

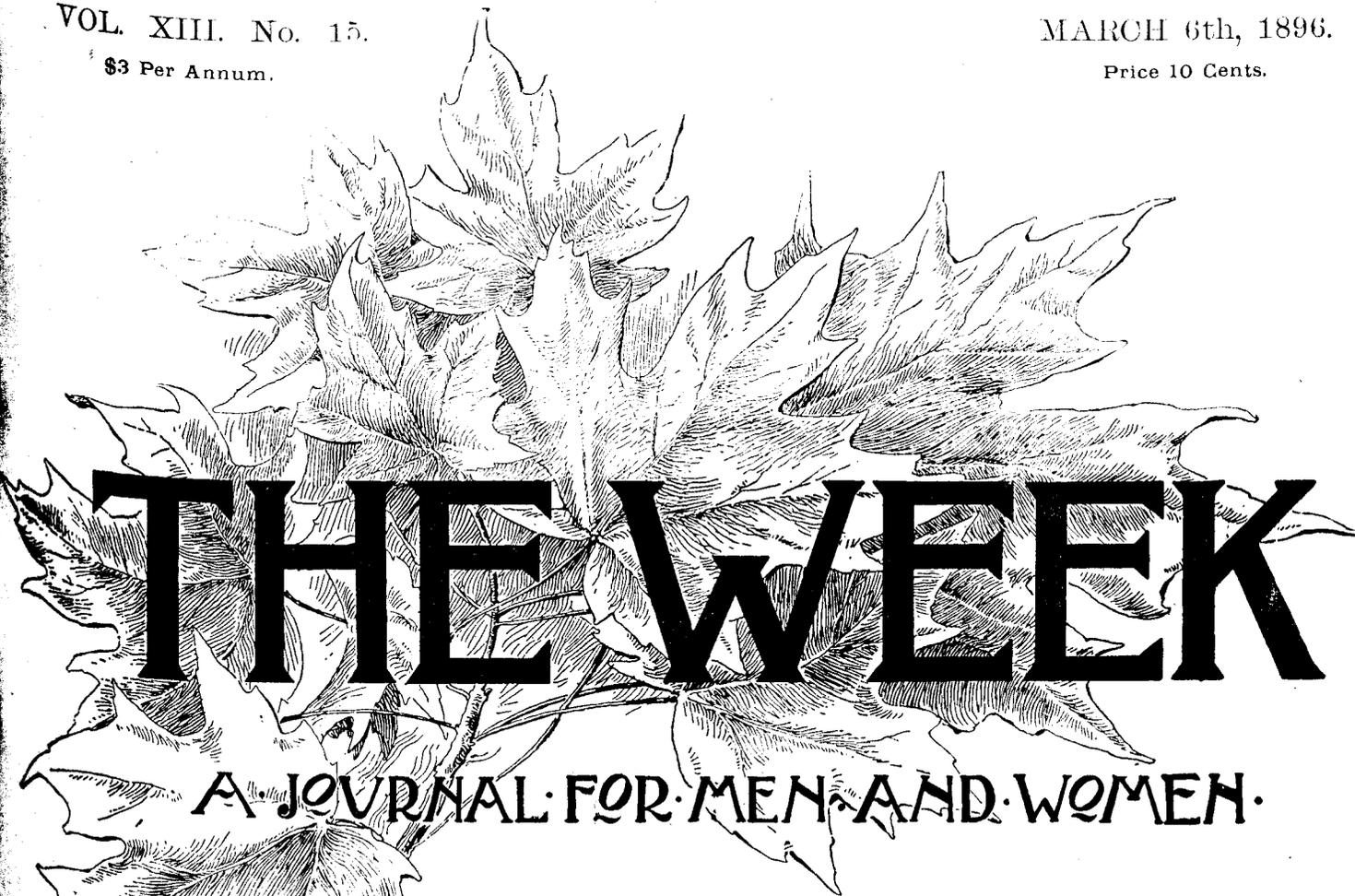
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VOL. XIII. No. 15.

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THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, March 6th, 1896.

No. 15.

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Current Topics

Our
Supplement.

We call our readers' attention to a rather remarkable journalistic effort in the form of the supplement attached to this issue dealing with the debate in the Local Legislature upon the question of Remedial Legislation. The report is the work of Mr. Sydney Flower, formerly of the Manitoba Free Press, who is not a shorthand writer, and who wrote out the enclosed report from his own notes and handed it into our office at half-past nine o'clock on Thursday morning—the debate having taken place on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Looked at merely as a specimen of facile composition it is interesting. As a record of an important Parliamentary debate it is very valuable, and will be appreciated by our readers as much for its frank and non-partizan character as for the polish of its style. It is the intention of THE WEEK, provided it receives sufficient encouragement to do so, occasionally to present in the form of a supplement full and impartial reports of the proceedings of the Ontario Legislature when the subject of debate is of more than ordinary interest and importance. No record is kept of debates in the Local House; dependence is placed upon the very inadequate and often inaccurate reports which appear in the daily press.

British Empire
League.

An important and most interesting meeting of the Imperial Federation League was held in the Tower Room of the House of Commons on Wednesday morning. Colonel Denison presided, and there was a large number of members of Parliament present including Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. D'Alton McCarthy. The meeting would not have been complete had Dr. Sanford Fleming, C.M.G., not been present, and we were glad to see his honoured name amongst the number. Colonel Denison, in moving the adop-

Laurier
and
Bowell.

tion of the annual report, spoke of the aims and objects of the League, and said truly that there never was a time more urgent than the present for advocating Imperial unity. The Colonies ought to act together, and promptly, to accomplish the objects of the League, and Canada especially as the outpost of the Empire on this continent ought to make every effort to be able to present a firm front if attacked by any enemy. Sir Charles Tupper moved a resolution changing the name of The Imperial Federation League to that of The British Empire League in Canada. He said that there had sprung up a feeling that Imperial Federation was a misnomer for complete Federation of the Empire was impossible. There was no federation known that was not a parliamentary confederation, and the objections entertained were met by the change of name to The British Empire League. This League had the support of leading British politicians and merchants. One of its objects was to obtain such modifications of existing treaties as to enable the Colonies to make preferential trade arrangements with the Mother Country. From the fact that the Mother Country had decided to stand one-third of the cost of the fast Atlantic service, he showed how the British Empire spirit had grown. The question of defence immediately followed. The Lords of the Admiralty had decided on the benefits of the fast mail steamers, built under Admiralty inspection, and readily convertible into royal naval reserve cruisers. Every dollar spent in defence was spent in Imperial defence. In conclusion he read an abstract from a letter from Mr. James Lowther, M.P., an out-and-out protectionist in England, in which he referred to Sir Charles Tupper's speech to the Montreal Board of Trade on preferential trade relations, in which Mr. Lowther spoke of the advance the League was making in Great Britain. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy seconded the resolution, which was adopted together with the constitution. Sir Donald Smith remarked that though at first opposed to the change of name he now felt that in giving up the old name they yet retained everything they valued. We think the change a happy one, and to be cordially commended. It gets over a difficulty which has been a stumbling block to many. We can assure the members of The British Empire League in Canada that they will have the active sympathy and support of THE WEEK in all measures that may further the great cause it is their aim to promote.

A curious spectacle, or rather pair of spectacles, is afforded at Ottawa just now. A Protestant Premier is staking his political existence and the power and continuance in office of his party in a struggle to maintain Roman Catholic Separate Schools. A Roman Catholic leader of the Opposition moves the six months hoist of a measure which is intended to help his own Church. Are both of these gentlemen sincere? Or, is each of them so sure of the support of

his own co-religionists that he is trying to make friends with the Mammon of Unrighteousness on the other side? It rather looks as if the result of the operation was going to be that Bowell the Orangeman will be followed by Roman Catholic Quebec and Laurier the Roman Catholic will be followed by Protestant Canada. What a theme for satire! Some day the Romish Church may say "Change Kings and we will fight it over again." Perhaps a believer in human nature who is not cynical may assign, and justly assign, a proper motive both to the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, namely, that of doing justice. Cynicism is cheap and offensive, but politics now-a-days lead to a disbelief in all human nature, even that of the great ones of the earth.

Mr. Laurier's Pluck.

Whichever way the result of the debate goes Mr. Laurier's reputation will be the gainer. Like Ajax defying the lightning, he has defied the thunders of the hierarchy of his own Church. Such a plain unequivocal "mind your own business" has rarely been uttered by one of the faithful. Mr. Laurier's subsequent career will be anxiously watched. If he succeeds he will have done so with all the honours of war. If he fails he will fail because he has been knifed by his Church, and because the elements of evil are as yet too strong for the elements of good in this world. But he will receive the admiration and respect of all right thinking men. His manly words will ring down the ages as an outspoken protest against ecclesiastical dictation. He will rank as the Canadian Cavour. He may feel certain that every Protestant and every liberal Roman Catholic will stand by him to the last.

Spain and the United States.

The Senate of the United States has adopted a resolution favouring the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels. During the discussion of the resolution several animated and frank remarks were made about Spain which nations less proud and more self-restrained than the Spanish might possibly have winked at under the circumstances and discreetly ascribed the remarks to "the political necessities of the hour." But Spain is not England. The Consulate of the United States at Barcelona was promptly surrounded by a mob and showered with stones and brickbats, whilst in Madrid the United States Legation had to be guarded by police and a force of gendarmes to prevent the citizens from carrying it by storm. The American Minister to Spain, Hon. Hannis Taylor, found it more convenient to remain quietly at home in the bosom of his family than to court a hostile demonstration by appearing in the street. Had he ventured forth he would have seen the flag of his country torn into shreds and trampled under foot and heard the shouts of the populace as they glorified Spain and defied the Americans, crying "Down with the United States!" The Spanish Government did not approve of these manifestations of ill-will and did what they could to restrain the people. They have expressed their regret at the violence displayed, but while offering complete reparation they pointed out that the language employed by some of the Senators in speaking on the Cuban resolution was uncalled for and unjust. The Spanish Prime Minister, Canovas Del Castillo, maintains that the pretensions of the Cubans are ridiculous, that their savagery merits the condemnation of all civilized nations, and that, instead of conducting legitimate warfare, the rebels burn, rob, and murder on all sides, and upon every occasion flee from the Spanish regular troops without attempting to hold possession of a town or even a mountain pass, and that they, therefore, ought not to be regarded as upon an equality with the regular soldiers of the Spanish army.

Further Action.

On Monday the United States House of Representatives joined in the resolution passed on Saturday by the Senate, recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. Mr. Boutelle and one or two other members who objected to the resolution were not suffered to speak, and it passed by a vote of 263 to 17. The French and Spanish newspapers think that is too much of the Monroe doctrine, and the Figaro warningly remarks that American statesmen would do well not to exasperate Europe. But the Americans are evidently still in an aggressive mood, and it is probable that the President will consider that to give effect to the demand of Congress will be a proper and popular thing to do. A proclamation to the effect that a state of public war exists in Cuba, and that both Cubans and Spaniards are entitled to equal rights in American ports and territory would immensely strengthen the hands of the rebels. To be recognized as practically an independent nation by so powerful and near a neighbour as the United States would be a large and favourable factor in the cause of independence.

An American Sicily.

The irritation of Spain at the speeches in the Senate of the United States and at the resolutions of the Senate and Congress relative to Cuba are not quite unintelligible. Cuba is a Spanish possession and the interference of the United States with the Spanish attempts to retain that possession is decidedly unpleasant. The speeches and resolutions encourage the rebels and make it harder and more expensive for Spain to hold her own. Viewed from an impartial stand-point it cannot be said that *Cuba Libre* would be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The end of the interference of the United States would be the annexation of the island to the Union, or anarchy. Whether humanity or civilization would gain by Cuba becoming the Sicily of the American Republic is not open to much argument. But the effect upon the Union itself is a curious speculation. If the Americans take the island as a compensation for their expenses in a Spanish war they will have extended their territories for the first time beyond the limits of the mainland. That they will stop at Cuba will be very unlikely. The West India Islands will be the next object of their desire. On the other hand, Spain has allies in Europe who would stand by her in this trouble. France would probably go as far even as active intervention. The United States may not have the walk-over they apparently expect. The effect on Spain itself will probably be the establishment of a Spanish Republic. Which ever way the ball rolls it will roll into difficult and dangerous ground.

New Brunswick's Prosperity.

Our friends the Liberals have for so long been associated in our minds with gloomy predictions and depressing views of things that we were quite unprepared for Mr. Mitchell's cheery and sanguine remarks the other day in the New Brunswick Legislature. We knew that Canada had come through the period of trade depression better than any country in the world, and that New Brunswick had come through better than any other part of the Dominion, but we did not know that a Liberal Provincial Secretary would declare it, and so emphatically as did Mr. Mitchell. He has every reason to be proud of his beautiful and enterprising Province. We are not surprised that he is enthusiastic in her praise. St. John, the commercial capital, and now the winter port of the Dominion, has a history of remarkable interest. In the

face of obstacles and disasters which might well have checked all growth and enterprise, it is to-day in proportion to its population one of the most prosperous cities in the world.

Manitoba's
Finances.

Mr. McMillan, the Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba, delivered his budget speech on Tuesday. According to his statement the finances of the Prairie Province were never so satisfactory as they are to-day. There is a surplus of eight hundred thousand dollars in the treasury, a very creditable showing. The expenses have increased during the past year, but Mr. McMillan is pleased to note that the estimates for 1896 were practically the same as for the preceding year. It is evident that the Greenway Government has not devoted its entire time and energy to the school question. Some business has been done. In this it differs from the Bowell Administration.

Italy and
Abyssinia.

When the British troops at Abuklea and Suakim resisted desperately and successfully the Arab attacks, their admirers said that no other soldiers in the world could have held their own against such hordes of savage barbarians. The troops of another nation have been going through the same experience as those of England, but the result has been sadly different. The Italians have been simply wiped out in a contest with the Abyssinians on very much the same lines as that of England in the Soudan. Africa has been an unlucky continent for Italy since the days of Carthage, and more than one Roman army perished in the sands of the desert in desperate conflict with the natives. The loyalty of Italians to the young Italian monarchy will be tested. It has up to this time lasted on the *prestige* obtained by Victor Emmanuel, and as yet has not been subjected to any serious strain. The defeat of General Baratieri and his army and the loss of life may create a very serious crisis in Italy. Napoleon said that in fifty years all Europe would be Cossack or Republican. If he had said Cossack and Republican he would have been somewhat nearer the mark. What the Italian statesmen have been aiming at in their African campaigns is very hard to understand. The solution is probably that like other European nations they felt bound to keep up an army, and, having that army, then felt bound to give it occupation. They seem to have caught a Tartar and not to have made choice of a sufficiently harmless antagonist.

Mr. Mansergh's
Report.

The citizens of Toronto will heave a sigh of relief. They have heard the last of the Acqueduct Scheme. Mr Mansergh has killed it. He has in a very delicate but pointed manner also disposed of the promoter of that scheme. Mr. E. A. Macdonald may have been animated by a sincere desire to benefit Toronto, and possibly, what nobody ought to object too, also ultimately to benefit himself. In season and out of season he has persistently advocated an acqueduct scheme. He has held up a kaleidoscope to the Council and whenever the Aldermen thought they had a clear view at last of the details of the proposals, then the manipulator turned the crank and the scene shifted. The Council were left gazing at something entirely new, and everything began *da capo*. For three or four years—it seems very much longer—this farce has gone on. Now, it is to be hoped it will end. If Toronto is going to be made rich it must be by some other scheme than the Acqueduct. The enterprising projector should now turn his attention to communicating with the planet Mars where his powers for canal building will have full scope. It may be discouraging to promoters of schemes for benefitting the public

that their tender of services should be refused, but perhaps in future cases the present lesson will not be thrown away. If projectors find that their proposals when submitted to the common sense of the public do not find favour they will have sense enough not to thrust themselves into notoriety. They will thereby escape reproof from competent authority such as has been deservedly dealt out in the present instance.

Toronto's
Duty.

Mr. Keating, the able and honest City Engineer of Toronto, must be well satisfied with Mr. Mansergh's vindication of the proposals made by him last summer. The Council should take measures to carry out these suggestions as rapidly as possible. The tunnel scheme, the pumping station, and the filtering basin should be gone on with. If necessary, power should be obtained from the Local House to issue debentures so as to put the work into operation this summer. The money will be spent in Toronto, and will be a legitimate mode of assisting the poorer classes by providing honest and necessary work. Attention should also be paid to preventing the waste of which Mr. Mansergh speaks. It may be accounted for by the villa plan on which Toronto is built. Every house has its little or big lawn and these lawns are profusely watered. Here is an immense consumption of water. The result is a very much improved appearance of the town and an encouragement to build with spaces between the houses. Thus crowded and unhealthy districts are scarcely known in the city. Everything lies open to the inspection and control of the Health Office. Again, in the Canadian climate, a good deal of water is let run to save plumbers' bills. It may be quite wrong to do so, but when plumbers charge forty cents an hour and always call again, householders will break almost the whole of the Ten Commandments, to say nothing of three thousand city by-laws, sooner than see them inside their doors. Mr. Mansergh may not have known of these sources of waste. We are glad he has earned his fee so well by sending in a report which appeals to common sense as a fair and reasonable solution of a difficult problem. Now the active Mayor of Toronto has an opportunity to do the city a lasting service by putting stress on the Council to begin at once the carrying out of Mr. Mansergh's suggestions.

The Arbitration
Meeting.

The English people are a curious race. They are at the same time the fiercest and the most gentle. They will submit to almost anything from some people and to nothing from others. They went into frantic rage over the German Emperor's message. President Cleveland and the whole American people on the other hand gave the English nation the most direct slap in the face of modern times. The stubborn and dauntless English race absolutely said nothing. They seemed to take the American bluster as the most natural thing in the world. Now they turn the other cheek and hold a mass-meeting in favour of Arbitration—Arbitration with a nation which has just told them from press and pulpit and platform that it hates them! The English and American flags are intertwined. *God Save the Queen* is said to be also the American National Anthem set to different words. When the promoters of this meeting find an American meeting where the Union Jack can be safely swung in sight of American citizens there may be then a time when the Lion and the Eagle may lie down in peace together. At present the harmony is on one side. Truly *c'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre*. We rather fancy that this French epigram will be America's answer to England's gush.

The Debate on the Remedial Bill.

THE leaders of the House of Commons at Ottawa have now spoken on the Remedial Bill, and their respective attitudes are now developed. Sir Charles Tupper introduced the Bill, and his argument in its favour was, in brief, this: Confederation was a system of concession and was secured by a guarantee of the rights of minorities. In case of attempted injury to these rights the Dominion was entrusted with the duty of protecting them. On this point Sir Charles remarked that—

"Had not Sir John Macdonald and Hon. George Brown united to put an end to the war of races and religion in old Canada Confederation never would have been accomplished, and no man could say how humiliating might have been the position of Canada. And, moreover, if the guarantee of rights of minorities had not been inserted in the B.N.A. Act at the instance of Sir Alexander Galt Confederation would not have been possible." Sir Charles read the terms of the provision for the protection of minorities whether Catholic or Protestant, the third sub-section of the 93rd section of the B.N.A. Act giving the right of appeal to the Governor-in-Council.

Manitoba was brought into Confederation later on and by an Act subsequent to the British North America Act. By the terms of the Manitoba Act the power of the Local Legislature in educational matters is subject to the power of appeal to the Federal authority. Under this authority, an appeal has been made to the Dominion. And now the Dominion is acting in the line of removing the educational grievances complained of by the minority in Manitoba, the Province itself having refused or neglected for a long time to do so, although duly requested to act in the matter.

