan Opera House; Mme. Terese Herbert-Foerster, dramatic prima donna soprano, from the same establishment; Miss Helene Von Doenhoff, contralto; Mr. Joseph Lynde, baritone, from the Carl Rosa and Italian Operas; Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, pianiste, and Mr. Victor Herbert, violoncellist. Truly a strong combination, and one which we should like to see in Toronto.

A RECENT English success has been the production of a comic opera in one act, entitled *Pickwick*; the libretto by Burnand, of *Punch*, and the music by Teddy Solomon. The characters are "Mrs. Bardell," "Mr. Pickwick" and "Tommy," in addition to whom Mr. Burnand has materialized the mysterious baker upon whom "Mrs. Bardell" had designs, as an alternative to "Mr. Pickwick." The libretto is in Burnand's best form, and the music is tuneful and full of absurd tricks by fiddle, flute and piccolo.

W. J. SCANLAN sails for England on April 9 with a large company, under the management of Mr. Augustus Piton.

VON SUPPE'S latest operatic work, *Die Tage nach dem Glück*, now in its seventh month in Vienna, will shortly be produced in New York by the McCaull Opera Company under the title of *The Clover*.

CHASSAIGNE's beautiful Opera, *Nadja*, which has been so successful at the New York Casino, will be followed by another work by the same composer on a Mexican subject.

THERE are many who will recollect a most enjoyable performance of Suppe's *See Kadet*, under the title of *The Royal Middy*, at the Royal Opera House, some seven or eight years ago. The title role was sung by Miss Florence Ellis, a pretty and talented young artist. She came to this country some fifteen years ago as a child actress, and was then known as "Sappho." She married a few years since and retired from the stage, but will now emerge from her seclusion and revive *The Little Duke*. If she has retained her old-time charm, she will be one of the successes of the summer.

THREE noted actresses played in New York the same week recently, each one of whom represented religious families by profession. Mrs. Langtry is the daughter of an English clergyman, Marie Wainwright is the granddaughter of an Episcopal bishop, and Mrs. Potter is of the family so prominently headed by the bishop of that name.

THE tenor, Tamberlik (whose namesake appeared here with Levy), at one time the greatest tenor of the world in certain lines, is now a maker of guns and pistols in Madrid. He has been reported dead many times, but a correspondent who has just seen him says he is very much alive.

THE *Electra* of Sophocles received its first performance in English in America, on the 11th, by the pupils of the American Academy of Dramatic Art, in New York. The scenic arrangements were complete and effective, and the effort to give the play as the Greeks gave it was probably successful. The players, all neophytes in their art, and most of them appearing before the public for the first time, did their work acceptably.

A GREAT treat may be in store for Americans this summer, if the proper arrangements can be made by Manager Rudolph Aronson, of the New York Casino, who has received a cablegram from Sivak Guila, the conductor of the Court musicians of Her Majesty, the Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, stating that he is desirous of visiting this country with his band during the coming summer, providing satisfactory arrangements can be made. The band numbers twenty men, and is pronounced the finest in Austria. Mr. Aronson has cabled an offer, which, if accepted, will bring to the Casino one of the strongest attractions ever in that house.

MISS NEALLY STEVENS, the Chicago pianist, made a most successful *début* at Boston a few days ago. Recognition of a Westerner by Bostonians is praise indeed.

B NATURAL.

NOTES.

A NEW oratorio by Dr. Mackenzie was produced in London at the Novello concerts on Feb. 27. It is called *The Dream of Jubal*, and the book is by Joseph Bennet. It is spoken of as being disconnected and without any dramatic reality; the music, however, is in passages strong and original, though showing "that perseverance which in many cases is more useful, for all practical purposes, than inspiration."

MRS. LANGTRY has been so ill that she was obliged to cancel several of her engagements.

RICHARD MANSFIELD made a splendid opening on Saturday night in London, England, at the Globe Theatre, when he produced his version of *Richard III*. He had spent nearly \$75,000 on it before the curtain rose, and the scene disclosed scenic effects and costumes, armour, etc., of marvellous accuracy and richness. All indications point to a popular success, though, after such lavish expenditure, his play must run six months before he can see his money back. He disregards Shakespeare to the same extent that Irving does in his *Macbeth*, but he gives the people a magnificent spectacle, and a performance of undoubted dramatic merit.