Mr. Laurier's answer is not a denial of the right of the Dominion to legislate on due cause shown. He says as yet due cause is not shown and wants further investigation:

"I understand the position taken by the minority in the Province of Manitoba in their petitions to be that they have such a grievance to offer to the people of Canada. They say in their petition that their consciences are outraged and violated. It seems to me that this in the opinion of every man would be held to be one of those violations of heaven's law, unwritten and unchangeable. They say more. They say that compacts were made between them and the Government of Canada, and that a compact was made between the Crown of England and themselves, and that this has been violated, and if a compact to which the Crown was a party was violated, I hold, at all events for my part, that this ought to be held to be one of the violations of heaven's law, unwritten and unchangeable. These are the grievances which the minority of Manitoba have to urge upon this Parliament. How are we to know that they are? How are we to deal with them except by investigation and by inquiry? Sir, we say this is the position that ought to be taken by everybody. This is the position I have taken myself."

Again:

"What I would investigate is precisely what is alleged in the petitions of the Roman Catholic minority, and among the things that are alleged in this petition are these: First, that there was a compact made between them and the Crown of England as represented by the Government of Canada whereby their schools were guaranteed to them; second, that the system of common schools is repugnant to their consciences; third, that the schools established in Manitoba, though nominally public schools, were in reality Protestant schools. These are the things to be investigated. These are the things on which the Roman Catholic minority have all along been resting their claim."

Yet again:

"Here is a bill passed in darkness, passed in ignorance. What evidence have we to-day here on the condition of things in Manitoba? What evidence have we of the different things we should know in order to legislate independently upon such a subject? What is before the House? A half-

hearted and faint measure, a measure of compromise, and nothing else."

Mr. Laurier further says that Manitoba has not been approached in a proper spirit, and that he is confident that if requested in a conciliatory manner the Province would remove the grievance. He therefore demands a commission and his attitude to the Government on the main question is: You on the Government side have not settled and cannot settle this question. [Let me try." We have elsewhere spoken of his bold defiance of ecclesiastical interference, and although not germane to the subject under debate they deserve reproduction.

"I am here representing not Roman Catholics alone but Protestants as well, and I must give an account of my stewardship to all classes. Here am I, a Roman Catholic of French extraction, entrusted with the confidence of the men who sit around me, with great and important duties under our constitutional system of government. I am here, the acknowledged leader of that great party, composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants as well, in which Protestants must be in the majority, as in every party. Am I to be told—I, occupying such a position—that I am to be dictated to as to the course I am to take in this House by reasons that can appeal to the consciences of my fellow-Catholic members, but which do not appeal as well to the consciences of my Protestant colleagues? No! So long as I have a seat in this House, so long as I occupy the position I do now, whenever it shall become my duty to take a stand upon any question whatever, that stand I will take, not from the point of view of Roman Catholicism, not from the point of view of Protestantism, but from a point of view which can appeal to the consciences of all men, irrespective of their faith; from the point of view of men who love justice, freedom, and toleration.

Mr. Laurier then moved, for the reasons stated above, the six months' hoist.

Our impression is that the Bill will carry but with a suspensory clause either that the Bill is not to take effect for a definite period or only on proclamation thereby giving Manitoba a chance to act in the direction of removing the grievances concerning which the Roman Catholic clergy make such complaint.

We regret that space forbids an analysis of other speeches on the Bill, notably that of Mr. Dickey, whose discourse was a remarkably able and candid statement of the Government's position, and should be carefully read.

* * *

The Maple Leaf as the Canadian Emblem.*

THE "Flag question" engaged the attention of our sires in 1807. On one side the idea was expressed of having a Canadian flag, and on the other hand it was held that that of England should suffice us, just as the one of the mother country had sufficed us under the French government. A militia poet writes:

To our brave militia,
Although it wants for flags,
Justice shall be rendered
When its deeds are admired.
Yankees, Ostrogoths, Vandals
Shall face your shots.
You, cannibals, shall feel
Whether death has any charms!

The piece ends with these two prophetic lines:

Yes, proud English, do not doubt it,
To conquer, you shall have our arms!

That was foretelling Chateauguay six years in advance. Not bad for a poet cutting his teeth.

In the *Canadien* of 26th November, 1806, we find an indication of the choice which the Canadians had already made of the maple as the national tree. It occurs in reply to some Francophobe attacks of the *Mercury*:

* From the *Histoire des Canadiens-Français, 1608-1880*, by Benjamin Sulte. Vol. III., chapter 9, page 132. Translated by Colin Campbell.

Said the Maple one day to the rampant Thistle,[†]
To the passers by, why do you stick?
What profit, poor sot, do you reckon to get by it?
None whatever, replied the weed:
I only want to scratch them!

Rare everywhere else, the maple must have agreeably struck the discoverers of Canada. We may well suppose that the French colonists gave particular attention to it, and became accustomed to regard it as the Canadian tree *par excellence*.

The oak of the Gauls was replaced by the maple in the affections of the Canadians. This will be understood upon the least reflection. Inhabiting a country covered with immense forests, the Gauls long nourished themselves with the wild fruits of their trees, and especially the nuts of the different species of oak which were very numerous among them. The special veneration in which they held this latter tree, the pompous ceremonial with which the high-priest came every year to cut the mistletoe; which grows upon it, the name even of these druids, derived from the Celtic *deru* (oak), all seem to indicate what furnished the first food of our ancestors. It was that of most of the original barbarous races. The Canadians beheld in the maple a majestic tree, the equal of the oak in aspect, more beautiful at certain seasons—the spring when it dons its tender green vesture, the autumn when it crimsones at the touch of the frost. Soon they perceived that its admirable wood was a precious boon for many uses, and that the sap of this monarch of the mountains and plains supplied an abundant sugar, superior to all others; they became attached to the maple, just as the Gauls had been to the oak.

At the first banquet of the St. Jean Baptiste Society that took place in Montreal, on the 24th of June, 1834, there was remarked, in the decorations of the hall, a festoon of maple branches full of leaves. When it was officially proposed to the same society to adopt the maple leaf as the national emblem (1836), M. D.-B. Viger expressed himself in these terms: "This tree which grows in our forests, on our rocks, when young and storm-beaten languishes, while drawing with difficulty its nourishment from the soil which produces it; but soon it erects itself and, grown big and robust, braves the storms and triumphs over the blast. The maple—this is the king of our forests. This is the emblem of the Canadian people!"

A New Literary Venture.

THE new magazine, which rejoices in the name of "Cosmopolis: an International Review," is certainly an ambitious and laudable enterprise, of which we say that we trust it will both deserve and achieve success. Of making magazines there seems to be no end, but this one has a distinctive feature in that it is tri-lingual, a third of its contents being in the French, German, and English languages, respectively. There are many uses for a magazine of this kind: students of the three most important living languages can hear read the fresh productions of men who are masters of style. The members of these different nationalities may here see themselves as others see them, and the great questions of literature, art, music, and politics can here be viewed from totally different standpoints. There is sufficient variety to suit many classes of readers. The most prominent present-day writers of fiction are represented in each section. The recently departed Alexander Dumas is also dealt with by a writer of each nationality, while those who desire something more solid can study "The Scientific Work of Leonard de Vinci," by Eugene Muntz, in French, or "Old Arabic Poetry," by Julius Wellhausen, in German. Ludwig Von Bar (Göttingen) contributes a brief but solid and sober article on "The New Application (Onwendung) of the Monroe Doctrine;" this doctrine is coolly analyzed and shown to be no part of international law, and

[†]The maple leaf headed the first page of the *Canadien*; the thistle adorned the title of the *Mercury*.—*Translator*.

[‡]As an evidence of the vestiges of Druidical rites among the French-Canadians, I have before me, at the moment, a "Chanson de circonstance," by Mr Sulte, that was used here in Ottawa the other day (1895) for the *Guignolle*, or Carol of the Mistletoe. The following is a translation of the foot-note to the chanson:—

"The *Guignolle* will be sung at Sandy Hill, on the evening of 31st December, with the object of collecting alms for the poor, according to the ancient custom of France and of Canada. Citizens are requested to have in readiness provisions and other articles for this charitable object."

Woolsey's saying, "On the whole the doctrine is not a national one," is quoted with approval. The question of arbitration is considered, and its claims supported by three writers, including Mr. H. Norman in the *Review* of the Month, by M. Jules Simon, who closes his brief but charming letter with the sentence, "L'est la cause de la paix, et c'est celle de Dieu!" and by J. Gennadius who concludes his more sustained treatment of the subject with this sensible remark, "One condition, however, is essential and indispensable—proposals for arbitration must be advanced, pressingly, it may be, but in a friendly, conciliatory form. A minatory tone may create a question of honour, and *ipso facto* exclude arbitration; it constitutes a contradiction in terms, and defeats its own object. It is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the very essence of arbitration." One of the most interesting things in the magazine is the threefold representation of the recent difficulty between Britain and Germany. Mr. H. Norman, who has worked hard in the cause of arbitration between the United States and England, who regards Jameson's "firebrand foray" as "a mere piece of filibustering undertaken in flat defiance of every principle of international law and public morality," tells us that "the Emperor had touched the sensitive nerve of national pride, and the whole country was pulsing with a throb of patriotic emotion which might easily have been translated into action." M. F. De Pressense, as an outsider, can handle the matter in a cooler fashion, and gives a fair analysis of the situation, he does not think that the Emperor of Germany ever dreamed that his message would evoke such a response, or if he did he cannot define the motives that actuated him. Let us turn now to Germany and gain whatever enlightenment "Ignotus" is prepared to give. He simply states the fact that the Emperor congratulated the Boers on their warlike action. He then mentions the outlines of "Jingoism" which resulted in both countries, and speaks of it in terms which are meant to make it appear ridiculous. He gives a slight sketch of the past relationship of the British and Dutch in South Africa, and by the aid of Mr. Froude condemns the English out of their own mouth. Next, we learn that the Germans have good memories; England, it seems, did not feel or act rightly at the times of the war with Denmark, the Austrian war, and the Franco-German war. The years 1864, 1866 and 1870 are the great years (years of destiny) of German development. Just here one would like to ask a pertinent question, How does this agree with the quotation from Bismark given later on: "We have with England not less than with Russia the tradition of a century's good relationship." Leaving this for the reader to settle, we note with sorrow that there is a feeling of antagonism in Germany against England on account of commercial rivalry, and jealousy springing out of colonial enterprises. We can make no objection to the statement. "Certainly we wish to grow, but may not England also grow, the earth is big;" the only comment needed is that so far as colonizing is concerned, England has already grown, and while the earth is big, it is not big enough to hold England and Germany in the same place. Whether a good understanding is to be kept up between the two countries depends upon what is done in London (was man in London will und erstrebt). Exactly; M. Pressense says the same in relation to France. By a strange coincidence his review closes with the same sentiment (*Vondrat-on à Londres y contribuer pour sa part?*). Well! it is about *Cosmopolis* that we are writing, and if any reader gets tired of these jangles when handling its pages he can turn with pleasure to Gabriel Mond's account of the great Wagner festival at Bayreuth in 1876, and he will find himself in the more peaceful realm of poetry and music.

Strathroy, Ont.

W. G. JORDAN.

There are many ways by which men cross the river that lies between obscurity and literary success (remarks Mr. James Payn). One or two leap it at a bound; others are helped over by their friends (but these have to come back again: they cannot "stay"); others make stepping stones for themselves out of their own works, and slowly, but not toilsomely—for their labour is pleasant to them—reach the other side. This is what happened to Mr. Henry Seton Merriman. "Young Mistle" was his first stepping-stone; then there were others at all helped him on his way; but he one that almost brought him to the bank was "Edged Tools," and now "The Sowers" has left him high and dry. There have been few such good novels for years.

Concerning Handles.

THERE is a waiter who seems to think that the proper place for his thumb is the bowl of the spoon he deposits in preparation for your soup. He looks curiously at the unanimity with which the company polish the offending bowls with their table-napkins, but he will repeat his action tomorrow. Every housekeeper knows the fiendish ingenuity that cooks and table-maids manifest in breaking the ears off soup-tureens and vegetable dishes, so that in transit these vessels have the option of slipping between extended palms, or of being borne to their places with inserted thumbs, after the fashion of the waiter and the spoon. Waiter, cook, and table-maid may be estimable people in their way, but their refusal to recognize the important function of handles is a justifiable cause for offence, and some day they will know it to their sorrow. Handles are not to be trifled with.

Mrs. X. gave a reception the other evening, which is said by those who were present to have been a brilliant affair. Sir A. B. was among the guests, and the Bishop of C., the Hon. Justice D., Colonel E., Professor F. and Dr. G., with their respective wives, and, in some cases, daughters. As the worthy husband of Mrs. X. is plain Mr. X., and will never, in human probability, be anything more, his democratic wife brought the masculine visitors of her salon down to the same dead level for the time being, receiving and introducing them without distinction as simple Misters. Good-natured Sir A. B. smiled, his lordship winced, the judge and the professor failed to notice the omission, while the colonel and the doctor, equally gifted with hirsute adornments, twirled their moustaches fiercely. In five minutes, scattered through the rooms, they had all forgotten the temporary affront; not so, their wives and daughters. These loyal ladies in quiet but pointed conversation did not spare Mrs. X's title to good breeding. They took their husbands and fathers away early in the evening, and the X. family will sigh for the pleasure of their future society in vain. Such direful results flow from inattention to handles.

In order to anticipate some spider lurking round the corner for his long-expected fly, in other words, a writer destitute of spontaneity of thought who manifests his fancied superiority of intellect by adverse criticism, a saving clause may be inserted, even though it break the continuity of the essay. It is to this effect, that the love of titles and the profuse use of them are not characteristic of the highest culture. The Prince of Wales, on private occasions, likes to be addressed as Sir, and the most distinguished of the French nobility ask nothing higher than *Madame* and *Monsieur*. Half-civilized peoples, such as the Germans, Russians, and Americans, revel in personal handles, from a *Hochfuerstliche Durchlaucht*, to Editor Snipe, Banker Krash, and Lawyer Fogg. These are as vulgar on the one hand as was Mrs. X's conduct on the other. Instances of the kind are sporadic even in Canada. A worthy man, innocent of university education, has been known to interrupt his interlocutor with a frown and the words "Doctor, if you please!" Also, a bumptious dignitary addressed a well-known public man with the explanation, "I see you don't know me, but I am the Honourable Senator Great-head." Even ladies have been known to call themselves Mrs. Judge Smith, Mrs. Professor Brown, and Mrs. Dr. Robinson, to say nothing of Mrs. General Jones. Having headed the spider off, unless he be a German, a Russian, or an American arachnid, the defence of handles may be continued.

The efforts of a lumberman, the parts of whose jack-knife have severed connection, to shave a pipeful of tobacco from a hard plug with the blade alone, enable one to form a faint idea of the toil of the ambitious prehistoric man who first set himself the task of cutting down a tree with a handleless flint axe. What joy must have filled his paleolithic heart when an aboriginal sage, experimenting in levers, suggested a wooden handle wedged into or tied about his implement! Never again could that grateful savage handle his primitive chopper as the waiter does the spoon. So handles went on growing in favour, being applied to axes and hoes, brooms and frying-pans, and all sorts of weapons of war, to reach their climax in the fifteenth Christian century, when the *Lanzknechte* formed their invincible porcupine phalanx with spears, the shafts of which were eighteen feet long. Unfortunately, gunpowder soon played havoc

with the porcupine phalanx, but still, in the matter of leverage, and in that of keeping the objectionable at a safe distance, the handle holds its own. An instance of its use in the latter connection is the long-handled frying-pan, which enables the camp cook to prepare his fish or bacon without frying or rather roasting himself. Next to multiplying the effectiveness of one's impressions by leverage is the pleasure of utilizing an element without suffering from it. These two results in the world's physical and social may be obtained by a judicious use of handles.

A handle is not meant to be a striking implement. True, a sheaf of axe-handles rightly distributed has been known to carry the victory for one party in an election scrimmage, and it is said that broom-handles have done similar duty among the lower orders of the fair sex. But these are not legitimate uses of handles. People have been known to throw china ornaments at a dog, yet no person of sense thinks that china ornaments were made for such a purpose. Handles have for one chief end the increasing of the impression or home-driving of the implement to which they are attached, whether it be a broom over a dusty carpet or an axe-head in a tree-trunk. Of course neither the implement nor the handle will do everything. As the handle is for holding it follows that the holder must have command of what he holds, a fact which most men who have handled a scythe seem to know. It is also true, when we leave the barely physical for the intellectual, the moral, and the social, that all men, whether they carry sticks or not, have in themselves, and are capable of making, handles, and that some of them in certain capacities are handles and nothing more.

Thirty years ago a battle took place in Ontario, which, on our side, could scarcely be called lost, but it certainly was not won as it should have been; and all for the lack of a handle. The enemy had been driven back, several of his companies clean broken, many of his men killed, and, at last, up the Limestone Ridge, towards his column, struggled three companies of the Queen's Own. They were fighting splendidly, but in the eagerness of the pursuit the companies had become separated so that a feeling akin to despairing loneliness came over some of the men. The captains were part of the striking machine and had to stand by their men; they could not go roving over the field after the other companies. But had there been a handle there, major, adjutant, call him what you will, who was not afraid of bullets, and had he massed these three companies only and said: "Boys, go in shoulder to shoulder!" a different tale would have been told. The axe-head was heavy, sharp, and bright, but what can any axe-head do without a handle? Nobody asks a regimental staff officer to fight, but if he be not the handle of a division of his regiment in the hand of his commanding officer, cast him out; he is fit neither for the land nor for the dung-hill. We have got as good rank and file in Canada as their is in the world; we have plucky company officers; but the mounted officers who will risk their lives, galloping along a skirmishing line to close ranks up for a charge are our missing handles, and the sooner the Commander-in-Chief trains these men the better.

Many men besides military men object to being handles. They say "Aut Caesar aut nullus." It is true that handles often get little credit. "That's a clever chopper," says one: "That's a fine sharp axe," says another. They never think of the handle till it splits or breaks, and then they curse it. Many a vain-glorious fool has nevertheless had wisdom vouchsafed him sufficient to appreciate the efficacy of an honest, conscientious, industrious handle in sympathy with the home-thrusting power; and often when in his elation of heart he has discarded it, he finds that the axe and he have nothing in common. The world is poor through lack of human handles. The infatuated blockheads whom the handles make grow jealous of them, and grasp the axe as the waiter does the spoon, only to cut their fingers. So it is in politics. Where is an honest handle in Conservative or in Liberal ranks? Certainly not the bolters. Where are our University handles? They all want to be axemen, and some, like good Alexander Mackenzie in the political world, want to make every chip fly off their edge. Even women, who are fitted by natural self-abnegation and tact, to be powerful levers between the mover and the actor, have been boomed by the New Woman fad out of the handle sphere into that of very unskillful axe-women. The subject has been opened: the spider can carry it on.

In Memoriam : D. J. Macdonnell.

Καλός και ἄριστος,
Such was thy soul, friend, since life's early morning,
Virtue ambitioning, littleness scorning.
Spurning the twilight with vision my open,
Loving the daylight, the sunlight, the open,
Where to know loss is gain, and to dream gain is loss.
Καλός και ἄριστος.

Καλός και ἄριστος,
Not to be bound with conventional fetters,
All thine exactors transforming to debtors,
Mechanical minter converting to miner,
Bringing the ore of Truth to the Refiner,
Joying when fine gold was severed from dross.
Καλός και ἄριστος.

Καλός και ἄριστος,
On thy back ploughed the plougher ; he made long his furrows.
Tribulation thou had'st ; saint and fiend made it thorough.
Yet no murmur escaped thee. Brave heart, on the morrow,
Rose strong and triumphant o'er yesterday's sorrow,
Cheerfully bearing life's many a cross,
Καλός και ἄριστος.

Καλός και ἄριστος,
True heart's truest love on a cold world bestowing.
Till the virtue that left thee enkindled its glowing,
Till envy was stifled, ill-will unregarded,
And that would its leal friend with late friendship rewarded.
Now mute is the tongue that would carp at the gloss,
Καλός και ἄριστος.