JEROME HOPKINS, the American composer, gave his first production in England of the children's opera, *Taffee and Old Munch*, on Monday.

MARIE VAN ZANDT makes her first appearance at Berlin on Wednesday in *Lakme*.

MRS. LANGTRY is negotiating with Henry Irving for the use of the Lyceum during the summer season. If she fails she will probably secure the Drury Lane.

It is the intention of Miss Grace Hawthorne to shortly go to Paris to give a series of performances of "Camille."

WILLIAM CRANE is going to produce the farce-comedy, *The Balloon*, next season. The piece is now running in London, but only plays an hour and forty minutes, which will necessitate Crane producing a short play with it.

MISS HELEN BUTTROCK, a young American music student in Berlin, committed suicide by drowning on Saturday, because her teachers found fault with her progress in her studies.

Two new theatres are going up in New York city, one at Seventh Avenue and 124th Street, and the other in Union Square.

A MUSICAL festival to celebrate the expiration of the copyright possessed by the late Mr. Bartholomew and Mendelssohn's heirs will be given of "Elijah" by the Handel orchestra of the Crystal Palace, London, next June. Mesdames Albani and Patey, Messrs. Lloyd and Santley will be the chief vocalists, and a band and chorus of 3,000 performers will take part under Mr. Manns. This will be the first performance of the work under such

conditions within the memory of most of the present generation, says the London *Figaro*.

M. COQUELIN plays *Jean Dacier* for the first time in America on Monday evening at the Star Theatre in New York. *Jean Dacier* was written by M. Charles Lomon, and dedicated to Coquelin.

MISS MARY ANDERSON will produce Tennyson's *The Cup* in Boston on Monday, its first performance in America.

THE repertoire arranged for the Booth-Modjeska tour is *Hamlet*, *Richelieu*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Macbeth*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *The Fool's Revenge*, and *Mary Stuart*. The last two plays will be given on the same night, with Mr. Booth in the first and Modjeska in the last.

SARDOU's new piece, *Belle Maman*, which was produced Saturday night at the Gymnase, Paris, is, judging by the comments of the critics, considered too much of a farce even for Paris. Daly has not struck a bargain in paying \$10,000 for the American rights of the piece.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

A PAGE of Robert Louis Stevenson's manuscript, in his autograph, is to be reproduced in fac-simile in the April *Book Buyer*.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for April will contain Dr. Holmes' admirable poem written for the seventieth birthday of James Russell Lowell.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the tallest President, six feet four inches. Benjamin Harrison is the shortest, his height being five feet five inches.

DOUGLAS SLADEN, the Australian poet, is a short, thick-set man, with a mass of black hair on his head and a long mustache sweeping over his mouth.

A COLLECTION of twenty new sermons by Archdeacon Farrar has been issued by Thomas Whittaker, New York. It is the third in the Contemporary Pulpit Library.

MAURICE THOMPSON has resigned his position as State Geologist of Indiana on account of ill-health, and left for Bay St. Louis, Mo., to try a warmer climate as a curative agent.

THE Leonard Scott Publication Society, 29 Park Row, New York, has reprinted as an "extra" from the February *Contemporary Review*, the famous article on the "Bismarck Dynasty."

WALTER PATER, author of *Marius the Epicurean*, will contribute the End Paper to *Scribner's* for April, analyzing a group of "Shakespeare's English Kings" from a novel point of view.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR SHERBURN HARDY's novel, *Passé Rose*, which has excited unusual interest while appearing serially in the *Atlantic Monthly*, will be published the 23rd of this month.

MR. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE's forthcoming novel will be published in America by the Scribners. Mr. Froude believes the story to be one of the best pieces of work he has ever done.

DR. T. STERRY HUNT, so long and honourably connected with the Geological Survey of Canada, has been seriously ill this winter. He is now in Palatka, Florida, gradually regaining health and strength.