A Curious Old Pipe.

I HAVE in my possession a curiosity which, so far as my knowledge extends, is unique in Canada if not elsewhere, a description and account of which may interest not only antiquarians but others, especially smokers.

It consists of a clay pipe, the bowl of which measures about seven-eighths of an inch from the mouth to the base, while the shank is about an inch long. The bowl, which does not hold more than one-third or, I might almost say, one-quarter as much tobacco as a modern pipe of ordinary size, is set at an obtuse angle to the shank, and is in the form of a human head of which the features front the smoker. The face is that of a military looking man with a mustache, and the nose, eyes, ears, and hair are well defined. The shank terminates with a foliated ornamentation, and the orifice at its extreme end is too small to receive a hollow stem of the kind generally inserted when the shank is short.

This pipe was presented to me some seventeen or eighteen years ago by Mr. J. Walter Beard, a member of a firm of dry goods merchants in St. John, N.B., who assured me that it had been dug up by Adino Paddock, a well-known loyalist, in 1784, on Navy Island, in the harbour of St. John, not far below the Falls, and near Carleton.

Unfortunately I was at the time occupied with other matters, and did not make a full investigation as to the history of the pipe or its custody subsequent to its discovery; and Mr. Beard's death afterwards deprived me of the means of ascertaining the necessary facts.

The appearance of the pipe is, however, a sufficient guarantee that it is a genuine relic of the past, and there is no reason to doubt the absolute accuracy of Mr. Beard's statement to the extent of his knowledge and belief.

I may mention that, when the pipe was given to me, there was attached to it a label, the inscription of which is as follows: "This pipe was dug up by Mr. Paddock on Navy Island in 1784, supposed to have been buried with one of the French killed in the naval action, 14th July, 1696." In the engagement which took place on that date, according to Dr. Baudoin, a missionary priest on board of one of the two French vessels taking part, the latter defeated two English ships of war, and captured one of them, which, with a tender, were at the mouth of Saint John harbour, but without a single Frenchman being injured. (Murdoch's History of Nova Scotia, Vol. I., pages 217 and 218). The hypothesis therefore appears to be unsupported by evidence, and the exact age of the pipe must be considered undetermined. The locality is, however, one, if the curiosity is of French origin, of which there can be but little doubt, in which it might well have been deposited.

There is, at least, a strong probability that the site of the celebrated Fort Latour was very near, and there is no question that French soldiers were constantly occupying or passing over the place where it is stated the discovery was made, for a large part of more than one and one-half centuries prior to 1784.

The occasional errors of associations like the Pickwick Club, and of students of the type of Monkbarns may at first have rendered me cautious in claiming its true value for my treasure trove. At length, however, certain facts with reference to ancient pipes became known to me for the first time, and led me to regard my possession with much greater interest than before.

Mr. Charles Walker and Mr. Henry F. Perley, the latter now of Ottawa, were associated in the construction of the Thames embankment in London, England, and, while making the necessary excavations, Mr. Perley collected from the excavated material and preserved a number of early English clay pipes. It was my privilege to inspect this collection, and I at once observed that in general form they closely resembled the specimen obtained by me from Mr. Beard. Mr. Perley's pipes, however, were devoid of ornamentation or extraneous device, and were apparently intended to be used with an inserted stem. The size and capacity of the smallest of them were approximately the same as those of mine, but his collection exhibited a gradual increase in these particulars until types of the modern clay pipe were reached.

Now it seems to me that a consideration of these facts helps to determine the age of my pipe.

When Europeans began to smoke, tobacco was obtainable only in small quantities and at a comparatively high price. Moreover there were others besides King James who were strongly opposed to smoking, and there can be but little doubt that prudent physicians would not encourage the practice until ample opportunity had been afforded for noting results.

As a consequence, and perhaps because the tobacco then supplied may have been of an inferior quality likely, on the consumption of but a small quantity, to produce vertigo and nausea, the earliest pipes manufactured would be made to hold but little.

It may then be fairly claimed that the hypothesis upon the label, although erroneous as to the exact date and the circumstances of the deposit, may not lead to an incorrect conclusion as to the age of the pipe in question.

Possibly some of your readers, especially those in the Province of Quebec, may throw some light upon the matter.

I never saw or heard of a history of smoking; yet such a work would not be devoid of interest. In view of the efforts of the anti-tobacconists, and the tendency of the age to destroy the restful for the purpose of establishing the despotism of activity, it is at least possible that pipes like swords as articles in common use, patterns, stocks, and snuff boxes may become things of the past.

And is it not advisable that a true record should be produced to prevent a non-smoking posterity from making mistakes as to the practices of their smoking ancestors?

How sad it would be if, a century hence, a student of Walter Scott should be led to believe that the men of to-day may have smoked tobacco in iron pipes during the preaching in church, after the manner of Duncan Knockdunder.

I. ALLEN JACK.

At The House of Commons.

THE long-expected, long-deferred, much-dreaded day has come and gone. The Remedial Bill held the attention of every politician, and was, too, of such wide-spread interest that the galleries of the House of Commons were crowded. Had it not been for the efficient aid of police stationed at the diverging ways of the galleries to separate the crowds, the horrors of the crushing and jamming during the crisis in January would have been repeated.

Directly after three o'clock, after the jangling of the bells announced the summoning of the House to prayers (at which the public are not permitted to attend, more's the pity) Sir Charles Tupper moved for the second reading of the bill in a long speech, the preamble of which dealt with

Confederation. And as the trembling old man recited the details of the great event and reminded the House that the only one besides himself present upon that occasion and now present in the House was Sir Hector Langevin, it entered the minds of all that it was eminently fitting that one of the Fathers of Confederation should bring before Parliament this important measure.

He dwelt upon the unity that should prevail, and spoke warmly of the helping hand that should reach out to the warring minority. His followers were appreciative but not broadly enthusiastic. The land has lain in strange furrows of late. The complexities of opinion in the various ridings, the "will" and the "won't" of the votes behind the men on the benches, have caused some on both sides to do and say unexpected things these few weeks past.

But talk is so plainly one thing, and votes are so decidedly another, that it is quite useless to prophesy. The Government has so much to promise; it has in past times so well deserved support from the men who follow it faithfully, that scarcely could its weak ones be wholly dissuaded, though one rose from the dead.

Mr. Laurier followed Sir Charles Tupper and he carried the House and the hearts of his people with him. "I am a Liberal," he said, "a Liberal of the English school," and the roars and hand-claps and desk-slappings drowned his voice.

He made it very plain that, while he stood the acknowledged head of a great party, comprising both Roman Catholics and Protestants, he would not betray the trust of the one by letting his race and creed draw him to the other. The corridors rang with his praises, the Ontario members wore joy on their faces, Quebec Liberals were firm at his back, and the Chamber at six o'clock was one great buzz of admiration and congratulation as the genial, manly orator stood in the centre of a group receiving the delighted encomiums of praise which were heaped upon him. A manly speech, a noble speech, liberty through and through it. This is what was said as the great throng melted away and talked one to the other in the going.

To-night Mr. Clarke Wallace is speaking. He is one of those who are not with the Government in this matter, but who yet would scarcely of choice support Mr. Laurier's amendment.

It has been freely stated in the streets this evening that the six months' hoist, which Mr. Laurier's amendment comprised, was a genuine surprise to the Government. The probable thing for him to do was to move for a commission. That would not satisfy the bolters of the Government party, but the amendment as it is seems to leave them nothing to do but to hold their breath and jump clean across the carpet. But that is not likely. Some way out of it will be found. The most sanguine among the Opposition cannot find it in their hearts to believe that the Bill will be lost on division. The Government is so well established. Its followers are so dearly fond of the old flag, the old party, and the old men.

Social festivities are at a standstill. There are little dinners and little teas, quiet At-Homes, and any number of cozy card parties, but the gauge of Lent is over it all, tones it down and reduces the fever-heat. Many a gay little belle is getting more sleep now in one night than she had in a week before Lent began—that awful week of rehearsals for the ball dances, big dinners, imposing receptions, and the great ball itself. It is still "the" ball, and the photographs to commemorate its fearfully and wonderfully made costumes are being finished by the hundred as souvenirs which will be dear, and rightly so, to the participants.

The probability is that all the week will be occupied with the debate on the Remedial Bill. There will be French and English speeches, and many of them, and then the session will jog along until the end of April. Most men say there will be a summer session, but those are the Liberals, who may fairly be called Obstructionists. If they will obstruct, if they will not let the estimates pass through, whose fault will it be if there is a summer session to portion out the great house-keeping expenses of this great country?

Ottawa, March 3rd, 1896.

Crude Criticism.

THE March Bookman, in its article on "Some Recent Volumes of Verse," is neither just nor discriminating. The critic, if such he can be called, reviews in all some half-dozen books, and with the facile discernment of an undergraduate condemns the majority of them to oblivion, but assures us that at least two of them will be heard of again.

To Mr. Bliss Carman's "Behind the Arras," the reviewer gives one sentence of praise about his wonderful effectiveness "at giving one a thrill of springtime buoyancy," and his "weirdness," and then devotes half a column to trivial condemnation criticism. Mr. Carman is not always at his best; and, in the poem from which the critic quotes, is certainly at his worst, when he gives us as a monologue such a passage as that descriptive of the mysterious lodger:

"So reticent and tall
With eyes of flame."

But this is after all the weakness of his strength. Such language when dealing with the supernatural or weird would be appropriate, and Mr. Carman has failed by allowing himself to use expressions in a poem of the commonplace that are only suited for highly idealized work and characters. The criticism of this "seventeen page poem" is no doubt just, but is it the part of a true critic to dwell only upon the spots on the sun, the knots on the oak?

The reviewer is even more severe on "The Night Express," and to hold it up to ridicule quotes the following "remarkable stanza":

"We pant up the climbing grade,
And coast on the tangent mile,
While the Driver toys with the throttle-bar
And gathers the track with a smile."

If the reader who has either watched an engine climb a grade or sat by the driver as he "toyed with the throttle-bar" will read this stanza carefully, he will find that Mr. Carman has in his lines something of the motion of the mighty engine, and has given us glimpses of the controlling soul of the iron horse. The critic, no doubt, writes without experience, but if he would only take a drive of fifty or sixty miles along the Metapedia valley, for instance, on our Intercolonial line, he would find that the expression which he sneers at as making us "gather the whole poem with a smile," is fairly descriptive. As the engine takes the difficult curves the engineer, fully cognizant of the danger that lies round each, has his eye ever on the front, and literally gathers in the long miles of track. Nothing escapes him, and his hand works with his eye, now easing up his engine as she touches a soft spot, now letting her out when the road bed is firm and sure. The smile is ever on his face, the smile that the skipper on the bridge has in a gale, or a soldier as he leads his troops to the charge.

In contrast with this review is that of Mr. McGaffey's volume of poems. He has "an eye as keen as Mr. Kipling's for whatever is vivid and striking and picturesque." He has a "splendid lyrical quality," and there is, moreover, "something true and wholesome about his work that takes us out of the fetid atmosphere of eroticism and the perfumed oppressiveness of the triolet-trillers, into the fresh, strong air of the sea, the mountains, and the illimitable prairie." After this we expect a Browning, or at least a Watson. But the critic's appreciation seems sadly divorced from his vocabulary. If such poetry is in the volume he refrains from quoting it, and gives us instead a specimen of Mr. McGaffey's pathetic work, telling us at the close that the author of this is "no mere facile rhymers, no mere elaborator of commonplace ideas." The first stanza will serve as an indication of the worth of the fine phrases made use of above:

"Dear heart, sweet heart, your baby hands
Have touched and passed this floating world,
Have loosed their hold on life's frail strands
And now upon your breast lie furled
Twin blossoms of eternal peace,
Like lilies on untroubled streams,
When the rude winds have made surcease,
And summer's glory drifts and dreams."

This stanza is lacking in masculinity—a sin Mr. Carman never commits. The expressions "Dear heart," "sweet heart," are not quite suitable to the object of the poet's sorrow; the mixed or, at best, strained metaphor that runs through the whole stanza, and the evident insincerity of the closing part,

where the poet is not mourning but telling his sorrow as prettily as he can, stamp this poetry as commonplace and trivial.

As Mr. McGaffey is a Canadian by birth it is painful to have to write in this way about his work; but he has to blame his friends, or rather his publishers, for it. His volume is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and so is *The Bookman*; and to the uninitiated reader it would seem that this review was evidently an attempt on the part of this celebrated firm to push their own wares. And herein lies a danger to American criticism. The publishing houses either publish or control the magazines, and the fulsome praise of the fifth-rate or commonplace that sometimes appear even in such a high-class critical journal as *The Bookman* tends to lower the standard of criticism. We may be unjust to *The Bookman* in this respect, but a magazine that professes to be second to none in critical work should be above suspicion.

T. G. MARQUIS.

Kingston, Ont.

* * *

In a Copy of Miss Wetherald's "House of the Trees."

Little book, thy pages stir
With a poet's brighter life;
In days that gloom with doubt and strife
To many a moody sufferer.

Thou shalt bring a balm for pain,
Felt behind his prison bars,
The spirit of the sun and stars,
The spirit of the wind and rain.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

* * *

Music and the Drama.

IT will certainly be a rare delight to hear the celebrated pianist Joseffy, on Tuesday evening next, the 10th inst., in Massey Hall, with the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra. My recollections of this distinguished artist's refined and symmetrical performances on the piano date back over a dozen years, when I first heard him in Shaftsbury Hall on Queen Street. He appeared with the famous Wilhelmj, then the most popular violinist since Paganini, and they were a particularly strong team. Joseffy's playing was wonderfully clean and polished, and full of bright poetic fancy. He performed pieces by Chopin, Liszt and Schumann, with two or three of his own compositions. I remember it well, and how charmed I was at the elegance of his style, his beautiful touch, and his rippling, pearly runs. And then such dainty simplicity, such tranquil repose! At that time he and Carreno, the hot blooded, passionate South American who has since attained such fame in older lands, were my ideal performers. Joseffy fascinated; Carreno astonished me with her magnetic brilliance and wild impetuosity. I will not say that Joseffy is or is not my ideal pianist now, for I have not heard him for four or five years, and I would not care to go so far anyhow, but I will say that as a finished, brilliant and imaginative pianist there is none greater in the world. Others may perhaps play certain things with more cyclonic grandeur, or with greater intensity and emotion; but Joseffy always delights because of his superb execution and the remarkable symmetry existing between pure sentiment and intellectuality. I do not enjoy these calculating, psychological players who show their scholastic minds in every measure, nor do I care for the over sentimental performer who would have one believe that Bach was relating a tender love tale in each of his fugues, or that Beethoven always appealed to the emotional faculties. These latter play Chopin as if he were a sickly, broken-hearted woman, who lashed herself into a spasmodic passion at times, but quickly fell into the same morbid state again. A happy harmonious adaptation of the intellectual and emotional, the former guiding and controlling the feelings and aesthetic element, is what makes a really great musical performer, and such an equipped artist is Joseffy.

The theme of Paderewski's opera is Hungarian, and the scene is laid in the Carpathian mountains.

Arthur Friedheim is concertizing in Egypt and Greece.

I am glad that Albani has been engaged for the Messiah, and it certainly reflects to the credit of the Philharmonic people to make such an important engagement. Her reputation as an oratorio singer is an exalted one, and it will be a pleasure to hear her in this capacity.

It is rumored that Sara Bernhardt and Paderewski are to be here early in April. The former for two nights, and the latter one. And, furthermore, rumor has it that these wonderful artists will be heard the same evening.

Mr. Walter H. Coles has been appointed organist of Carlton Street Methodist Church and the choice ought to be a good one, as he has both talent and ambition, two important requisites.

Other items have been crowded out this issue.

W. O. FORSYTH.

English musicians are still disturbed by the lack of uniformity in regard to the musical pitch used by the various organisations in that country. Some time ago the Philharmonic Society, of London,—a decidedly conservative body—adopted what we speak of in Canada as the "low" or "international" pitch ($A=435$); and following this example a number of other societies, which had formerly hesitated to make the change, have now fallen in line. One of the greatest obstacles to the adoption of the low pitch in England has always been the attitude of the military authorities, who have objected, on account of the expense that would be involved, to making any change in the pitch used by the bands. Now, however, owing to the action of the Philharmonic Society, the army authorities are following the unusual course of disobeying their own rules (as pointed out in the *Musical Times*), for there is a regulation stating that "in order to ensure uniformity throughout the regimental bands of the service, the instruments are to be of the same pitch as that adopted by the Philharmonic Society." It is therefore being urged that the British Government should take action in the matter. There is no doubt that the low pitch has come to stay, and that the longer it is opposed the more expensive its adoption will become. Where is Canada on this question? We are about in the same position as England, trying to assure ourselves that we are perfectly comfortable while sitting on the fence. We show no narrow prejudices. We use both high and low pitch, not together (at least, not as a rule), but alternately—very little to the delight of our piano dealers. It really looks as if Canada would bring up the rear in this march of progress. In Toronto the Philharmonic Society is, perhaps, the most important organisation which is holding back. If it would take the matter up the struggle would probably soon be over. Of course there are difficulties in the way, because the players of the wood-wind section of the orchestra (and possibly others) would have to buy new instruments, but surely that could be managed. Let the conductor and other officers consider the advisability of announcing that the low pitch will be used next season, and then make contracts with such players as will be put to expense by the change, engaging them for all the concerts the Society may give during the next two seasons. Some such plan could surely be adopted. The use of the low pitch would certainly enable the chorus to do finer work than is possible at present.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

* * *

Why I Love Muskoka.

WE do not always obtain our clearest views of a subject by looking directly at it. Nor does the value of a thing wholly depend upon what we can say affirmatively in its favour, for this would have unanswered the important question, what would we do without it?

Instead, therefore, of introducing the reader at once to the mute mysteries of the Shadow River, or the boisterous grandeur of Bala Falls, let us approach Muskoka indirectly, and consider it, so to speak, by reflected light. To the pen of Pierre Loti we are indebted for the following pretty sidelight:—

"The end of April is the season of change when the Judas trees all along the shores of the Bosphorus are in flower. Nowhere else in the world does one find so many Judas trees as here, where the two extremities of Asia and of Europe are face to face. There are violet-hued tufts and

violet-hued alleys; an excess of violet colour so intense and so unusual that one's sight is dazzled and bewildered by it. And the wisteria, too, which garlands the old eves of houses with its millions of clusters, hangs out wreaths of a lighter lilac from all the hamlets of grey timber which lean down over the water. This Bosphorus is a great winding river, but a river which has in it the life and the seduction of the sea. The hills on its two shores are covered by palaces, by mosques, by cottages and by tombs, all surrounded by and buried in gardens. And here in the month of April under this sky still veiled and softened by the clouds of the North, there is a luxury of foliage and blossom in which this violet tone of the Judas trees is dominant, and shines beside the dark and ghost-like cypress groves.

"There are on earth other places grander and perhaps more beautiful; certainly there are none of greater power to charm.

"This scenery of the Bosphorus, from which no stranger ever escapes, is due to the Oriental mystery which still broods on it; it comes from the great closed harems of which the upper stories hang over the waves; it comes from the veiled women whom we see in the shadow of the gardens and in the slender caiques which pass. But this Turkish witchery is fading, alas! Year by year, more and more, great gaps are made in the ranks of the ancient impenetrable buildings with their grated windows which plunge their walls into the water and which one could enter from the water as at Venice; and with them go the slender caiques, the costumes and the women's veils.

"Already, even since last spring, Therapia seems to exist no longer, masked as it is by a gigantic and hideous caravanserai; the exquisite Anatoli Hissar is disfigured by an American college, of a sinister ugliness which has stuck itself above the ancient castle with an imbecile air of domination.