SOME Philistine critic once remarked that there were only two intelligible sentences in Mr. Browning's *Sordello*, the first, "Who wills may hear Sordello's story told," and the last, "Who would has heard Sordello's story told," and that neither of them was true.

THE fifth volume of the *Henry Irving Shakespeare*, edited by Frank A. Marshall (Scribner & Welford), contains "All's Well that Ends Well," "Julius Cæsar," "Measure for Measure," "Troilus and Cressida," and "Macbeth," the latter appearing out of its order.

MR. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has derived much benefit from his cruise in the Southern Pacific Ocean. He and his party were received with distinguished honours by the King at Honolulu last month. During April it is probable that Mr. Stevenson may reach New York, where he will reside for a month or two.

MR. JOHN W. DAFOE, of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, at present its Ottawa correspondent, has an illustrated article on the "Domestication of the Buffalo" in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April. Mr. Dafoe describes the famous Bedson herd of Stony Mountain, now unfortunately sold to a Kansas ranchman.

BETWEEN Milton's *Paradise Regained*, *Comus*, *Samson*, *Lycidas*, and beautiful short poems, and George Crabbe's commonplace rhymes, lies all the difference in the world; and yet they stand "cheek by jowl" in the "Canterbury Poets." Such is the work of levelling time and the printing press! London: Walter Scott.

THREE of the best-known war correspondents, Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. George Henty and Mr. Charles Williams, have joined forces in an annual of military stories, to be published in London at Easter under the title, *Camps and Quarters*. The stories are all true, or founded on truth, and they will be of unusual interest.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT's article in the March *North American Review*, on the alleged injury which the press has inflicted on the drama, was read by the author at the Goethe Club, New York, last month. The able and witty reply of Mr. William Winter, the dramatic critic of the *Tribune*, will appear in an early issue of *Harper's Weekly*.

MR. C. H. FARNHAM, whose articles, descriptive of Canada, are familiar to readers of *Harper's Magazine*, will contribute to its pages during the year an article on Montreal, with some detailed account of the epidemic of 1885. Mr. Farnham is completing a work on French Canadian life, for which he has been gathering materials for several years.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH has been unanimously elected to honorary membership in the St. George's Society of Washington, in recognition of his efforts to promote fraternal relations between the English-speaking peoples of the American continent; he being the second person chosen to that class of membership within a period exceeding ten years.

PROFESSOR FELIX ADLER, of New York, the founder of the Societies for Ethical Culture, proposes establishing an Ethical College for the study of religious ethics and practical reforms from the standpoint of science. According to his programme each school of theology or philosophy will be represented in the lecture room by a disciple; not as heretofore by a teacher who endeavours to expound doctrines to which he is opposed. The latest Ethical Society formed is one in Baltimore, by students of Johns Hopkins University.

THE March number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in addition to the papers on "Education and Examination," in the American supplement, contains an article by Mrs. Humphry Ward, the author of *Robert Elsmere*, on the "New Reformation," as viewed from her own standpoint. Prof. Huxley writes on the "Value of a Witness to the Miraculous," and the review contains criticisms on his paper on "Agnosticism" in the February number, by the Rev. Dr. Wall, Principal of King's College, and Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough.

A NOVELTY is promised by the Leonard Scott Publication Company in the American edition of the *Nineteenth Century* for March, in the shape of an American Supplement containing a series of papers by some of the foremost of our educators on the relation of examinations to education. This subject has attracted considerable attention in England of late, having been started by the "Signed Protest" in the November *Nineteenth Century*. The present papers, presenting the subject from an American standpoint, will be by Ex-President McCosh of Princeton, Presidents Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Angell of the University of Michigan, Carter of Williams, Pepper of Colby, Magill of Swatmore, Sharpless of Haverford and Rhoades of Bryn Mawr, Chancellor John Hall and Dr. Howard Crosby of the University of the city of New York, Professors Thompson of the University of Pennsylvania, Harper of Yale, Cook of the University of California, Harris of Concord, David Swing of Chicago and Rogers of Haverford, Dr. Burnham of John Hopkins and Hamilton W. Mabie and Barr Ferree of New York. The symposium promises to form a most important contribution to the discussion of a very difficult question of educational methods.

IT COST TOO MUCH

THE SAD EXPERIENCE WHICH BEFELL ONE OF THE ASTORS.

IN the early days of the direct tea trade with China, importers were anxious to secure the earliest cargoes of a new crop.

The first cargo brought the best price and large profits. The successful Captain was always rewarded, so every known aid to navigation was adopted.

The young captain of one of Mr. Astor's clippers bought, on one of his trips, a new chronometer, and with its aid made a quick passage, and arrived first. He put the price of it into the expense account of the trip, but Mr. Astor threw it out, insisting that such an item of expense for new fangled notions could not be allowed.

The Captain thereupon resigned and took service with a rival line.

The next year he reached port long in advance of any competitor, to the great delight and profit of his employers, and the chagrin of Mr. Astor.

Not long after they chanced to meet, and Mr. Astor inquired:

"By the way, Captain, how much did that chronometer cost you?"

"Six hundred dollars," then, with a quizzical glance, he asked:

"And how much has it cost you, Mr. Astor?"

"Sixty thousand dollars."

Men are often unfortunate in the rejection of what they call new fangled notions.

There are sick men who refuse, even when their physicians tell them they cannot help them, to take Warner's Safe Cure, because it is a "new fangled" proprietary medicine. The result is they lose—life and health.

Thousands of other men have been restored to health by it, as the testimonials furnished to the public show. The proprietors have a standing offer of \$5,000 to any one who will show that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as they know, entirely true.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, Fellow of the Royal Society, of Edinburgh, the editor of "Health," London, Eng. says, in his magazine, in answer to an inquiry, "Warner's Safe Cure is of a perfectly safe character, and perfectly reliable."

New fangled notions are sometimes very valuable, and it costs too much to foolishly reject them.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

HIGHLY CREDITABLE REPORT.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Federal Life Assurance Company was held at the head office of the Company in Hamilton on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at one o'clock p.m., the President in the chair, when the following report was read:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration their Seventh Annual Report, accompanied by a statement of receipts and disbursements during the year, and of the assets and liabilities of the Company on the 31st December, 1888.

During the year 1,380 applications were received for \$3,555,000 of insurance. Of these 1,310 were accepted and policies issued for \$3,335,500; 70 applications, for \$219,500, were declined, not being up to the standard which your Directors have thought it well to maintain in the interest of the Company.

The aggregate amount of insurance in force on the Company's books at the close of the year was \$9,930,987, under 3,563 policies, an increase during the year of 18 per cent. in amount.

Twenty-one policies became claims by death and one by maturity, amounting in all to \$70,750, of which \$15,000 was re-insured in other companies. The claims were paid on receipt of proofs and before the close of the year, excepting one, which has since been paid on completion of the necessary papers.

The premium income was \$193,158.61, an increase of \$51,557.74 over the previous year, or 36 per cent.

The assets of the Company (exclusive of uncalled Guarantee Capital, \$620,088) were, at the close of the year, \$166,484.10—an increase of \$32,673.89, or 24 per cent., and were more than double the amount of the Company's liabilities to the public, based upon the standard tables of mortality and interest, as to the policies in force. Including Guarantee Capital, the total resources of the Company are \$786,572.10, a relative security to policy-holders, which must be eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

It is a gratification to your Directors to present to you these facts with others contained in the financial statement herewith.

The marked progress of the Company, with its considerably increased resources and surplus over all liabilities to the public, are matters for congratulation in view of the character and keenness of the competition experienced. The directors have good reason to believe that the Company's equitable plans, liberal policies and fair dealing will in the future, as in the past, secure for it a large share of business at a much lower percentage of expense for the amount of new insurance written than is sustained by its competitors. The saving thus effected is of evident interest to the assured, as it enables the Company to relieve them from payment to that extent.

All of the accounts of the Company covering the items entering into the financial statement have been examined in every particular and verified by the auditors, whose certificates are submitted herewith.

The officers and agents of the Company are entitled to much praise for their faithful and zealous attention to, and able representation of, the Company's interests.

The Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to advise completion of the audit of the books of your Company for the year ending 31st December last.