"And everywhere it is the same story, whether on the shores of Asia or the shores of Europe; frightful new buildings cumber the ground and factory chimneys rise beside minarets of which they are the miserable caricatures. In vain do the Judas trees continue their beautiful flowering; the Bosphorus will soon perish destroyed by idiotic speculators."

The authoress, from whose article on "The Ugliness of Modern Life" in the January number of the Nineteenth Century the above extract is taken, proceeds to say: "The loss of beauty from the world is regarded as the purely sentimental grievance of imaginative persons; but it is not so; it is a loss which must impress its vacuity on the human mind and character. It tends, more than any other loss, to produce that apathy, despondency, and cynical indifference which are so largely characteristic of the modern temper.

"The people are taught to think that all animal life may be tortured and slaughtered at pleasure; that physical ills are to be feared beyond all others, and escaped at all vicarious cost; that profit is the only question of importance in commerce; that antiquity, loveliness and grace are like wild flowers, mere weeds to be torn up by a steam barrow. This is not the temper which makes noble characters, or generous and sensitive minds. It is the temper which accumulates wealth and which flies readily to war to defend that wealth; but which is absolutely barren of all impersonal sympathy, of all beautiful creation. . . . Unless the man of genius buries himself resolutely in the country and by the sea, as Tennyson did, as Clausen did, he cannot altogether escape the influence of the unloveliness of modern life.

An English Archbishop at the last Royal Academy banquet said that he hoped the time was near when every child in England would learn to draw. Apart from the gross folly of teaching a child anything for which its own natural talent does not predispose it, and the injury done to the world by the artificial manufacture of millions of indifferent draughtsmen, what use can it be to attempt to awaken perception of art in a generation which is begotten where art and nature are alike persistently outraged. It is entirely useless to multiply art schools and desire that every child should learn to draw, when all the tendencies of modern life have become such that every rule of art is violated in it and every artistic sense offended in an ordinary daily walk. Amongst even the most cultured classes few have really any sensibility to beauty. Not one in a thousand pauses in the hurried excitements of social life to note beauty in nature; to art there is accorded a passing attention because

it is considered *chic* to do so; but all true sense of art must be lacking in a generation whose women wear the spoils of tropical birds, slain for them, on their heads and skirts, and whose men find their principal joy for nearly half the year in the slaughter of tame creatures, and bespatter with blood the white hellebore of their winter woods. Beauty daily is more and more withdrawn from the general life of the people. Fidgety and repressive bye-laws tend to suppress that element of the picturesque which popular life by its liberties and by its open air pastimes and peddlings created for itself. The police are everywhere, and street life is joyless and colourless.

"Even within doors in the houses of poor people the things of daily usage have lost their old world charm; the ugly sewing machine has replaced the spinning wheel, the cooking range the spacious open hearth, the veneered machine-made furniture the home-made oaken chests and presses, a half-penny newspaper the old family Bible; whilst out of doors the lads and lasses must not sing, the dog must not play, the child must not stand out on the pavement, only the cyclist, lord of all, may tear along and leave broken limbs and bruised flesh of others behind him at his pleasure.

"Follow the architectural history of any city and you find it during the last half century the sorrowful record of a pitiful destruction. The great gardens are the first things sacrificed. They are swept away, and their places covered by brick and mortar with an incredible indifference. . . . But the modern street with its cleanly monotony, its long and high blank spaces, its even surfaces where not a seed can cling or a bird can build, what will it say to your eyes or your heart? You will see its dull pretentious uniformity repeated on either side of you down a mile-long vista, and you will curse it.

"It is natural that the people shut up in these structures crave for drink, for nameless vices, for the brothel, the opium den, the cheap eating-house and gaming booth; anything, anywhere to escape from the monotony which surrounds them and which leaves them no more charm in life than if they were rabbits shut up in a physiologist's experimenting cage and fed on gin-soaked grains.

"The Americans attach extreme pride to the fact that their 'sky-scrapers' are so advanced that your horses and carriage can be carried up on a lift to the highest storey, and the nags, if it do not make them dizzy, can survey the city in a bird's-eye view. But even this supreme achievement of architects and engineers cannot lend to the cube shared with a score of other cube-owners the charm, the idiosyncrasy, the meaning, the soul, which exhale from the smallest cottage where those who love are all alone, through whose lattices a candle shines as a star to the returning wanderer, and on whose lowly roof memory lies like a benediction.

"I believe that this monotony and lack of interest in the towns which they inhabit fatally affect the minds of those whose lot it is to go to and from the streets in continual toil, and numb them to a deadening and debasing degree, and produce in them fatigue, heaviness and gloom; and what the scholar and the poet suffer from articulately and consciously, the people in general suffer from inarticulately and unconsciously. The gaiety of nations dies down as the beauty around them pales and passes. They know not what it is that affects them, but they are affected by it none the less, as a young child is hurt by the darkness, though it knows not what dark or light means.

"Admit that the poorer people were ill lodged in the Middle Ages, that the houses were ill lit, undrained, with the gutter water splashing the threshold and the eaves of the opposite houses so near that the sun could not penetrate into the street. All this may have been so, but around two-thirds of the town were gardens, the neighbouring streets were full of painted shrines, metal, lamps, gargoyles, pinnacles, balconies of hand-forged iron or hand-carved stone, solid doors, bronzed gates, richly coloured frescoes; and the eyes and the hearts of the dwellers in them had wherewithal to feed on with pleasure, not to name the constant stream of many colored costume and of varied pageant or procession which was forever passing through them. Then in the niches there were figures; at the corners there were shrines; on the rivers there were beautifully carved bridges of which examples are still left to our day in the Rialto and the Vecchio. There were barges with picture illuminated sails, and pleasure-galleys gay to the sight, and everywhere there

were towers and spires and crenulated walls, and the sculptured fronts of houses and churches and monasteries, and close at hand was the greenness of wood and meadow, the freshness of the unsullied country. Think only what that meant; no miles on miles of dreary suburban waste to travel, no pert aggressive modern villas to make day hateful, no vile underground railway stations and subways, no hissing steam, no grinding and shrieking cable-trams, no hell of factory smoke and jerry builders' lath and plaster; no glaring geometrical flower beds; but the natural country running, like a happy child laden with posies, right up to the walls of the town.

"The cobbler or craftsman, who sat and worked in his doorway and saw the whole vari-coloured life of a mediæval city pass by him, was very different to the modern mechanic, a cypher amongst hundreds, shut in a factory room, amongst the deafening noise of cog-wheel and pistons. Even from a practical view of his position, his guilds were a much finer organization than modern tradesunions, and did far more for him in his body and his mind. In the exercise of his labour he could then be individual and original, he is now but one thousandth part of an inch in a single tooth of a huge revolving cog-wheel. . . . Read Michelet's description of a Flemish burger, and contrast it with the existence of a shop-keeper in a modern town. Read Froude's description of a sea-going merchantman of Elizabeth's days, and contrast it with a captain of a modern liner. You will at once see how full of colour and individuality were the former lives; how colourless, unlovely, and deprived of all initiative are the latter. . . . Beauty is the safest stimulant, the surest tonic, the most precious inspiration; natural beauty first of all, and the beauty of the arts closely following like handmaids to Aphrodite. But to perceive this the mentally blind are as incapable as the physically blind. . . .

"Every year all cities, and even all towns, are severed farther and farther from the country; every year the electric wires multiply for telegraph and telephone, the tramways and railways increase the sickening, grinding noises common to these methods of locomotion fill the air, and the extraordinary ugliness, which seems attached like a doom to any modern invention, is multiplied on all sides. . . .

"The modern temper resembles those children in Victor Hugo's romance, who, being left alone with the beautiful and ancient *Horæ*, find no prank so delightful as to tear from end to end the illuminated text of the book and its perfect miniatures, clapping their hands as each fair thing perishes. Nor is there any indication of the advent of any one who will take the book of the world from the destroying hands, and save what still remains of its beauty. . . .

"We hear *ad nauseum* of the gains of modern life, of what is called civilization; does no one count its losses? It might be well to do so. It might act as a corrective to the insane self-worship which is at once the most ill-founded and the most irritating feature of the age. Perhaps other ages have in turn adored themselves in like manner, but there is not in history any record of it. Its prophets, heroes, sages, each age has either admired or execrated; but I do not think any age has so admired itself as the present age, which has its prototype in William of Germany, standing between two sandbanks and thinking himself greater than Alexander, because his engineers have succeeded in cutting for him a ditch longer than usual. . . .

"The great beauty which animal and bird life lends to the earth is doomed to lessen and disappear. The automatic vehicle will render the horse useless; and he will be considered too costly and too slow to be kept even as a gambling toy. The dog will have no place in a world which has no gratitude for such simple sincerity and faithful friendliness as he offers. When wool and horn and leather and meat foods have been replaced by chemical inventions, cattle and sheep will have no more tolerance than the wild buffalo has had in the United States. But the human race will be indifferent; it will be occupied with schemes to tap the water in Mars and transfer it to the thirsty moon, whose mountains will have become the property of a colonizing syndicate and will nightly blaze with illuminated advertisements. . . .

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? What shall it profit the world to put a girdle about its loins in forty minutes when it shall have become a desert of stone, a wilderness of streets, a treeless waste, a songless city, where man shall have destroyed all

life except his own, and can hear no echo of his heart's pulsation save in the throb of an iron piston. . . . And when all is said of its great inventions and their marvels and mysteries, are they more marvellous or mysterious than the changes of chrysalis and caterpillar and butterfly, or the rise of the giant oak from the tiny acorn, or the flight of swallow and nightingale over ocean and continent?"

I think I am entitled to assume that all readers of THE WEEK are thoughtful readers. I have attempted no description of Muskoka, nor even referred to any guide book of that delightful region of shimmering lakes, refreshing breezes, and rocky isles, which have hitherto defied the ravages of civilization." Words of mine, superadded to those of Ouida which almost dazzle one by their unusual brilliance, would be an impertinence.

But thoughtful readers, as I say, will not fail to appreciate the charm of our lovely summer resort, and to share with me a passionate admiration for it.

SAGITTARIUS.

* * *

Bereft.

Sleep, sweet Spring, in the storms and glooms
Of wintry skies,
Wake not to scatter thy lap of blooms.
Dark be thine eyes!

Sleep entombed in the drifted lea,
On frozen earth,
Nor stir with the old sweet mystery
Of life at birth.

Sleep in the seeds and scaly hoods
Of buds fast sealed,
Sleep for aye in the naked woods,
Die unrevealed.

Die in the firstlings of the flock
And shivering herds
Blight, upon tree and moor and rock,
The loves of birds.

Sleep with the spawning frog and fish,
In crystal cave;
Loose not, at Nature's ardent wish,
The fettered wave.

Sleep in the unborn Pascal moon
And veil her horn;
Freeze in the bells their holy tune
For Easter morn,

Shroud the sun as he rises fast
To zenith blind,
Darken his day with garment vast
Of cloud and wind.

Sleep, sweet Spring, in the purple gloom
Of the dawning year,
Nor hither come with thy balm and bloom,
Thy smile and tear.

Sleep! she sleeps who with burning brow
Longed sore for thee,
Possess thy soul in her patience now,
And, where she sleeps in the grave, sleep thou, Eternally.

Academy.

L. DOUGAL

* * *

Art Notes.

WE have made Mr. Abbey, as I mentioned last week, an Associate of the Royal Academy, but I am afraid we can hardly claim him as a fellow countryman. It is some consolation, however, to reflect that there is more than one Englishman who stands high in the ranks of the illustrators; and if we have none who draw with the delicacy, charm and refinement of the American, we can boast a few men who are hardly to be equalled in point of force. Dudley Hardy, Greiffenhagen (doubtfully English) Hatherell, Raven Hill, Paget, Phil May, and Caton Woodville are all accomplished draughtsmen, and Greiffenhagen, Paget, and Woodville are painters as well. With the works of the latter Canada has recently become familiar through the battle pic-

tures published in the Saturday issue of the Mail and Empire; and these spirited drawings are a sufficient evidence of his talent. His taste has always led him to depict the stirring incidents of war. During the progress of our costly campaign against the Zulus, Woodville drew vivid pictures for the London News of the victories of the British troops—gained, in some instances, at the price of many valued lives. I remember one enormous picture (on a quadruple sheet folded in the middle of the paper), representing one of the principle battles, the point of view being taken from the ranks of the Zulus, who are represented as completely encircling the British.

Woodville is particularly strong in his drawing of horses. He draws the typical trooper's horse with a fidelity unsurpassed by any other military painter. The animal is not, perhaps, a model of beauty, being inclined to squareness and angularity of body, and exhibiting a Roman-nosed tendency as to the head. But the beast is eminently serviceable, and suited to the purposes of the army; and any beauty which it possesses (and most well-conditioned horses have some title to the term "noble") is shown when on the field, affected as it is by the general excitement, by the din of artillery, and by its own exertions in the evolution of troops. And this glorification of the military half (or less) bred horse is what is so splendidly rendered by Woodville. His charging cavalry come thundering towards the spectator with whirlwind power and velocity. It is impossible to imagine that a charge led by Woodville could be abortive (!); and when you take into consideration the fact that an approaching body of cavalry can only be studied by the front ranks of the opposing lines, it is a marvel how the artist came by his realistic rendering of the facts.

Historically considered, the pictures of Woodville are as valuable as they are interesting. He adheres strictly to the text; and he can be relied upon for accuracy in matters of uniform, accoutrements, guns, relative positions of troops, etc.; and this is, so to speak, half the battle. Some of the old prints and pictures are amusingly conventional in their details; and the whole disposition of the field is often subordinated to some ridiculous old canon (not explosive) of composition. The majority of old pictures, too, give no idea of the masses of men engaged in these conflicts of armed hosts, but, on the contrary, they make the most important battle appear to be a mere skirmish between a couple of detachments. Of course the recently published illustrations of battles by Woodville are not above criticism, and occasionally they betray the weakness or laxities that must show themselves when an artist binds himself to complete a large illustrating contract; so it is not quite fair to judge of the painter's worth from this evidence alone. The only just means of estimating his great ability is by a general review of his works in the illustrated papers in conjunction with his yearly Academy pictures. It must be conceded, however, that as a painter of battle pictures he has never seriously rivalled the brilliant De Neuville (though to my mind he has much more genius than the laborious Detaille): it is in the enormously varied, ingenious, and spirited designs for the Illustrated London News that he shows himself in the front rank of draughtsmen.

E. WYLY GRIER.

Letters to the Editor.

THE "COLONIES."

SIR,—Why do you find fault with the term, "The Colonies?" Does not the name correctly describe the outlying portions of the Empire? There is nothing in the least derogatory implied by the word "colonial," which is no more than a simple statement of actual fact. It is probably sometimes used in a depreciatory sense by a certain class of people who are indifferent as to what they say, and careless in their manner of expressing themselves—the kind of people who are apt to express something akin to contempt for a Yorkshireman or an Irishman, or any one else who lives out of London. This misuse of the term is not prevalent enough to alter its meaning, or to cause us to feel otherwise than proud to be colonial citizens of the Empire. "Civis Romanus Sum" was felt to be a proud thing for one to be able to say; and the Roman "colonia" was an important portion of that Empire. Is it not vastly more to be a citizen

of the *colonia* of an Empire of extent and power in comparison with which the Roman was simply insignificant?

Any feeling of uncertainty regarding the expression which exists in Canada (which I believe to be almost infinitesimal) probably has been suggested by some faint echo from across the border, for the American notion that such a connection as exists between England and her colonies is "unnatural and inexpedient" finds expression in other ways besides Secretary Olney's plain and ill-mannered statement of it.

Possibly, however, as the existing situation is one of recent development, a new term may be required to describe it better. Who will suggest one? "Transmarine Britain" would express the idea, but is a little lengthy; though if Mr. Chamberlain should carry his imitation of Disraeli so far as to suggest to the Queen the assumption of a new, up-to-date title, "of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, and Empress of Transmarine Britain and India," would not be far astray either in meaning or dignity of expression.

A "COLONIAL" BORN.

THE ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING.

SIR,—In reading the late numbers of THE WEEK, which, by the way, travels beyond the sound of city traffic and the reach of the telephone wire, it is noticeable that the anti-English feeling of Americans has been put forward with much insistence, and causes for the same given.

In your issue of February 14th, under the heading "The Wooden Nutmeg Age," a contributor writes: "From long enquiry on the subject I have come to the conclusion that it is a result of the manner in which popular and school-accounts of the Revolution are written."

Perhaps it would be well to look a little nearer home and enquire whether there exist signs of a somewhat kindred feeling on our own side of the boundary line.

Any such could not be attributable to the source just mentioned. Take this same number of THE WEEK (February 14th).

Does it not contain some straws which perhaps point the direction of the wind?

Its opening sentence is: "Colonial affairs are becoming of some interest to Englishmen." This under the marginal note "The Colonist."

Turn a page or two, and we have the legal controversial method and its armourial bearing with regard to "Evolution," as called forth by the "Waldronian" incisiveness and "definition."

A little further on, at "Street Corners," we hear from "Diogenes" thus:—"I do not approve of the Retired Butler's idea that art and music may be made subservient to 'style' and to 'high-caste affairs.' We have no 'high-caste affairs' in Canada."

Subservient is the word used. (Vide notice of Miss Ada E. S. Hart's piano recital, by T. A. H., in your issue of February 7th.)

Can we not trace the tone of these remarks, when taken in conjunction with their context, in either case, by a simple psychic process, to the mere hint of the word "colonial."

We may seek also for a reason why the term "colonial" so often carries an unpleasant savour.

"What is it marks the soul 'provincial,'
And stamps the word 'colonial' with such odious sound?
'Tis self-complacency—
The one, in form transitional, like to the tadpole stage, that
sees not aught beyond the margin of its shallow pool:
Nor cares to see.
The other, safe in the thought of long descent, and its inheritance,
looks round and thinks the highest form is his:
And needs must be!"

Permit me yet one self-complacent quotation from a recent English daily, in reference to the American press comments upon the President's famous Message. Does this not show the English feeling in regard to their American cousins?

"Our kin in the great Republic
Exuberant in youth,
Like hobbledehoy, take ill-bred
Noise for a duty they owe to Truth."

N. W. T., Feb. 25th, 1896.

EX-OCCIDENTE.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH AND HIS CRITICS.

SIR,—In most of the late issues of your valuable journal I have seldom failed to find Prof. Goldwin Smith either adversely criticized or subjected to a kind of abuse not to be confounded with legitimate criticism.

In these criticisms the Professor, being an advocate of Continental Union, is charged with being disloyal and a traitor.

In advocating a measure (Continental Union) that—without the shadow of a doubt—would advance the material prosperity of this country, I fail to see where Prof. Goldwin Smith is disloyal or a traitor to Canada.

In only advocating the adoption of above measure, subject to the consent of Great Britain, I am again unable to see where the Professor is disloyal or a traitor to the mother country.

There are of course two ways of looking at the question of Continental Union: viz., the sentimental view and the practical or common sense or, as some would call it, the dollars and cents view. The Sentimentalists are generally men of lofty and noble thoughts, and scorn the base groveling spirit that would bring dollars and cents into this question. True they tax British goods, but what would you have? Are there no spots on the sun? They are also ardent Imperial Federationists whether Great Britain will give them Imperial Federation or not; they are more English than the English themselves, and—in their eyes—the prosperity of Canada is only secondary to the greatness and welfare of Albion. Should the Sentimentalist be a military man, visions of military glory arise before his enraptured eyes, the prancing war horse, the waving plumes, all the “pomp and circumstance of glorious war.” He longs to wade knee deep in the blood of the man of the wooden nutmeg and the bass-wood ham.

A milder form of the Sentimentalist dreams of a “United Canada,” a millennium wherein the French Roman Catholic and the Ontario Orangeman are as brothers and where no sectional or sectarian strife will interfere with the advance of a great nation. Of a certainty our advance in population has been “very deliberate” (12 per cent last decade) but let us once be united, etc., etc.