The books, vouchers, etc., have been very carefully examined, and we have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy.

As usual, all assets of a doubtful character have been eliminated.

The accompanying statement indicates the financial position of your Company as at 31st December, and which we hope will be satisfactory to both policy holders and Directors.

Respectfully submitted,

H. STEPHENS, }
SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, } Auditors.

Hamilton, Feb. 9th, 1889.

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1888.

INCOME.	
Premiums	\$193,158 61
Interest, rents, etc.	5,545 24
Re-insurance	15,000 00
Total income	\$213,703 85
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Death claims and matured endowments	\$ 65,750 00
Dividends to policy-holders	59,870 76
Surrendered policies	1,131 28
Total to policy-holders	\$126,762 04
General expenses	\$52,465 02
Paid for re-insurance	7,836 14
Total disbursements	\$187,053 20
ASSETS.	
Municipal debentures and bonds	\$ 47,709 77
First mortgages on real estate	28,700 00
Loans on policies	3,055 86
Cash in banks (special and other deposits)	53,803 58
Cash on hand	607 19
Advances to agents (secured by liens)	7,881 84
Agents' ledger balances	1,242 11
Office furniture	1,303 00
Suspense accounts	275 02
Add—	\$144,578 37
Net premiums deferred and in course of collection (10 per cent. deducted for collection)	\$ 14,756 89
Interest accrued	1,440 10
Difference between cost and market value of debentures and bonds	4,426 97
Short date notes for premiums	1,281 77
Total assets Jan. 1st, 1889	\$166,484 10
Guarantee capital subject to call	620,088 00
Total resources for security of policy-holders	\$786,572 10
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve fund (including a claim waiting proof, \$5,000) ..	\$ 81,931 08
Sundry accounts	125 00
Total	\$ 82,056 08
Surplus for security of policy-holders	\$704,516 02

JAS. H. BEATTY, President.
DAVID DEXTER, Managing-Director.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT.

Jas. H. Beatty, Esq., President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

The report which the Directors have the honour of presenting to you to-day is one which we may consistently refer to with pride and satisfaction.

The Company's growth has been of that vigorous and healthy nature which not only builds up a strong institution, but will sustain it and add to its substantial foundation from year to year.

The amount of new assurances written during the year is very large, much larger than could have been reasonably expected in the

face of a greater competition than has been experienced in former years, partly due to an increase in the number of competitors, but in a great measure to a rate of expenditure for business, in some cases, which your Directors did not think it in the interests of the Company to imitate. In this connection I have pleasure in calling your attention to the comparatively small expenditure of the Company to the amount of new assurances, also to the low cost of mortality and expense combined, which was less than \$12 per thousand for the average amount of the assurances in force. The gross amount in force at the end of the year was \$9,930,987.

You will observe with pleasure the large increase in the income for the year, as well as in the assets of the Company. The latter, including guarantee capital, were, on the 31st of December last, \$786,572.10, an amount nearly ten times that of the Company's liabilities to the public.

A larger amount of assets is often erroneously supposed to represent a correspondingly greater security to the policy-holder. The test of security is not in the gross assets of a company, but is found in the ratio of assets to liabilities to the public. A mistake is also frequently made by calculating the ratio of expense or outlay to income of several companies, whereas no equitable comparison of that kind can be made unless the amounts of old business of the companies in comparison and of their new business are equal, the expense of obtaining new business being much greater than in maintaining the old business. The company having a larger amount of old business will show a smaller ratio of expense to income, though its expense for new business be greater for a like amount than that of a company having a smaller amount of old business.

Again, some companies write the greater portion of their business on endowment and other high premium plans, the greater part of the premium on which must be set aside as an accumulating deposit and liability, while others write principally on plans uniting little, if any, of the investment feature with insurance; hence a comparison of ratios of expense to income must be unreliable and unfair. The cost per thousand of insurance of obtaining new and maintaining old business is the proper test of economy.

Mr. William Kerns, M.P.P., Vice-President, on seconding the adoption of the report, said:—

The mover has pointed to the prosperous condition of the Company, to which I may add that the policy of the Company has been, while adhering strictly to scientific principles, to provide plans of life assurance divested of the banking element as far as safety would permit. To the great majority of the people of Canada, who cannot be said to be wealthy, it is of the utmost importance that they shall obtain the largest possible amount of assurance with the means at their disposal. Our yearly renewable ("Homan's Plan") and ten year renewable plans meet this requirement and give excellent satisfaction. The former has been accepted and endorsed by many of the best known business men of the country, and I predict similar popularity for the latter. Policy holders on these plans have the privilege of changing to any of the other forms of assurance granted by the Company. It is pleasing to note the growth of the life insurance business in our country, and especially the amount which is being written by our home companies. There is no good reason why our Canadian life companies should not, and many reasons why they should, receive the patronage of our own people.

The experience of our Medical Director, Dr. Wilson, and his careful oversight of the risks assumed, I need scarcely say to those present, have been of great value to the Company.

A. Burns, LL.D., Vice-President, in speaking to the motion, referred in the most complimentary terms to the officers and agents of the Company.

Several other shareholders expressed their gratification with the material progress of the Company during the year, shown by the statement before them.

After the adoption of the report the usual votes of thanks to the officers and agents were given.

The auditors of the Company were reappointed, and the retiring Directors were unanimously re-elected.

The Directors met subsequently when the officers were re-elected.

UNDER THE WATTLE.

"Why should not Wattle do
For Mistletoe?"
Asked one — they were but two,
Where Wattles grow.
He was her lover too,
Who urged her so,
Why should not Wattle do
For Mistletoe?"

A rose-cheek rosier grew
Rose lips breathed low,
"Since it is here — and you,
I hardly know
Why Wattle should not do."

Douglas Sladen in *The Australasian*.

WHY WIDOWS ARE WILY AND WINSOME.

It is undeniable that widows are the autocrats of society, and men flock about them wherever they go. No one has ever denied their fascinations, and Weller's advice to his son, if he wished to avoid matrimony, to "beware of widders," has been quoted thousands of times. In many ways the widow has the advantage of her younger sisters. She has the benefit of a large knowledge and experience of the world, her arts and coquetries are perfected, not in the experimental and undeveloped state of the debutantes, and, above all, she has the inestimable advantage of knowing men with the accurate and intimate knowledge gained by association with one who was probably a fair representative of his sex. She knows how to give delicious little dinners that make the most hardened bachelor think indulgently of the marriage state. She knows that man likes his ease, and does not insist on his dancing in perpetual attendance on her. She does not insist on a man's talking about balls and theatres and new german figures. She follows rather his lead to his own ground, and listens with subtle flattery in eyes and face while he descants on his favourite hobby. A young girl is always self-centred, absorbed in her own affairs, her dresses, her parties—it is only grace and art that teach a woman to sink her own personality in the presence of the person with whom she is talking. Perhaps one of the chief claims of widows is their understanding of the fine art of sympathy. The sympathy of a young girl who has known nothing but joy is a crude and unsatisfying affair, the very husks on which no love could feed; but the sympathy of a widow, tenderly, daintily expressed, with a gentle melancholy that shows that she too has suffered—it is like the soft shadows in a picture, or the minor chord in a piece of music that sets the pulses throbbing. Having mourned for a man she knows how most effectively to mourn with one.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

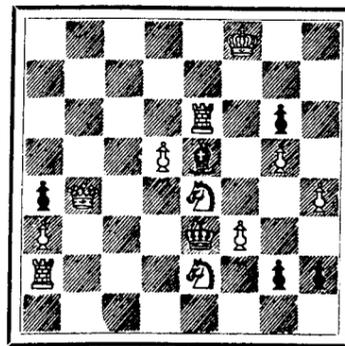
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 341.

By S. LOYD.

From *Columbia Chess Chronicle*.

BLACK.



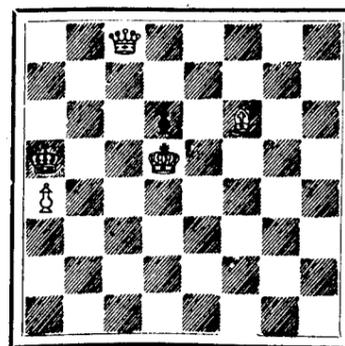
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 342.