The dollars and cents view of the question is that by joining the Union we would share in their phenomenal advance both in wealth and population, would develop our mines and other natural resources, and bring both capital and enterprise into a country sadly lacking both, the race and religion cry would be quelled—no sect having special privileges—and, in addition, most of us who have come to man's estate would live to see a deep water way from Duluth to Liverpool. These are a few of the many advantages to be secured by Continental Union. Sentimentalists writing on this subject invariably avoid any mention of the dollars and cents side of the question; they may be wise in doing so but are they honest? are they really loyal to Canada? Of course the intense loyalty of the office holders (*Vide* McNeil's resolution) is most gratifying and is only equalled by the gratification they experience in drawing their plump salaries, mileage, etc. It is rumoured that the Government intend to spend three million dollars in new fire-arms. In that case the prosperity of the country is assured, but to make assurance doubly sure I would suggest that they expend an additional five hundred dollars in stimulating the mining industry.

Gravenhurst, Feb. 24th, 1896.

J. R.

[If J. R. is such an ardent annexationist why does he remain amongst a people who will never share his views?—ED. THE WEEK.]

MANITOBA SCHOOLS AND THE MASSEY HALL MEETING.

SIR,—Every one must be glad that a meeting which might have done much to embitter the present relationships between Protestants and Catholics developed with such great good humour; and that all, except a very few ultra-serious people, so thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The ludicrous efforts of the old-time politicians to play the innocent, ingenuous, and non-partizan role, and yet to make much political capital for their respective parties, was exceedingly comical, and the audience thoroughly tickled, cheered everything and voted for everybody.

The fun commenced with the first pair of speakers and never flagged. Mr. Mulock, approved by his leader, Mr. Laurier,—“a true man (cheers); a good man; a great man”

—moved the first resolution. He advocated “conciliation rather than force as a means of adjusting this delicate question.” The Manitoba Government has suggested “an investigation of such a kind as would furnish a substantial basis of fact upon which conclusions could be formed with a reasonable degree of certainty.” “Shall we, therefore, now press upon the Dominion Government the necessity of adopting this safe middle course, or shall we allow them to light the fires, or—” (Prolonged cheers). Remembering that Mr. Laurier recently said at Merrickville: “There is not a man in this audience but who would like to see the Catholic schools restored by the Legislature of Manitoba”—and that for him the idea of an inquiry is that the public may be satisfied that Catholics have a real grievance, which ought to be remedied, Mr. Mulock's speech was directly opposed to that of the gentleman who seconded his resolution (Mr. Craig), upon whom, nevertheless, the audience, with thorough impartiality and the best of good taste, showered its commendations. Mr. Craig said that “he was not in favour of a commission. He was in favour of leaving Manitoba alone. He opposed the policy of the Government, but he was not with the Opposition.” No inquiry or conciliation for him. The resolution so happily framed that a member of the Opposition, for Opposition reasons, could move it, and a gentleman who “was not with the Opposition” could second it, “was put to the meeting and carried enthusiastically.” Of course that is just as it ought to be at “a non-partizan meeting”; but it leaves one entirely uninformed as to whether Mr. Mulock or Mr. Craig won the first bout, and that is what one wants to know.

The fun naturally got louder when Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Martin appeared for the next set-to. No inquiry, no commission, would suit Mr. McCarthy. Nothing fitted the occasion but “positive and absolute hostility to the Government which has taken this step.” (Loud and long continued applause.) Had he not said in Cardwell: “I do not think there is a corporal's guard of men in Cardwell who want further information.” And now he does not despair that he may get “even Mr. Laurier's support, in the modified form in which he opposes the Remedial Bill.” Mr. Martin, the seconder of this resolution, agreed, of course, to the “positive and absolute hostility to the Government”: “To put the Grits in power? That's the issue. . . . If not, then this is not a non-partizan meeting,” he said. But as to the inquiry, he asserted that “that is what, as I understand, the resolution calls for. . . . I am for a commission. I am for an investigation.” Whereupon, as the *Globe* report tells us, “there was some laughter”; and later, that “the resolution was then put and unanimously carried.” Whether Mr. McCarthy or Mr. Martin can be said to have won the second bout, and whether that resolution calls for a commission or not, are as uncertain as the result of the Mulock-Craig contest.

The next two aspirants were fairly matched, and hit one another some rare blows. The Hon. Mr. Wallace moved the resolution, and leaving it at once, attacked the “positive and absolute hostility to the Government” proposition. “We Conservatives,” he said, “have been invited by previous speakers to leave our political party. But what for?” The meeting may take care of itself, but as for Mr. Wallace he will remain a Conservative—that is good enough for him. Then in flat-footed opposition to Mr. Mulock, and to the resolution which had just been carried (as its seconder understood it), Mr. Wallace said: “I've made up my mind on this matter. I don't want any commission.” Mr. J. K. Kerr, in seconding Mr. Wallace's resolution, flew to the rescue of his political friends. He “wanted an inquiry,” and he appealed to the Conservatives not to refuse “to vote for that amendment which will call for delay”—that is, for a commission. The resolution, of course, “on being put was carried without dissent”; but whether Wallace or Kerr won, nobody probably will ever know.

Mr. Maclean closed the meeting and asserted that “nobody wanted the Bill . . . but the hierarchy of Quebec, backed up by a certain section of the Conservative party, and a certain section of the Liberal party in Quebec, and a Government, which,” etc.—nobody but somebody—a remark well adjusted to the paradoxical condition into which the meeting had good-humoredly drifted.

Was there ever such a meeting? Can any one tell for what it voted? Was it for Mulock, Martin, or Kerr, or for

Craig, McCarthy, and Wallace? Was it for Mr. Mulock's "safe, middle course"; for Mr. Martin's understanding of the second resolution; for Mr. McCarthy's "positive and absolute hostility to the Government"; for Mr. Craig's "no commission"; for—for what under the sun? Was there ever such a complacent audience, such good-humoured voting for everybody and everything?

The ignorance, a sad lack of memory, on the part of the speaker, was another remarkable feature of the meeting. The Chairman wanted to know "why was not the Parliament of Canada asked to pass coercive legislation, interfering with the educational legislation of New Brunswick? (Hear, hear; and cheers)"; and "why was the Parliament of Canada asked to pass remedial or coercive legislation against Quebec" in the Jesuits' estates matter?; just as though every school-boy did not by this time know that the answer to the first question was that Parliament had no jurisdiction, and to the second that the proceedings, commenced with a view of obtaining remedial legislation, were withdrawn by the applicants themselves. Mr. McCarthy summarized, he said, my arguments before the Governor-General-in-Council "in five words: separate schools had been established by the half-breeds in 1871; separate schools had been abolished by the intelligent people in 1890." I did not utter a single syllable to that effect. At page forty Mr. McCarthy is reported as having said: "My learned friend, in the first place, dealt with what he called the historical question, that is to say, the bargain, or treaty, or compact that was made . . . prior to the passage of the Manitoba Act"—and, therefore, prior to 1871. At pages 48-9, he said: "The third view is that you are to deal with the matter upon its merits, and that is a view, I am very glad to say, which was pressed upon you yesterday by my learned friend, Mr. Ewart. It is upon the merits that he invokes your interference, etc." Mr. McCarthy's memory is very short. Mr. Wallace said that "separate schools are an unmitigated evil in this country and they are unnecessary. Look across the ocean at Great Britain, etc." Look, indeed; but you will see there more than one-half the scholars in denominational schools. Mr. Wallace asserted that "Bishop Gravelle says that he influenced the Lords of the Privy Council to give the decision they did." The Bishop never said so. The Rev. Dr. Bryce said that "he knew" that the Presbyterian Synod resolutions "had an important effect upon the decision which was given."

Rhetoric, too, of exalted order was not wanting—starting evidence of the efficiency of some schools. Read that fourth resolution:—"We ask you in our united names appended, with a Canadian voice given to each of the many names, to appeal to whatever force has made this measure a possibility, to stay its hand." Stay the hand of some force by an appeal with a Canadian voice given to each name! And read, also, about Mr. J. K. Kerr's dynamite—when he invoked "those twenty-five members of Parliament, who are going to stand up in such a manly way, to quit themselves like men," asserting that if they did, "this law, which has been thrown like a fire-brand, nay, like dynamite, into the field of politics, will disappear, will explode into the air, and not reach the ground, and we will be saved, etc." Loud cheers for that, too! Was there ever such a happy party?

And there was acclaimed, also (and this is the comforting feature for me), Mr. Martin's declaration "that to allow religious exercises which were acceptable to Protestants only, and only to a majority of Protestants, in the schools, and to refuse to allow religious exercises acceptable to the Roman Catholics, would, in my opinion, be rank tyranny." If, in the opinion of the meeting, the same may be said of religious education as of religious exercises, then the Roman Catholic view is vindicated and triumphant. For the situation in Manitoba is this: that the vast majority of both creeds insist upon having some religion, both in education and in exercises, in the schools; that the majority of Protestants, however, insist upon these being of a character to suit themselves; and that they have the intolerant bigotry—the "rank tyranny"—to deny to Catholics, that in schools in which there are none but Catholics, the religious exercises and education shall be that which Catholics desire—insisting that it shall be such as Protestants declare to be sufficient and proper. This is the Manitoba school question in a nut-shell. All the rest is mere detail and machinery.

JOHN S. EWART.

From Far Formosa.*

IN one of his breakfast table talks, Oliver W. Holmes said that he had met with many swearing saints and praying sinners. That same sentiment runs manifestly, to those who read, through such tales as "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," and Col. Hay's "Jim Bludsoe." Possibly these presentations are needed to correct the dogma worship and ritual standard which disfigure much of our popular Christianity, and "hold the key of the prison house of many souls;" but they must not be allowed to dim the fact that there are also many praying saints, and that to them we must look for the more perfect example of Christian life. The swearing saint may be preferable to the praying sinner, but the praying saint ranks higher than either. Such a character we have in the pioneer missionary of North Formosa, whom Canadians may justly claim as their own; and whose devotion to the work of spreading the gospel first heard by the shepherds on Bethlehem plains from the angel choir recalls the zeal of Carey, the longing of Xavier, and the utterly fearless love of Francis of Assisi. We are by no means even hinting invidious comparisons, or belittling the devotion of many others in the Christian mission fields; the time has not come for estimating, at their permanent value, the methods and labours of the North Formosa Missions. Dr. Mackay's personality is a present and potent factor, it has yet to be withdrawn. What the effect may be we do not even surmise. But there is a character about the man that in these days of declining faith and shadowy convictions, at least with reference to the invisible, raises him out from the mere limits of denominationalism, and makes him the possession of the Christian, yea the philosophic world. Study the following entry in his diary when he found himself alone in what to us would be scarce fit for an out-house, in a strange land, among people whose language he had, for the most part, to acquire; the psychologist, equally with the evangelical, has an interest in the intense realism of the missionary's faith:—"Here I am in this house, having been led all the way from the old homestead in Zorra by Jesus as direct as though my boxes were labelled, 'Tamsin, Formosa, China.' Oh the glorious privilege to lay the foundation of Christ's Church in unbroken heathenism. God help me to do this with the open Bible! Again I swear allegiance to Thee, O King Jesus, my Captain. So help me God!" Remember, too, that at this time he had not an enthusiastic church behind him; what interest there was was largely of his own creating; he was now past the first flush of youthful enthusiasm being twenty-eight years of age with his life's work not even begun on the field with the untried before him. But no doubt appears to have clouded his vision. There was somewhere a marvellous sustaining power. This was early in the year 1872. The city Bang-Kah he called the Gibraltar of heathenism. Not till five years after did Dr. Mackay begin permanent work there. Previous visits had been made, and experience had of the reception he might expect and actually met with. This is a record of—shall we say—prophetic vision written two years before the founding of the mission in that place: "O haughty city, even these eyes will see thee humble in the dust. Thou art mighty now, proud, and full of malice; but thy power shall fall, and thou be brought low. Thy filthy streets are indicative of thy moral rottenness; thy low houses show thy baseness in the face of heaven. Repent, O Bang-kah, thou wicked city, or the trumpet shall blow and thy tears be in vain!" These are not the ravings of a self-constituted evangelist who goes into the fat places of the land and panders to the crowd, but of one who, like the Hebrew prophets of old, goes forth alone amidst threatenings to proclaim the truth as God has given it to him. Could Jeremiah have done more?

There are few men more competent to impart literary finish than the editor of this work, Rev. J. A. Macdonald; he has shown his rare editorial tact in not compelling the "black bearded barbarian," as the natives at one time designated our missionary, to undergo tonsorial finish in an editor's chair. The interjection of chapters on the geology, ethnology, and fauna of Formosa, among the experiences and records of missionary life, are in strict accord with the

* "From Far Formosa." By Geo. L. Mackay, D. D. Edited by Rev. J. A. Macdonald. Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co.

character of the man who, whether extracting teeth, cracking a stone with his geological hammer as he journeys over the mountain with his students, opening his Bible before a heathen audience, or addressing a cultured assembly in his native land, has but one end in view, the carrying out of his youthful resolve to be one of the messengers by whom the glad tidings of great joy should be carried to all the nations. This reference to early days may introduce our closing paragraph, and suggest some reflections on burning questions of to-day. Not that we believe it would be wise, even if possible, to run the future into the mould of the past, only let it be remembered that there is such a thing as truth, whose vesture may needs be changed, but whose *substantia* remains ever the same.

Of Dr. Mackay's parents, who were Scottish Highlanders that migrated to what was in 1830 the wild woods of Canada, we are told that they did more than hew down forests and transform sluggish swamps into fields of brown and gold; "they worshipped and served the eternal God, taught their children to read the Bible and believe it, listen to conscience and obey it, observe the Sabbath and love it, to honour and reverence the office of the gospel ministry. Their theology may have been narrow but it was deep and high. Men believed and felt, but seldom spoke about their own deeper spiritual experiences. Men may talk slightly to-day about that stern old Calvinism. They would do well to pause and ask about its fruits. What other creed has so swept the whole field of life with the dread artillery of truth, and made men unflinchingly loyal to conscience and tremorless save in the presence of God?" The man of letters will find little in this book to commend; the cynic has many opportunities for a sneer; the propagandist will peruse a wonderful chapter in modern missionary enterprise; the thoughtful reader and the devoted Christian will each find in this book a character to study—a vigorous mind and stalwart frame dominated by one idea; a soldier's loving loyalty to Jesus Christ as King.

The book is in the publishers' best style with maps and photogravures.

JOHN BURTON.

Oxford and Her Colleges.*

ONE disadvantage of living in a young country like Canada is that everything about us is so painfully new. Unfortunately, too, newness is generally a guarantee of ugliness. We are to-day so practical, as it is termed, that for every dollar expended we must be able to calculate arithmetically upon a dollar's worth in return. If, for instance, a church is to be erected, the first consideration is apt to be the securing accommodation for the greatest number of people for the smallest amount of money; then appropriateness and beauty of structure may be considered. So with our colleges. A block of lecture-rooms or a science-hall is in prospect; accommodation is the chief, if not the only requisite. Accordingly some of our colleges are beginning to look more like manufactories than homes of learning. But is not the modern college often regarded more as a manufactory than a home; as a place where so many trained intellects are turned out each year, rather than as a home where the many sides of its sons' characters are harmoniously developed? The non-residential college can accommodate a great number of students for comparatively little money; therefore it is in vogue. But it cannot give adequate training. What a contrast between the environment of an Oxford man living with some thousands of brothers in a home that has been aptly described as "ten centuries chronicled in stone," and that of a 'Varsity man living in a boarding-house and going to the lecture-room as to an office.

One of the great English homes of learning is described in Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Oxford and Her Colleges." The purpose of its publication is to furnish a sort of guide-book for American visitors to Oxford. Such a task the author is peculiarly fitted to perform, for he has not only spent a portion of his life among the scenes described, but he has

also, in the service of a Royal Commission of Inquiry made a study of the Archives of the University and its colleges.

The result of his experiences is given in his well-known charming style. Every bit of the book is delightful reading. It is especially interesting to Canadians as it gives an insight into the working of institutions that are almost unknown in this country. The reader is taken to the top of the Radcliffe Library, whence a bird's-eye view of the colleges is obtained, and is asked to imagine the scene as it looked in the thirteenth century when all the present buildings that existed were the grim castle to the west of the city and the stern tower of St. Michael's Church. Starting from this point the reader watches the gradual growth of buildings and institutions, the changes in the character of the students and in the University politics. In the age of the Mediaeval Renaissance "universities came out all over Europe like stars in the night." It was probably in the reign of Henry I. that a company of teachers settled at Oxford. Books in those days were few, printing not having yet been invented, and the lecture room of the professor was the fountain of knowledge. In the days of Simon de Montfort the University was Liberal; under the Commonwealth it was Royalist; after the Revolution of 1789 it was Jacobite. The University was in existence a century before the first college—Merton—was built. Merton, founder of the college bearing his name, was the chancellor of Henry III.; munificent statesmen and ecclesiastics of succeeding ages followed his example until the Tractarian movement was commemorated in the present century by the foundation of Keble College. In early days the students were mostly poor and their life was no luxurious one. A student "shared a room with three or four chums; he slept under a rug; his fare was coarse and scanty; his garment was the gown which has now become a mere academical symbol, and thankful he was to be provided with a new one." The beginning of the eighteenth century was a time of stagnation: professors neglected to lecture, and idleness, intemperance, and riot were rife among the students, the wealthier classes monopolizing the University. This state of affairs is portrayed in "Verdant Green," and it was about the same time that two questions—"What is the meaning of Golgotha?" and "Who founded University College?"—comprised the examination upon which Lord Eldon took his degree. This state of affairs is happily long past and "of the two or three thousand lamps which to-night will gleam from those windows, few will light the supper-table or the gaming-table; most will light the book." It was at the end of the last or the beginning of the present century that the revival took place. Soon afterwards the professors began to lecture and by the removal of religious tests the University was thrown open to the nation. Mr. Goldwin Smith is as unfair in dealing with the Tractarian movement as he is mistaken in his recently expressed views on the Old Testament but this does not impair the value of the book for one recognizes that theology is not in his line. The volume before us is perfect in letter-press and paper, and contains many well-executed engravings of venerable Oxford buildings.

"Low Tide on Grand Pre."

Lyrics of love and death
 Poor themes outworn!
 Yet fresh on the singer's breath
 As the wind of morn
 Blowing in dawn's wild light
 Ere day is born.

Voice of the Ardisse hills!
 Passion-fraught breath
 Of remembrance that pierces and thrills
 The scorner of death
 And in the soul's wild night
 Still questioneth.

Belle Meade, New Jersey.

RICHARD L. CARTER.

The Clarendon Press are about to issue a collection of the traditional hymns, of the ancient Gaelic Church in Scotland, by Mr. Alexander Carmichael, of Edinburgh. Mr. Carmichael, who is in the Excise, is a very learned Celt, with an extensive acquaintance with the old customs of the Western Isles.

* "Oxford and Her Colleges: A View from the Radcliffe Library." By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. Macmillan & Co., New York and London.

Recent Fiction.*

THOSE who have read the former works of "Kim Biler" will probably get "Gemini and Lesser Lights," another volume of short stories, and to those who are not acquainted with his writings we can recommend them. It is one more good volume of fiction from a Canadian pen. The scene of the stories is chiefly in Turkey, Montenegro, and Bulgaria, and they make the life there very realistic to the reader. "Three Ones," the second in the book, is one of the best, we think. It shows the procrastination and absolute rottenness of the Turkish Government by a personal and concrete example. They send for an English naval officer to act as a pretence for reforms in the fleet. He is given a good salary, but is quite unable to get an interview with the responsible officials in order to find out what he has to do. He chafes under the inaction and uncertainty, and is saved from madness only by throwing up his position. It is another instance of the verse of Kipling's. "It is not good for the Christian white to hustle the Aryan brown," etc. On one occasion he hoped to see the Minister of Marine on the following day, and mentioned this to the narrator who replied:

"To-morrow *Ramazan* begins."