By E. H. E. EDDIS, Orillia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 335.
Q—Kt 3

No. 335.

White.	Black.
1. B—B 4	Kt—Kt 2
2. Kt—R 6 +	K moves
3. Q or B mates.	
	If 1. K—B 4
2. Kt—R 6 +	K x B
3. Q—Q 3 mates.	

With other variations.

GAME PLAYED AT THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB,

March 16, 1889, between Mr. Ascher, of Montreal, and Mr. Davison, of Toronto.

DANISH GAMBIT.

ASCHER.	DAVISON.	ASCHER.	DAVISON.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K 4	P—K 4	11. P x Kt	Kt—Q B 3
2. P—Q 4	P x P	12. B—K R 5	P—Q 4
3. P—Q B 3	P x P	13. Kt—Q 4	Kt x P
4. B—Q B 4	P—Q 3 (a)	14. R—K 1	Kt—Q B 5 (d)
5. Kt—K B 3	P—K R 3	15. B—K B 4	P—K Kt 4
6. Castles	B—K 2	16. B—K Kt 3	P—Q B 3
7. Q—Kt 3	Kt—K B 3 (b)	17. Q—Q B 2	Kt—Q 3
8. B x B P +	K—B 1	18. Q—K Kt 6	Q—K 1
9. P—K 5	Kt—K 5	19. Q x Kt (c)	
10. Kt x P	Kt x Kt (c)		And Black resigned.

NOTES.

(a) Bad; Kt—K B 3 best. (b) B—K 3 best. (c) Kt—Q B 4 better. (d) Q—Q 3 better. (e) A neat ending.

THE VALUE OF LONGEVITY.

DR. FELIX L. OSWALD, in writing of the value of longevity, says:

"Can there be a doubt that Burns and Keats foresaw the issue of their struggle against bigotry, or that Cervantes, in the gloom of his misery could read the signs of the dawn presaging a sunburst of posthumous fame?"

"Spinoza and Schiller died at the threshold of their goal; Pascal, Harvey, Macaulay, Buckle and Bichat left their inimitable works half finished; Raphael, Mozart and Byron died at the verge of a summit which perhaps no other foot shall ever approach.

"The price of longevity would redeem the mortgage of our earthly paradise"—and it can be prolonged and should be, with care and the use of proper medicine at the right time.

Owing to the stress, the worry, and the annoyance of every day life, there is no doubt but that tens of thousands of men and women yearly fill premature graves.

Especially after middle life should a careful watch be kept over one's physical condition. The symptoms of kidney disease, such as becoming easily tired, headache, neuralgia, feeble heart action, fickle appetite, a splendid feeling one day and an all-gone one the next, persistent cough, trouble in urinating, etc., should be diligently looked into and at once stopped through a faithful use of Warner's Safe Cure, which has cured tens of thousands of such troubles and will cure yours.

Experiencing no pain in the region of the kidneys is no evidence that they are not diseased, as those great purifying organs have very few nerves of sensation, and oftentimes the kidneys are positively rotting and being passed away through the urine before the victim is aware he is suffering from advanced kidney disease, which is only another name for Bright's Disease.

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In the World, that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It never fails to give ease to the sufferer of pain arising from whatever cause. It is truly the great

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And has done more good than any known remedy. For **SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,** or any other external PAIN, a few applications rubbed on by hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. For **CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK,** more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary. All INTERNAL PAINS, **DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, SPASMS, NAUSEA, FAINTING SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS** are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water.

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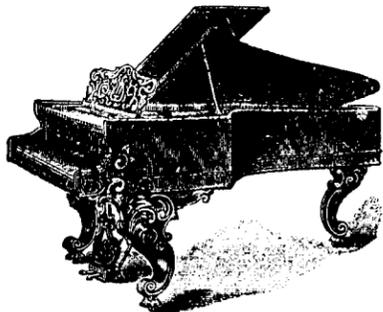
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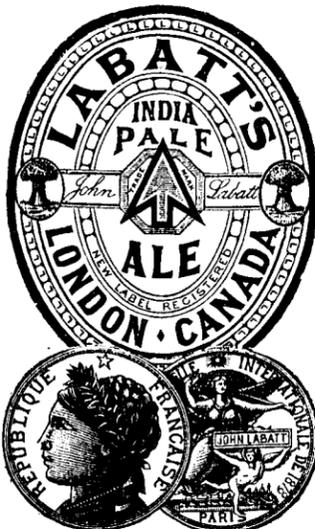
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John B. Edwards, Professor of Chemistry, Montreal, says:—"I find them to be remarkably sound ales, brewed from pure malt and hops."