"Well, what has *Ramazan*, as you call it, got to do with the question?"

"Everything! Know, oh impetuous, hasty, vehement, precipitate headstrong child of the Occident, that *Ramazan* is the Mohammedan Month of fasting; that it begins to night and will last for twenty-eight days; that for the coming four weeks the Turks—Minister of Marine included—will fast by day and feast by night; that official business is also suspended. . . . Then there will be the arrears represented by the accumulation of back work at the Admiralty to make up which will certainly take a fortnight or three weeks, so that you see you may reckon on a couple of months' undisturbed devotion to Turkish."

Christian's face during my recital of what he evidently considered his personal wrongs, was a sight to behold. When I had finished he swore. . . . Under the circumstances we all forgave him, and, if I remember rightly, several of us made mental notes of some of his most forcible expressions, and even made use of them on subsequent occasions. Such is the force of evil example!

"The Gift of the Bridegroom" is an amusing instance of the way lovers manage to surmount seemingly impossible barriers and to secure a moderate dowry at the same time. Other stories are equally interesting, and one called "An Armenian Atrocity," is not likely to excite sympathy for that unfortunate race.

This latest work of George Meredith's has formed, with Hardy's "Jude the Obscure," the occasion for the *bon mot* "The Amazing Hardy, and Meredith the Obscure." But the obscurity which has dismayed a number of readers of this famous novelist's other works is not so aggravating in this book, though in the early part we echoed with all our heart the sentence we read: "We are in a perfect tangle." However, things straightened out after a while, and then they struck us as being quite needlessly involved. We were soon interested in the story of Chillon and Carinthia Kirby, an English brother and sister brought up abroad, Lord Fleetwood who presently marries Carinthia—the "amazing marriage" which gives the book its title and which does not seem to bring much happiness to either of the parties,—a Mr. Woodseer, and Henriette Fakenham who marries Chillon, Lord Fleetwood having also been attached to her. The main part of the book is taken up with the story of their lives for some subsequent months, and is told in a way, which is sure, we think, to add further laurels to the al-

* "Gemini and Lesser Lights." By Kim Biler, author of "Three Letters of Credit"; "As it was in the Fifties." Victoria, B.C. The Province Publishing Co. 1895.

"The Amazing Marriage" By George Meredith. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons; Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 2 Vols. Indian and Colonial Library. London: George Bell & Sons; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. 1 Vol.

"Macaire: A Melodramatic Farce" By Robert Louis Stevenson and William Earnest Healey. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. 1895.

"The Gypsy Christ and Other Tales" By William Sharp. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. Carnation Series. \$1.00.

"His Father's Son." By Brander Matthews. London: Longmans, Green & Co.; Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Longmans' Colonial Library.

ready high position Mr. Meredith holds for psychological insight and delineation of character. Amongst the many striking descriptive passages which adorn the book is one on a mountain walk in mist and sunshine which is full of the most beautiful word-painting, and shows how the author can delineate external nature as well as the emotions of the heart. Incidentally we are introduced to the life of English people at the gaming tables on the continent in the early part of this century, and the Black Goddess Fortune is depicted with the ups and downs which she brings to those who are mad enough to tempt her wiles.

"Macaire" is a play with full stage directions, but we are doubtful how it would "take" with an audience though it is interesting enough for the reader. The more we read of Robert Louis Stevenson's writings, the more we are impressed with the sense of how great a loss his early death was to the English-speaking world. The plot of "Macaire" is simple. He is an escaped convict, and with a friend in misfortune—reminding one of the two thieves in "Erminie"—comes to an inn where a wedding is to be celebrated. Complications in the wedding arise, however, when the bridegroom, reputed son of the landlord, is declared by the latter to have been a foundling left on the doorstep. Macaire presently, hearing this, puts forward a false claim to have been the father, and supports his claims by some trickery. Presently the real father, a Marquis, turns up, having heard of the approaching marriage of his son. Macaire attempts a murder, but unsuccessfully, it turns out, d'armes we are left in doubt to the very end, and the general situations and the dialogue reads brightly throughout.

Of the seven short stories which make up the volume entitled "The Gypsy Christ," the one which gives the name to the book is perhaps the best. It is something like "The Wandering Jew" in conception. There is the same idea of mockery at the crucifixion and a sentence pronounced, but in this case it is carried out, not on the individual but on the generations that come after, and specially in the case of each third generation. Fortunately the line of descendants does not expand. One of the descendants, suffering from the horror of the sentence and almost mad, tells the story of his gypsy ancestry to his friend, dealing specially with the last ten or twelve generations. The story is told in a house situated on a lonely moor in a bleak and desolate region, and all the weather accompaniments are pictured as heightening the ghastliness of the narrative. The name itself is taken from the prediction, hitherto unfulfilled, delivered by the woman who was the ancestress of the family that from her offspring one would arise to redeem the gypsy race, who in other words would be the Gypsy Christ. Another story which struck us is called "The Graven Image." By the way, the style is at times very jarring as in the sentence: "The dull sound of the wind had grown to a moaning sigh, that, in my *then* mood, could be *hearkened* with equanimity only in affluence of light and comfort." The story is better than the style.

"His Father's Son" is a story of life in New York among the business men of Wall street. Thousands of dollars are tossed about as recklessly as cents. The subjects are chiefly the Pierce family—Ezra, and his son, Winslow—and Mary Romeyn who becomes the wife of the latter soon after the story opens. The usual struggles go on between the millionaires, fighting one another through their stocks, sometimes making and sometimes losing a million or two over a transaction, and letting their personal resentments influence them in the depreciation of stocks when they can by this means strike an opponent. The author is well known as a writer of interesting novels and this is no exception. We wonder if he holds the view one of his characters does that the writings of Dickens are "cheap caricature and tawdry pathos." But Ezra, the hard-headed speculator and himself fond of Dickens, who was the only novelist he cared for, and the verdict of the reading public has pretty well settled his place in literature. The story deals with the rapid deterioration of Winslow Pierce as soon as he has too much money of his own to spend. The self-delusion or hypocrisy of his money-making father is powerfully drawn and the book itself is of the nature of an attack on the pitilessness of the manipulation of the stock market in the hands of unscrupulous millionaires.

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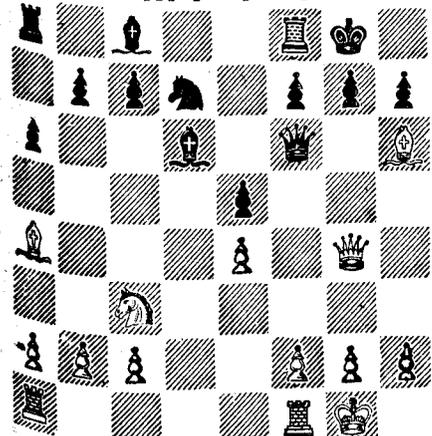
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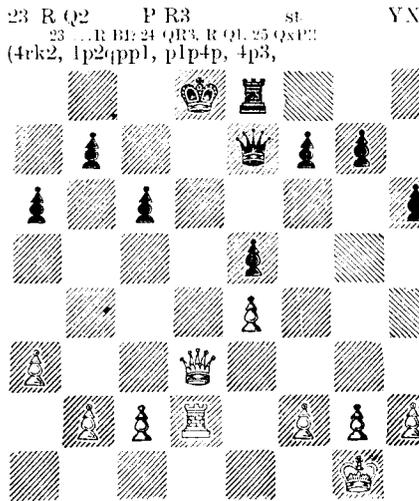
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5 Castle	11J
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7 P xP	QKt xP
8 Kt xKt	P xKt
9 Kt B3	B Q3
10 Q Kt4	Castle
11 B R6	Q B3
12 B R1	1ppn1ppp, p2b1q1B, 4p3.



White	Black
12 B xP	Q xB
13 B xB	QRxB
14 QR Q1	Q Kt3
15 Q K2	Q K3
16 R Q3	QR Q1
17 KR Q1	B K2
18 Kt Q5	P QB3
19 Kt xB ch	Q xKt
20 P QR3	KR K1
21 Q Q2	R xR
22 Q xR	K B1



23 R Q2 P R3 st YX
 23 R B1 24 QR3 R Q1 25 QxP2
 (4rk2, 1p2qpp1, p1p4p, 4p3,
 4P3, P2Q4, 1PPR1PPP, 6K1)
 24 P KKt3 R B1 KM 88r
 25 Q Q7 R B2 uy r4
 26 Q B5 P KKt3 ye QP
 27 Q B3 KK1 EC H88
 28 Q K3 Q Kt4 C33 770
 29 P KB4 P xP BD 55D
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Mr. David A. Wells continues his account of "Taxation in Literature and History" in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for March, giving methods employed for raising revenue in Ancient Greece and Rome. Under the title "The Failure of Scientific Materialism" this doctrine is sharply attacked by Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipsic, who affirms that it should be replaced by a theory based on energy. Herbert Spencer contributes to this number a chapter on the "Painter" in his series on Professional Institutions. Prof. E. W. Hilgard shows that the salts in our alkali lands consist largely of plant food, and tells what means may be used to neutralize the harmful constituents. "Exercise as a Remedy" is discussed by Henry Ling Taylor, M.D.,

who shows how potent a curative agent exercise may be when carefully prescribed and how injurious it may be in some cases. Prof. William R. Newbold writes on "Normal and Heightened Suggestibility," giving some of his experience with hypnotic patients. James Rodway describes in a bright, chatty manner "The Coming of the Rains in Guiana." A scientific examination of the problems of "Acclimatization" and their bearing on the future of tropical regions is contributed by Prof. William Z. Ripley.

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Literary Notes.

Mr. Alfred Austin is among the latest
 additions to Madame Tussaud's exhibition.

A new novel by Miss N. O. Lorimer, en-
 titled "A Sweet Disorder," was published in
 London last week. Three thousand copies
 have been bought for exportation to the Colo-
 nies.

A rumour reaches us that the author of
 "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is to be
 made a D. D. of St. Andrews. We wonder if
 "Drumtochty did it" would be a fair com-
 ment.

Mrs. Craigie is said to have a new story in
 course of construction "The Herb Moon"
 is to be the title, and it will differ in every
 respect from "The Gods, Some Mortals, and
 Lord Wickenham" type.

Any one who is curious to learn the merits
 of the dispute between Canon McColl and Mr.
 Knowles, of The Nineteenth Century, should
 read the pamphlet, "Editorial Ethics," by
 the former, just published by Messrs. Chap-
 man & Hall

Mr. Justin McCarthy's concluding volumes
 of his "History of Our Own Times" may be
 expected the sooner that he has no longer the
 Chairmanship of the Anti-Parnellite party to
 dispute the claims of literature on his time
 and attention. A volume of reminiscences
 will follow this book, and readers of fiction
 will faintly hope that Mr. McCarthy has other
 work in contemplation.

The offer of Guwper's garden and summer-
 house, and the guinea orchard adjoining, situ-
 ated at Olney, for sale by auction, has roused
 a correspondent of The Times to extract some
 references in the poet's works to his landed
 property. Cowper, it seems, hated sales, and
 wrote:

"Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile,
 Then advertised, and auctioneer'd away."

A short time ago we heard that Shenstone's
 famous place "The Leasowes," near Hales-
 owen, was in the market, and was actually
 going to rack and ruin for want of a tenant.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s three-and-six-
 penny edition of the works of Charles Dick-
 ens, with the original illustrations, will be
 continued next month by the issue of "Bleak
 House." Mr. Augustine Birrell has written
 an introduction for Borrow's "Lavengro,"
 which is to be issued in "The Standard
 Novels" series by the same firm, and Matthew
 Arnold's "American Addresses," the fourth
 volume of J. R. Green's "History of the
 English People," and Sir J. R. Seeley's Intro-
 duction to Political Science, Two Courses of
 Lectures," will be included in the "Evers-
 ley Series."

The public will in future have no excuse
 for being ignorant of the leading arguments
 with respect to the more prominent political
 and social questions of the day, for Mr. J. B.
 Askew has compiled for them a handbook of
 such questions, comprising the *pros* and *cons*
 on either side of the discussion. The subjects
 have been arranged in a convenient order for
 reference purposes—partly systematic, but
 mainly alphabetical—and the whole will form
 a work of some three hundred pages, which
 Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Limited,
 are to publish at an early date. Mr. Askew
 has cast his net wide to cover the political,
 social, and religious arenas.

The March number of The Montreal Medi-
 cal Journal will contain an article on the new
 method of Photography, illustrated with half-
 tone photo-engravings of the experiments at
 McGill Medical College by Prof. Cox. These
 appear to have been the most successful on
 this continent. One of the photographs clearly
 showed the location of a bullet in the leg of
 the patient operated on, and enabled the sur-
 geon to quickly extract the foreign substance.
 They will be reproduced in the Journal,
 which will also contain a plate illustrating
 the procedure by which the result was obtain-
 ed. As medical men are paying much atten-
 tion to the development of the new discovery,
 there will be a good deal of interest in the
 article in question.



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Personal.

Dr. Jameson, the hero of the Transvaal raid, is at present the guest of Lord and Lady William Beresford.

The International Exhibition at Montreal, promoted by Mr. J. H. Stiles, will fortunately not be held this year for want of funds.

Dr. Herald has been appointed professor of clinical medicine at Queen's University, in succession to the late Dr. Saunders.

Lady Frank Smith, wife of Hon Sir Frank Smith, died Monday afternoon at the family residence, Toronto, after a brief illness.

Rev. F. B. Hodgins, of St. George's Church, Ottawa, has decided to accept the editorship of The Evangelical Churchman, Toronto.

The Liberals of Cornwall and Stormont have unanimously nominated Mr. J. G. Snetsinger, as their candidate for the Dominion House.

Miss Laurens Alma Tadema, daughter of the artist, is at work on a biography of Eleanor Duse, the actress, of whom she is a warm friend and admirer.

Col. Lake, of the Canadian staff, has met with a very favourable reception in London, and Lord Wolseley has settled that Canada is to have magazine rifles with which to rearm the militia.

Dr. Laughlin McFarlane, a well-known and successful Toronto doctor, died on Saturday from the effects of blood poisoning injected while operating on a patient suffering from frost-bite.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter in Saturday's London Times, says he believes the fusion of the Canadians with the people of the United States is complete in all respects, except political and fiscal. Indeed!

Sir Charles Tupper's mission to Montreal is believed to have resulted in securing Lieut.-Governor Chapleau's promise to return to public life as the Conservative leader for Quebec, and an agreement with the Allans to establish a fast line of Atlantic steamers.

In all the world there is but one man that can read the translation of the Bible into the language of the aborigines which was made by a Mr. Eliot in what is now Paxton, in 1649. That man is the well-known antiquarian and scholar, Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

The Prince of Wales has been much depressed since Henry of Battenberg's death. It seems that Albert Edward and Henry had their fortunes sold by a gypsy some years ago. The Prince of Wales was informed that he would never be King of England, and Henry that he would die seeking glory under a tropic sky.

Mr. Astor's new editor of his Pall Mall Gazette, Sir Douglas Straight, went from a London law office to India, where he became a judge, returned with a pension and a knighthood in one of the special Indian orders. He is between fifty and sixty years of age. His journalistic experience hitherto seems to have been a little London evening paper, shortly after he left Harrow school, more than thirty years ago.

To nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a priceless boon, for it not only strengthens the mother, but also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. For those about to become mothers, it is even more valuable for it lessens the perils and pains of childbirth and shortens labour. Of all dealers.

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Periodicals.

The Annals of the American Academy of Philadelphia has contained many valuable papers on the monetary problems of the day. The latest of these is a contribution in the March number submitted by Professor J. Allen Smith of Oberlin College. It advocates a "Multiple Money Standard," that is a standard formed by combining a considerable number of important commodities, such as wheat, cotton, gold, etc. Three of the leading reviews in this number discuss important financial works, namely: White's "Money and Banking," Breckinridge's "Canadian Banking System," and Seligman's "Essays in Taxation."

There is a wide diversity in the contents of the March St. Nicholas. Stories, sketches, and poems will appeal to boys and girls of various ages. Lieutenant John M. Ellicott of the United States navy, who has contributed several papers to this magazine on the methods of signalling at sea by means of flags and lights, has a somewhat similar article, "Into Port." This tells how ships are brought into harbour at the end of their voyages, and how channels are marked with buoys and lights. "Their First Moose Hunt" is a breezy story of the woods written by Tappon Adney. Charles F. Lummis, in "A Little Hero of Peru," tells of a plucky boy who saved the lives of two American scientists overcome by the mountain-sickness. "The Goodly Sword," by Mary McKinney, is a chapter giving the history of the noblest of weapons from the earliest times to the present day. The series of natural-history papers by W. T. Hornaday, which has been a feature of St. Nicholas for a year or two past, is brought to an end in "The Lowest of Our Quadrupeds."

In the March Lippincott, which contains the usual excellent complete novel, Clara E. Robie sketches sharply and not admiringly the portrait of "A Labour Leader." Other short stories, both agreeably light, are "Miss Pettigrew's Silver Tea-Set," by Judith Spencer, and "Henry," by Mary Stewart Cutting. Oliver McKee considers a topic now attracting general interest, the relative merits and disadvantages of "The Horse or the Motor." The architectural series is continued by Louis H. Sullivan, whose theme is "The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered." Emily Baily Stone presents a picture of "Household Life in Another Century"—not the twentieth, but the fifteenth. Edward Fuller writes seriously and somewhat anxiously about "The Decadent Novel," and hardly dares to hope for another Jane Austen. Three ladies supply a sort of domestic trilogy. Jean Wright offers "A Little Essay on Love," which she handles in no sentimental vein; Agnes Carr Sage traces "The Evolution of the Wedding Cake"; and Frances Courtenay Baylor has something to say "About Widows," with a view to their better provision in advance.

Mrs Humphrey Ward's "Sir George Tressady" reaches its fifth instalment in the Century for March, and includes a quarrel between Sir George and his mother and a revelation of her extravagances, which make a crisis in the life of the Tressadys. Another episode represents Tressady in the act of acquiring information about his own miners. The Century continues to expend the full resources of its art upon the illustration of the "Life of Napoleon," and this month presents a particularly beautiful array of artist's illustrations carefully studied from historical data, costumes, uniforms, etc. These include sketches of "The Favorite Occupation of the Empress," by Grivaz, "Napoleon Dictating to his Secretaries" by Grolleron, "Meeting of Napoleon and Tolstoy in Paris" by Boutigny, "The Arrest of Ferdinand" by Rossi, and three by Orange, "The French Army, under Junot, in the Mountains of Portugal," "Godoy Taken into Custody by the Spanish Troops," and "The Burning of a Palace of Godoy by the Populace at Madrid." All of these are made specially for this work. In addition there are reproductions of Regnault's "Marriage of Prince Jerome Bonaparte and Princess Frederica Catharine of Wurtemberg," a portrait of the Princess from the painting by Gerard, a portrait of Caulaincourt by Gerard, and a portrait of Junot, beautifully engraved by Johnson.

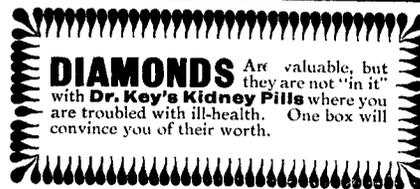
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SUPPLEMENT TO "THE WEEK,"
March 6th, 1896.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE

ON

MR. CRAWFORD'S MOTION

REGARDING

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

Wednesday, March 4th, 1896.

Debate on Mr. Crawford's Motion REGARDING REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

On Wednesday afternoon a large number of citizens interested in the question of Remedial Legislation for Manitoba thronged the galleries of the chamber in the Local House. It was known that Mr. Crawford would introduce his resolution in favour of an expression of disapproval from the Ontario Legislature with respect to the action of the Ottawa Government in directing seemingly coercive measures against the Province of Manitoba regarding the re-establishment of separate schools; and it was also known, or at least surmised, that Mr. U. A. Howland would speak in favour of an amendment to remove the question from the sphere of political jurisdiction, and establish it as a judicial problem to be solved in the less heated atmosphere of non-partizan investigation. The speeches delivered on this occasion by some of the members of the House were worthy of the subject which provoked them; and if the critical observer of human nature desired to draw his own conclusions of the calibre of the minds which prompted the utterances of the honourable gentlemen, he had a splendid opportunity for indulging himself in speculation. From cool business-like reasoning to the noisy utterances of the mere politician there, ranged a fine variety of elocutionary types.

The questions by members having been disposed of according to their precedence in the Orders of the day, the Notices of Motion were read, and the hon. leader of the Opposition, Mr. Marter, moved for an order of the House for a return of copies of all correspondence, documents and writings between any member of the Government, or between any person or persons and the Government, in connection with the recent charges made by James Massie, late Warden of the Central Prison, against certain of the officials of the prison. Also, for copies of the commission, or other appointment, and the instructions given to the commissioners who investigated the charges. Also, for a copy of all evidence taken before the commissioners at the investigation, and of the report made thereon by the commissioners.

MR. MARTER considered that the best interests of the province would be served by calling attention to the fact that the Government had made the life of James Massie an intolerable burden to him; and that Mr. Noxon, his successor as warden of the Central Prison, had been charged by a learned judge, not only with uttering the lie positive, but with having been guilty of a "suppression of the truth" on a memorable occasion. The hon. member explained at length the action of the Government in connection with the matter, and a speech of three quarters of an hour's duration cleared the way for

MR. CRAWFORD'S motion touching the Manitoba school:—"That the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario feel deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of every part of the Dominion of Canada. That the people of this province, believing in the principle of provincial rights, rejoice that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain declared that the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba acted within their judicial rights in abolishing the dual system of schools, and establishing a single national system

of education in lieu thereof, in the Province of Manitoba. That we regard the legislation now being contemplated by the Dominion Government, known as the Remedial bill, the object of which is to abolish the national system of Manitoba and restore the old dual system in its place, unfavourably. That this Legislature cannot but look upon the legislation which is being promoted at Ottawa as an attack upon the legislative rights of a sister province, and as a measure, fraught with grave danger to the peace and prosperity of Confederation, and consequently, we hope, even yet, that the Dominion Government will decide to abandon the course it is at present following, and to leave Manitoba to manage her own educational affairs in the way that seems best to the people of that province.

MR. CRAWFORD, (Toronto w.), remarked that having due regard to the fact that the substance of his motion was in itself a departure from the ordinary business of the House, and, further, that he recognized his own position as an assumption of responsibility in introducing the motion, he should make his observations to the point. He was not in this matter representing one sect or one party, or even one of the four parties occupying seats on both sides of the House, but he believed that he was voicing the views of the people of the Province of Ontario, and of their representatives in Parliament before him. He desired neither to make political capital out of the fact that he had introduced the motion, nor, on the other hand, to give offence by his attitude on the question, but he was possessed of an honest wish to obtain from the House a free and frank expression of its disapproval of the Remedial Bill now being pressed to its conclusion by the Parliament of Canada. Such action, in his opinion, was not wise. It was fraught with great danger, and its results would be detrimental to the best interests, both of the Dominion and the Province of Manitoba. It was not necessary for him to say that the subject had been so thoroughly threshed out already in the press that even school children were aware of the significance of the words "Remedial Legislation." It had been said that the question was a legal one: if that were so, he would await an exposition of its legal side from some hon. gentleman versed in the law, and would content himself with a reference to a few of its salient features, without going into the question in its entirety. It was sufficient to say that in the year 1890, the Manitoba Legislature enacted a law, the effect of which was to abolish the dual system of schools which had previously existed in that province for four years, and that a single national system of education was thereby substituted. Objection was then taken to this new law by the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, and it was taken to the courts, and fought through the different stages, until the Supreme Court of the realm was called upon to decide for or against its legality. The just decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was to the effect that the law was constitutional. The second decision of this august body was that the law in question did affect the privileges

of the minority in such a way as to justify an appeal on the part of the latter. That appeal was therefore made to the Governor-General in council, and a message was sent to Manitoba from the Dominion Government commanding the restoration to the minority of the rights of which they had been stripped. The reply of Manitoba to this command was a distinct refusal to restore Separate Schools, and the Remedial Order which was at that moment under discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, was thereupon issued. It was because he trusted that that bill would be rejected that he had introduced his motion.

"I take the ground," continued the member for Toronto west, "that this bill was born in haste; and secondly that it is in its text and purpose an infringement upon Provincial Rights. I will not discuss the question of whether a grievance does or does not exist in this case. I say, merely, that before such a bill should become law, should be allowed to become law, the most exhaustive report, and the fullest investigation of the facts of the matter should be in the hands of the authorities. It is not the habit of Britons to take kindly to coercion; and if this coercive measure should become law it will be so against the expressed wishes of the people of Manitoba, and will seriously affect the growth and prosperity of that province. I go further and say that in such an event the minority must surely suffer since reaction is the natural result of a coercive measure. Furthermore, it will be evident that other denominations may consider that they also are possessed of certain special rights and privileges in the matter of religious education, and the upshot of this bill may be that Manitoba may be saddled with a large number of sectarian schools—a most undesirable state of affairs. Shall we not also be likely to have a repetition of the disturbance in other provinces of the Dominion? This bill, if passed, may and will result in such a stirring up of strife, of racial controversies, among the people of Canada, that the great questions of the day will be lost sight of, and the whole Dominion will thereby suffer. If the Manitoba Government refuse to put the necessary machinery in force to carry out the terms of this Order which we will suppose for a moment has become law, what a deplorable state of things will ensue! Even the foundations of Confederation may by this short-sighted policy be affected; but let such a possibility be treated by wiser brains than mine. I say that if there is a grievance to be remedied, and if redress is necessary, then this House will do well to say with me that such redress should come through Manitoba itself, and that until all possible means have been resorted to to pacifically bring about this end, coercion should not be thought of. The object of my motion is to obtain an expression of the disapproval of this Legislature of the action of the Dominion Government with respect to the Remedial order. If after investigation it is shown that the minority have been unjustly dealt with, and if the proper means of restoring their rights prove abortive, then I would be the first to admit the

right, nay, the necessity of interference on the part of Ottawa. I ask for an honest and unpartizan expression of opinion, and I hope, Sir, that it may be in support of my motion, and that Manitoba may be left to settle her own affairs. (Hear, near).

SIR OLIVER MOWAT, Premier of the Province, rose to reply to the motion. The first minister began his speech with a suave admission that he could find no cause for quarrel in the opinions expressed by his hon. friend, the member for West Toronto. He intended for his part to be very brief in what he had to say, but would remind the House in the first place that according to the British North America Act, matters of education belonged to the Provincial Legislature, and not to the Dominion Parliament, when the rights of a minority were not affected by the introduction of special legislation. The second appeal to the Privy Council elicited the decision that the Manitoba School Act of 1890, did interfere with certain rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority, and that proper provisions must be made for removing what the judicial committee called "a grievance existing."

"We in Ontario," observed the hon. Attorney-General, "are not in general in favour of Separate schools, but we have ourselves faithfully observed the provisions of the constitution upon that subject, in recognizing the duty incumbent upon us in that respect; nor do we find that the Protestants of Manitoba take a different view of their constitutional duty; it is only in the application that there is a difference of opinion. It will be, indeed, unfortunate if the duty of remedying a grievance should devolve upon the Dominion in lieu of the Provincial Parliament; whatever the subject of controversy, coercion would naturally provoke resistance, but in such a matter as religious education, the question becomes more serious still. I agree fully with the hon. member's remark that Remedial Legislation should be introduced by the Dominion Parliament only as a last resort; and I am sure this House will be of the same opinion. It cannot be the wish of any that the Dominion Parliament should put itself into an antagonistic attitude upon a question of this kind. The hasty action of the Ottawa authorities has been protested against by the Manitoba Government, and there is no doubt that the Dominion Government have been very hasty in their coercive action hereupon. They have got their answer. Manitoba is not prepared to retrace her steps. I cannot imagine anything more unstatesmanlike than the issuance of this Remedial Order. I cannot imagine a greater treason to this country than the enactment of such a piece of legislation. (Hear, hear.) In our own case we dealt at our leisure with this question of Separate Schools for Ontario: with the full concurrence of the people we legislated upon it during a period of quiet, for the common interest of all concerned demanded that a matter of such grave import should not be dealt with hastily. Such a careful consideration is valuable for the peace and harmony, and even essential for the well being of the country, and if there ever existed an occasion when the utmost deliberation and caution were desirable in dealing with a knotty problem that occasion has arisen in the case of the claims of the minority of Manitoba for recognition. I shall ask the House to adopt the resolution which I move now in amendment:—That by the British North America Act the matter of education (subject to certain provisions therein specified) belongs to the Provincial Legislatures, and not to the Dominion Parliament;

That the Act of the Manitoba Legislature abolishing Separate schools has been declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be within the authority of the said Legislature, and, is therefore, in point of law, a valid Act;

That the said Judicial Committee has further decided that the provisions of the said Act deprive the Roman

Catholic minority of "affected rights or privileges in relation to education in a manner which constitutes (in the language of the judgment) a "legitimate ground of complaint," which should be removed by supplemental or other "provisions which would remove the grievance."

That while probably the great majority of the people of Ontario do not favour Separate schools, yet they have always recognized the constitutional duty of giving effect by provincial legislation and otherwise to the provisions in the constitution on the subject;

That it will be extremely unfortunate if the remedy for the alleged grievance in Manitoba is to be accomplished by the action of the Dominion Parliament instead of the Manitoba Legislature;

That in the judgment of this House remedial legislation by the Dominion is only to be thought of at all as a last resort;

That the Legislature of Manitoba has protested against the hasty action which is proposed by the Dominion Government, has asked for a thorough investigation by Dominion authority of all the facts bearing or believed to bear on the subject before any action is taken, and has declared that "in amending the law from time to time, and in administering the system, it is their earnest desire to remedy every well-founded evil, and to remove every appearance of inequality or injustice which may be brought to notice," and has stated that "with the view of doing so the Government and the Legislature will always be ready to consider any complaint that may be made in a spirit of fairness and conciliation."

That in view of these statements this House is of opinion that the proposal of remedial legislation by the Dominion should not be entertained until after the request of the Manitoba Legislature for a thorough investigation on the part of the Dominion of all the facts is acted upon, and all reasonable and proper efforts for conciliation have been made and have failed.

That no more delicate matter can be dealt with by the Federal Government or Legislature than the matter of Separate schools during the period of excitement upon the subject.

That it is in the common interest that it should not be dealt with hastily; and

That hasty action by the Dominion Parliament is, in the judgment of this House, fraught with great danger to the best interests of the Dominion as a whole, including the interests of the Roman Catholic minority, for whose benefit the proposed remedial legislation is designed.

MR. HOWLAND (Toronto south) rose to oppose the amendment.

"We must all of us, Mr. Speaker," he said, "be more or less of the opinion of one of the learned judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who, when this remarkable clause was brought under his observation, remarked, 'It's very curious!' It seems to me indeed to be prolific of curious situations. The hon. member for West Toronto has laid before us certain propositions, and has asked for an opinion thereon. Is it not rather curious, in the first place, that the substance and object of his motion is to ask the Ontario Legislature to express an opinion affecting the adjudication of this question, while the reason given for the resolution is that the province of Manitoba is not to be interfered with? That is to say, although the constitution declares that the jurisdiction lodged in the Dominion House to interfere with Manitoba does exist, but in the hon. member's opinion should not be exercised, yet this province is to be asked to interfere! It seems quite evident that the members of this House, if called upon to vote on this question, must not be regarded as acting in their official capacity. They will be voting practically as if at a public meeting, each member being required to convey the opinions of his particular constituents on the point at issue. I should not have the slightest difficulty in expressing the opinion of South Toronto:

it has been declared already at the public meeting held a few days ago, and I should be perhaps deceiving the Parliament if I did not state that this opinion is in fullest sympathy with the resolution of the hon. member for Toronto West. But it is obvious that in entertaining this question an expression of opinion by this House, given in the form of a resolution, could have no moral or legal effect in any ears to which it might be conveyed. Such a resolution could not affect the action of any member of the Parliament of Canada, and I am by no means sure that in so employing our time we are honorably accounting for the same to our constituencies. It seems to me like time thrown away. But it is also apparent that we run the risk by taking peremptory action in this matter of foreclosing this House from expressing any other opinion on this subject during this session. It would be unfortunate indeed if, in our attempt to dissolve the heavy cloud rolling over the Dominion from east to west, and from north to south, any right or privilege of this province, endangered by some subsequent action of the Parliament of Canada, should be in danger of violation because our own resolution, passed and approved by our own Parliament, had stopped the protest in our mouths. But although this House must have primarily the interests of this province in mind, there is a possibility of our contributing to the alleviation of the difficulties which beset and surround this question. The way has been partly bridged by much that has been said by the hon. member for Toronto West, and by the hon. Minister who followed him. They seem to imply that the object to be attained is that this matter be further entertained by the two Legislatures concerned. I am not surprised, sir, that the hon. the Attorney-General should treat us to a repetition of Mr. Laurier's constant proposition, that the matter should be postponed until it could be investigated by a commission appointed for the purpose. This would mean briefly that if the issue can remain an issue until the Government of Manitoba will be able to negotiate with a Government of the Dominion of the same party as themselves, then the Government of Manitoba will be prepared to make every concession to ease the way of the Government of the Dominion. (Laughter.) If this were the only way to secure a settlement of the question, I should be willing, sir, for my own part, to accept it at the price proposed, if it were the only way, and if the pursuance of such a method would give security for the peace and happiness of the Dominion. But I am doubtful if through this particular method there is any hope of such a good result accruing. While it is declared on one side that concessions ought to be made, and on the other that concessions some day will be made, both sides are of opinion that such concessions can only be made, and the approach be effectual, when the right parties come together. If further time for conference is necessary before the Dominion Parliament act upon this question, then let it be laid down, and clearly understood, that this province and Parliament have not looked upon it, and will not regard it, as a party issue. In the event of our being unable to agree upon this principle, then a prolongation of the agony only can ensue; an intensifying of the state of party agitation, and the exigencies of the point involved must conduce to throw it out of Parliament and into an election. The only way in which this matter can be considered creditably to the country at large is to deal with it not as a party question, but as a judicial question. That is a very proper subject for this House to express an opinion on. It is possible that under the same clause of the British North America Act legislation of this province may some day be under appeal. What spirit of procedure will animate the court to which we may some day be driven ourselves on such a question? Surely our action and attitude at this juncture will not be without its effect. It is within our jurisdiction to express an opinion upon this point. Even if both sides of the House unite in making the appeal which has been indi-

cated by the hon. gentleman, the member for Toronto West, it is not conclusive of the wisdom of our making this attempt. But a united protest against any construction of the constitution which involves the party element would be advantageous as a record of opinion. It would be well in the future to be able to say, "such was our opinion in the past, and such our attitude." It may be said that there has been a disposition to treat this as a party question from the first. I do not dispute this contention, sir; but if action has been taken contrary to the true interests of the constitution, and if the final moment for giving fatal effect to such action has not arrived, then there is still hope, and it may be hopefully argued "it is never too late to mend." But in my opinion nothing has, up to the present, been done or said which makes it difficult for either party to retreat from the position taken up, because the action up to this moment has been but a series of steps and procedures following the provisions of the British North America Act." In the course of his speech the hon. member read the following statement of the propositions he would recommend the House to adopt.

"That the people of this province have an interest in the correct construction of the provisions contained in the British North America Act, respecting appeals from provincial legislation on the subject of education under the ninety-third section of the British North America Act.

"That in the opinion of this House the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada arising out of appeals in respect to grievances created by provincial legislation under these clauses being a purely remedial jurisdiction, it is therefore essentially and wholly judicial in its nature, and that every step thereunder should be in harmony with the principles of judicial procedure.

"That it is inconsistent with a judicial treatment of such appeals that they should be presented to, or considered by Parliament as questions of party policy.

"That the jurisdiction and procedure under the ninety-third section of the British North America Act are peculiar and unexampled, and that the principle of the responsibility of the Government of the day in respect to measures introduced by them should not apply to their action as a Committee of the House laying their findings and draft of the appropriate remedy to give effect thereto before Parliament for its consideration.

"That the constitution is made for the people and not the people for the constitution, and that the constitutional practice of Parliament is not intended to be so applied as to embarrass the proper action of Parliament in carrying out the special and judicial jurisdiction imposed upon it by the ninety-third section of the British North America Act.

"That in the opinion of this House the jurisdiction and action of Parliament following any finding of the Governor in Council upon such appeal is none the less judicial in its nature, notwithstanding the liberty and duty which in the opinion of this House, Parliament undoubtedly has to consider questions of the practicability, political consequences, and expediency involved in appropriate remedial legislation.

"That such discretion of Parliament is a judicial discretion analogous to that which is constantly exercised by Courts of Law in granting or refusing the extreme remedy of mandatory injunctions in cases where, although a grievance may be proved and a mandatory injunction admitted to be the appropriate remedy, the Courts take into consideration the question whether the enforcement of such remedy involves impracticable consequence or is inexpedient on grounds of general public policy.

"That this Legislature desires to submit its earnest conviction that a precedent of evil tendency will be created, and that consequences contrary to justice, and public policy will follow to this and other provinces whose legislation is subject to the said sys-

tem of appeal if such appeals heard by the Governor-General in Council, in obedience to the constitutional provisions of the British North America Act, the order made thereon and the further procedure of the Governor in Council in laying the result of the finding of fact and law before Parliament in the form of a remedial order for the judicial consideration of Parliament, be treated as a party measure or a matter of voluntary policy.

That this Legislature do, therefore, respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Parliament of Canada that the question now, therein, pending upon the appeal in respect of the legislation of the Province of Manitoba, be not treated as a party measure but that each member of the said Parliament be permitted to and do determine thereon, according to his individual judicial judgment and conscience pursuant to the true intent of the provisions of the constitution providing for such appeals.

The hon. gentleman defined the action of the Dominion Government in the matter as the necessary, ordinary, and compulsory steps under the Constitution. It was not an act of voluntary policy, but of compulsory legislation, and the words of the Dominion Government leader, as reported in the Toronto Globe, were read to emphasize the fact that even up to the present hour the Government would be ready to welcome any solution of the difficulty which would prevent the necessity of their taking action.