Rev. P. J. Ed. Page, Professor of Chemistry, Laval University, Quebec, says:—"I have analyzed the India Pale Ale manufactured by John Labatt, London, Ontario, and I have found it a light ale, containing but little alcohol, of a delicious flavour, and of a very agreeable taste and superior quality, and compares with the best imported ales. I have also analyzed the Porter XXX Stout, of the same brewery, which is of excellent quality; its flavour is very agreeable; it is a tonic more energetic than the above ale, for it is a little richer in alcohol, and can be compared advantageously with any imported article."



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While in the army I contracted a severe Cold, which settled on my Lungs, resulting in exhausting fits of Coughing, Night Sweats, and such loss of flesh and strength that, to all appearance, Consumption had laid its "death grip" upon me. My comrades gave me up to die. I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it

Last year I suffered greatly from a Cold, which had settled on my Lungs. My physician could do nothing for me, and my friends believed me to be in Consumption. As a last resort, I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It gave immediate relief, and finally cured me. I have not the least doubt that this medicine

CURED ME.

In the twenty years that have since elapsed, I have had no trouble with my Lungs.—B. B. Bissell, Editor and Publisher *Republican*, Albion, Mich.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my wife of Bronchitis, after friends and physicians (so severe was the attack) had almost despaired of her life. She is now in perfect health.—E. Felter, Newtown, O.

When about 22 years of age, a severe Cold affected my lungs. I had a terrible Cough, could not sleep, nor do any work. I consulted several physicians, but received no help until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I continued to take this medicine, and am satisfied it saved my life.—C. G. Van Alstyne, P. M., North Chatham, N. Y.

SAVED MY LIFE.

I am now ruddy, healthy, and strong.—James M. Anderson, Waco, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of Throat and Lung troubles, after I had been seriously afflicted for three years. The Pectoral healed the soreness of the Lungs, cured the Cough, and restored my general health.—Ralph Felt, Grafton, O.

Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the Lungs. Doctors afforded no relief, and said that I could not live many months. I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found it was helping me. I continued to take this medicine until I cured was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life.—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

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Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the Clerk of Works Office, Lindsay, Ont., after Monday, 18th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order. A. GOBEL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 16, 1889.

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Societies. The Study. Questions and Notes on "Love's Labour Lost," W. J. Rolfe. Allusions in "Pauline." Queries. The Stage. Mary Anderson in "Winter's Tale." The Library. Notes and News.

The March number will contain "Observations on the Study of Shakespeare," by Dr. H. H. Furness. "Paracelsus" and the "Data of Ethica," by Helen A. Clarke. The next play in the series to be considered in the Study Department by Dr. W. J. Rolfe, will be "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

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Magazine of American History,

A NOTABLE NUMBER.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1889.

Portrait of the Earl of Dunmore. Frontispiece.

Historic Homes and Landmarks.—II. (The Battery and Bowling Green, New York City.) Illustrated. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.

America, the World's Puzzle in Geography. Rev. William Barrows, D.D.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Reply to General Wilcox. James C. Welling, President of Columbia University.

Du Pont De Nemours. J. G. Rosengarten.

German Family and Social Life. General Alfred E. Lee.

Thrilling Adventure of a Kentucky Pioneer. Annie E. Wilson.

Colonel Henry Beckman Livingston Maturin L. Delafield.

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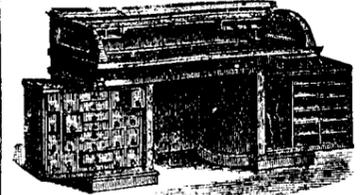
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