"Even Mr. Laurier," continued the hon. member, "has admitted the existence of this fact. I quote again, 'The hon. honorable gentleman who introduced the Bill in the House,' said Mr. Laurier, 'has constantly reiterated the statement that the Government are not free agents in the matter but are tools of the Constitution. Mr. Laurier does not contravert this position, but rather declares that the remedy of interference is found in the constitution, and being there must be applied by those who love the Constitution. On this point both sides are agreed. There is the universal admission that such a grievance, or claim for remedy, existed as constituted a jurisdiction of the Governor-in-Council to hear the appeal, and therefore to judge it; and it is clearly implied that the Governor-General shall, on comparing the facts, find and determine whether there has been an infringement of provincial rights. No one denies that there has been a technical infringement of a technical right, and it follows, therefore, that without option it is left for the Governor-in-Council to simply point out a specific remedy for a specific grievance. There is only one point, sir, upon which I am compelled to differ with the hon. member for Toronto west in his statement of the case, and this I take to be more in the nature of a hasty generalization on his part than an error of fact. The hon. member referred to the appeal of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba, the order of the Privy Council, and the Remedial order as unduly rapid in their sequence, but I wish to point out that there intervened between the appeal and its final result all the necessary routine steps of a judicial investigation. The subject was very fully and very thoroughly ventilated in the judicial procedure at Ottawa, and the barren steps were then taken of simply finding the grievance pursuant to law, and indicating to Manitoba the course to be pursued. It was the duty of the Governor-in-Council not only to hear the appeal and communicate the result to Manitoba, but to prepare the remedy. It has been stated that according to the judgment of the Privy Council it was no part of the Government's duty to frame an Act and bring it down to Parliament; but who can admit such an assumption? I think, sir, that one circumstance in connection with the procedure will be sufficient to prove the contrary. Parliament has jurisdiction, and it is only by the Parliament of Canada that an ultimate remedy can be given; others are only preliminary hearings; Parliament's action is final. And how is Parliament's action initiated? It cannot act spontaneously in this matter, but has to

have the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council authoritatively communicated to it before it can be seized of the authority to legislate on such a question. It is necessary then for the Governor-General to present practically the draft of the Act to be passed. It is not enough for the Governor-General to say 'Manitoba has legislated, but we are not satisfied with this legislation!' His duty is clearly to bring down the draft.

"We are then face to face, sir, with a new situation. The remedial process has gone through the necessary stages, and has now come before the only constituted authority which has power to grant the remedy. In the arguments which have taken place thereon, Parliament has been referred to as having political rather than judicial jurisdiction in this matter. Now I agree with Mr. Laurier in saying that Parliament need not apply this remedy mechanically. Every lawyer knows that there are an abundance of precedents where courts themselves take policy and practicability into consideration before granting injunctions or mandamus, those high forms of judicial remedy. So also Parliament may exercise a judicial policy. The jurisdiction is granted only to remedy a grievance—a remedial jurisdiction based on an appeal—a particular piece of legislation applied to a particular grievance. Some consequences must follow at once as to this procedure if it is judicial. If it is introduced with the object of doing right where wrong has been done, then it is perfectly clear that no mere implied constitutional practice, which is not in the letter of the constitution, can possibly be applicable to this particular case if it involves an inconsistency of the judicial nature of the procedure. This is the crux, the central point of the conflict from which springs the action of the Dominion Government. I trust, sir, that it is clear enough that the direct must outweigh the supposedly implied and indirect. If, therefore, it is a constitutional practice that when the advisers of the Crown, the Cabinet of the day, the leading committee of the House of Commons, bring down a measure to the House and advise its adoption, and if the practice is that in case of a refusal of Parliament to carry that measure, it then becomes necessary for that Government to resign, then what, sir, would be the effect of applying that practice to the operation of Parliament under this Act? Would not the principle involved cut at the root of the judicial method of Parliament in dealing with this appeal? At the public meeting held here a few days ago it was said that a Government which was capable of introducing a measure based on such provisions was indefensible. The Government is regarded as a culprit merely for performing its technical duty." Would members under such circumstances vote as impartial judges, or as supporters or opponents of the Government of the day?

At this point (ten minutes to six) the Speaker left the chair.

When the House re-assembled, the hon. gentleman inquired whether in fact a compulsory policy was of equal significance with a voluntary policy. The hon. gentleman did not think so, and in support of his contention quoted the words of Lord Watson. The jurisdiction was extraordinary. One might search all history and find no other precedent where the power to legislate was given to a duly constituted Legislature, and then the power of appeal was given from that legislation to another Legislature! It was unexampled. The hon. member endeavoured to find parallels in the appeals of the provincials of Sicily against the Proconsuls to the Roman Senate; in the impeachment of Warren Hastings for the misgovernment of India upon the appeal of injured subjects; in the practice of the House of Lords itself; but he was fain to confess that the similarity was more apparent than real. The action of the House of Lords on appeals was a purely judicial action. "I must call the attention of the House," observed the hon. member, "to the significant fact that this procedure of the Lords is founded on practice and necessity, and not upon any

special enactment. Can we doubt that when the provisions of the Confederation Act were passed by that same Imperial Parliament, and clauses were inserted providing that in case of abuse of undoubted jurisdiction, the aggrieved parties were to have the right of appeal to certain other jurisdiction, the intention was that that would be acted upon, as the House of Lords, possessed itself of appellate jurisdiction was expected to exercise its powers? In other words the appeal is to be heard in Parliament as a judicial body in a judicial manner. That is the technical and also the preferable and natural construction to be placed on the intent of the jurisdiction in this case. I question if justice can be done on any other terms, and I think that any other mode of construction will greatly militate against the peace and harmony of the State. If we deny or refuse to give the true appellate character to Parliament in this matter, we are doing a wrong with reference to the intent of this Act which imperial Rome did not exhibit. An appeal is an act by which a decision is brought in review from an inferior to a superior court. I do not move an amendment because I should not wish to have these propositions voted down, and from the present position, there being an amendment moved by the leader of this House he would presumably on consultation with his followers carry his own amendment in preference to anything emanating from this side of the House, unless the Government chooses to adopt these propositions I have laid before the house and taking this view of the case, embrace this opportunity of putting themselves on record. If the course that I have laid down in these resolutions were followed, the effect would be that each and every member of the Dominion Parliament could freely, and without bias, consider the merits and the policy involved, and the best means of dealing with the appeal, and when it had been voted upon the matter would have ended. There would be no Government to punish for it, and no temptation as now, for a party, which may be defeated in one appeal, to use all its party agencies to create a question of the same kind in some other province for the purpose of embarrassing some other Government. I take exception to the hon. Attorney-General's amendment in that he only proposes to keep the pot boiling over for another Parliament. Instead of a Remedial measure it is a most pernicious and injurious measure which will continue this agitation and turmoil perhaps for generations to come.

MR. WHITNEY (Dundas) objected strongly either to the consideration by the House of the motion of the hon. member for Toronto west, or of the acceptance of the amendment of the hon. the Attorney-General, and this for the following reasons:—

"When the proper time comes, Mr. Speaker, I shall be ready to define my position on the matter clearly to my constituents, and to the country generally, but I do not think, sir, that it is any part of my duty, or of the duty of this House, to attempt to deal with a matter which is outside of our proper consideration. I might, perhaps, make political capital for myself by supporting the resolution of my hon. friend the member for west Toronto, but I have no intention, sir, of being a traitor to my honest convictions; and I maintain that we do not assemble here for the purpose of busying ourselves with other people's concerns. We cannot legislate upon the question at issue, and therefore the question is not before our people and is not before us."

The hon. member quoted the remarks of the late Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, the Hon. Mr. Frazer, upon the desirability of attending to one's own affairs, and of avoiding a discussion in the Legislature of subjects foreign to the business of the House. He should move the following amendment to the amendment in the precise terms (*mutatis mutandis*) of Mr. Frazer's

motion on the Irish prisoners question:—

"That any expression of opinion by this House relating to the legislation proposed by the Dominion Government, and known as the Remedial bill, would be an unwise and unwarranted intrusion upon the proper domain of the Parliament of Canada, and that this House consequently refuses to express or commit itself to any opinion bearing upon or having reference to the said bill."

MR. GERMAN (Welland) did not feel, he said, like giving a silent vote upon this topic. He was greatly surprised at the position taken by certain gentlemen representing the Conservative party on the floor of that house. There had been a great wave of agitation in the country regarding Separate Schools. It had been stated that that agitation was brought about because this Government had seen fit to make concessions to the Roman Catholics; it was charged against the Government that an attempt had been made to influence the Catholic vote throughout this province by means of such concessions; that this Government had been too free-handed with regard to Ontario Catholics; and it had been the stock cry of the Conservatives that Separate Schools should be abolished, or if not abolished, very much curtailed in their efficiency. But was the position of the hon. gentlemen opposite consistent to-day? Could they support the amendment to the amendment? Having shouted from every platform that Separate Schools should not be allowed to exist, he was compelled to believe, from their present attitude, that if the proposition made by the Dominion Government had been made by a Liberal Government, they would hear a howl through this province louder than the roars of the Atlantic and Pacific together. He was free to admit that a man should stand by his party, but after a man had contended for four years that Separate Schools were wrong, he should have acquired the courage of his convictions. He did not believe that the province should express an opinion in a matter that did not directly concern it. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) But he believed that was mainly done by the friends of the gentlemen opposite. (No, no.) If an occasion could arise, however, which called for an expression of opinion upon a matter outside of the business of the Legislature, this was surely the occasion. "The sheet anchor of the Confederation, sir," cried the hon. gentleman, "is provincial rights; and the Liberal party has stood by this. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the administration of the license law, were the hon. gentlemen opposite very particular whether the Province of Ontario should have its full rights then? I do not think so. I agree in the main with the proposition of the hon. member for west Toronto, but there is one portion I cannot accede to. I say we have no business to rejoice because a certain section of the people of a sister province believe they were deprived of certain privileges which they thought they were entitled to. Why should we rejoice? I have never hesitated to say that I was always opposed to Separate Schools in this or any other province. I have done so on a dozen platforms. But the hon. gentlemen opposite are not so honest. They are scared. They are trimming. They are between the devil and the deep sea. They are so anxious to support the Dominion Government that they are afraid to stand up here and declare their policy on the question. I challenge them to say whether they are in favour of Remedial Legislation or not! I challenge them to state their policy here upon the floor of the House. It has been said that if Mr. Laurier gets into power he will bargain with Mr. Greenway respecting the establishment of Separate Schools in the Province of Manitoba. Is this not one of the weakest statements that could be made? Is Dalton McCarthy going to sit down while the bargain is made? Is Clarke Wallace to be idle? The argument is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Manitoba. It is by an expression of the will of

the people of Manitoba upon this point that Mr. Greenway to-day holds office by an overwhelming majority. It is admitted that there is an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council from the minority in that province. But granting this, should the Government do something that is wrong? The Court does not decide in favour of the appellant simply because he has the right of appeal. I say that in this matter the hon. Wilfrid Laurier has placed himself on a platform which will do credit to him in the future. (Hear, hear.) He has voiced the feelings of Manitoba. You are not seized of the facts," says Manitoba. "Investigate and inquire into the matter!" But no, the Dominion Government, in their desire to catch the Catholic vote of Quebec, endeavours to force on Manitoba something that province does not want, and will not have. How justly indignant they are is shown by the position taken by our Attorney-General, the best man that stands in the Province of Ontario to-day!

MR. WHITNEY:—"Say North America and be done with it!"

MR. GERMAN:—"Yes: I accept it. (Laughter.)"

A voice:—"And the adjacent islands!"

MR. GERMAN:—"There is not a man among the hon. gentlemen opposite, who dare say 'I am in favour of Remedial Legislation,' or 'I am opposed to Remedial Legislation.' (Laughter.) Who is complaining of the National school system in Manitoba? No one in Manitoba that I know of! If no one is complaining in Manitoba, why should the Dominion Government interfere? The only allegation I have heard of in this connection is in the shape of an affidavit from a Roman Catholic resident in Manitoba, to the effect that he is perfectly satisfied with the National School system. (Laughter.) Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought that his membership as an Orangeman would hold the Orange vote, while his passage of Remedial legislation would catch the Catholic vote, but he will do neither. We can take the position outlined by the hon. the Attorney-General of this province and say, 'Let the question be settled outside of the arena of politics!'"

The hon. member in a paroxysm of metaphorical illustration referred to his friends upon his side of the House as being engaged in "shaking the shackles of partyism off their back," and concluded by hoping that the amendment of the hon. the Attorney-General would carry by an overwhelming majority.

MR. LITTLE (Cardwell), supported the resolution of the member for west Toronto. The school system of Manitoba was a purely non-sectarian one, all denominations were on the same level, and special privileges were denied to any sect. The introduction of the Remedial Bill in the House at Ottawa was therefore a mistake, and not in keeping with the best interests of the country at large.

MR. HAYCOCK (Frontenac) did not wish to be silent on this question. It was the custom of the grand Association of Patrons to avoid binding themselves to any distinct course of action with respect to questions involving religious belief, therefore his statement would be taken as being merely his own individual expression of opinion. He had listened during the evening to a discussion on the legal aspect of the case from gentlemen learned in the law, and he was bound to say that he had been greatly interested in what he had heard: but he wished to present the view of the case as it appeared to him; the attitude, in fact, of the lay mind upon the point involved. According to section 92 of the British North America Act, there were 16 subjects upon which the Dominion Government had no right to interfere in legislative enactments with the Provincial Government, but he found that the subject of education was set apart by itself in a separate section, and that if the Local Legislature was proved incompetent to deal with the matter, then the Dominion had a right to interfere.

"Now, sir," said the hon. member, "the minority of Manitoba thought they had a grievance, owing to the passage of that Act of 1890; and I don't care whether they had or had not such a grievance; if they thought they had, then they had! (Laughter). The Privy Council decided that these people had a right to appeal, and had a grievance. I don't see, sir, how the Council could have come to any other decision. I am bound to say that I regret that such a provision was included in the Act in the first place, but I am not prepared to repudiate a solemn covenant agreed upon by our predecessors; and I am ready to support that Act. Let us, with the fairness that characterizes British subjects, live up to this covenant. If our fathers made a mistake, we must, nevertheless, stand by it; stand by the fathers of Confederation. If this minority are suffering from injustice, let us not refuse to see that grievance righted. I am not satisfied with the remedial bill as at present drafted. I think the first step towards a solution of the difficulty is to allow both parties a fair opportunity of presenting their case before the Governor-General-in-Council, and then to introduce such legislation, if a grievance is found to exist, as will rectify that grievance. I am inclined to agree with the hon. member for South Toronto in his contention that this is a judicial and not a political question, and I think if the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition at Ottawa, would have agreed to meet and settle this matter outside of politics altogether, that it could have been done. Religion should not be treated as a political football; it is an unwise thing to do; and in conclusion, I wish to say that it is my belief that as soon as a grievance is proved to exist, the majority in Manitoba will of itself, rise up to remedy it. Therefore I support the amendment of the hon. the Attorney-General.

Dr. W. W. MEACHAM (Lennox) confessed that his views had been somewhat changed by the speech of the hon. leader of the Government. He was satisfied that there was a grievance existing, and that it ought to be removed. Further, that Manitoba ought to remove it; but at this point he was compelled to differ from the hon. minister. If after five years of careful study, Manitoba did not know what that grievance was then she would never know it. But again, if Sir Oliver Mowat were, as an ardent supporter had dubbed him, "the best man in North America," could he not use his influence to some purpose by stepping in at once, and calling upon Manitoba to settle the question herself immediately. But if the grievance existed and was still unremedied, the hon. gentleman would state that his whole sympathy was with the Government at Ottawa.

Mr. GURD (Lambton) referred with much well-directed sarcasm to the utterances of the hon. member for Welland, who had denounced the members of the Opposition as afraid to define their policy with respect to remedial legislation, but whose own brave heart failed him when the opportunity presented itself of entering his protest against a system he condemned by supporting the resolution of the member for west Toronto.

"I am opposed, sir, to the whole theory and system of Separate Schools," said the hon. member. "Separate a stream at its source and you can not expect that it will flow together later on. I believe the Legislature of Manitoba made strenuous attempts to make their schools non-sectarian. I admit that if the Catholics had a grievance they were right to appeal to a higher court. I admit that the right to consider which

was granted by the judgment of that court may imply the right to do more, but I deny the contention that the right to consider may imply the compulsion to do more. It is a monstrous injustice to force separate schools upon the Province of Manitoba; but I feel that nothing can be accomplished by any utterances on the question upon the floor of this house.

Mr. LANGFORD (Muskoka) was chiefly inaudible, but it was understood that he desired to place himself on record along the lines of the motion of the member for west Toronto. The hon. gentleman concluded his speech by asserting that there was no agitation in Manitoba, and that Catholics of that Province when asked for their opinion expressed themselves as being in favour of the National School system at present in force.

(The lateness of the hour probably prevented any member from taking upon himself the challenge of this astounding statement, but the writer, having but lately come from that province is in a position to declare emphatically that although there is very little agitation in Manitoba upon the question, yet Catholics are by no means satisfied with the existing system. There is no need to comment upon the matter. It is sufficient to merely state the fact, and to impress upon the hon. member for Lambton the advisability of his being more accurate in his statements, and more searching in the derivation of his stock of information.)

Mr. KERNS (Halton) remarked that he could not support the amendment of the hon. the Attorney-General. It was skillfully drawn up, but was more calculated to benefit the party than the policy, and he should therefore support the motion of the hon. member for Toronto west.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Crawford, the mover of the resolution rose to make a few remarks concerning the statements of some of the hon. gentlemen who had preceded him. He thought he had worded his motion as mildly and faultlessly as it could be done, and it was gratifying to find that the hon. the Attorney-General could find no serious flaw in the construction or sense of the clauses. The hon. gentleman was sorry that the hon. leader of the House could not see his way clear to adopt his motion as it stood. However, he found no fault with the course adopted by the hon. gentlemen who had spoken against his motion. He was pleased with the honest and fair criticism that it had evoked, and he thought that good might come of it.

Mr. St. JOHN (York west) paid an unnecessary but not undeserved tribute to the political honesty of the member for Toronto west. He described the attitude of the Government as suspiciously smacking of hedging, and accused the hon. the Attorney-General of playing into Mr. Laurier's hands, and moulding his policy in accordance with that of the Liberal leader at Ottawa. The hon. gentleman denounced the resolution offered in amendment by the Attorney-General as dishonest. It was not, he said, a genuine resolution, and it was impossible to gather from the utterances of the members of the Government whether they were in favour of Remedial Legislation or not. The hon. gentleman expressed himself as being fully in accord with the resolution of the hon. member for Dundas, and believed that if that House would deal only with matters that concerned it, it would be the better for the efficiency of the administration. It would be a boon to Canada if there were no sectarian schools in the land, and if they were prepared to lay down upon the altar of public interest—of social and family interest—all questions of race and creed.

Mr. HAGGERTY (Hastings) considered that this Government had no right to interfere at all in the affairs of Manitoba. "I think," said the hon. gentleman, "that I shall have to adopt the resolution of the hon. member for Dundas."

Mr. MARTER (Toronto north) closed the debate in a dignified manner with a few well-chosen words. He had been a member of that House for ten years, and it had never been imputed to him that he was afraid to state his position on any question of public interest, either upon the floor of that House or upon the country hustings. He would not be afraid to state his opinions upon the point at issue when the proper time arrived.

"Upon this side of the House, sir," said the hon. gentleman, "we pride ourselves upon an independence of thought. We do not go, as do our friends on the other side, solidly for the benefit of party. Personally, I think the Dominion Government are doing right on this question. I want to say that I think the member for West Toronto had a perfect right to introduce the motion which he believed in, although I think he will see later on that he has merely assisted our friends on the opposite side of this House to throw a little more of a halo round the Liberal leader at Ottawa. (Hear, Hear, from the Government supporters.) I consider, sir, that the amendment of my hon. friend, the member for Dundas, is entirely in the right direction, and will be a credit to him in the years to come. (Hear, hear.)"

The division was then taken on Mr. Whitney's amendment, as follows:—

Yeas—Beatty (Leeds, Bush, Carnegie, Fallis, Haggerty (Liberal), Howland, Magwood, Marter, Matheson, Meacham, Preston, Ryerson, St. John, Whitney, Willoughby—16.

Nays—Barr, Baxter, Bennett, Biggar, Blezard, Bronson, Brower, Burt, Campbell, Carpenter, Caven, Chapple, Charlton, Cleland, Conmee, Craig, Crawford, Currie, Dana, Davis, Dickenson, Dryden, Dynes, Evanturel, Farwell, Ferguson, Field, Flatt, Gamey, Garrow, German, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gurd, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Haycock, Hobbs, Kerns, Kidd, Langford, Little, Loughrin, McCallum, McDonald, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKee, McLean, McNaughton, McNeil, McNichol, McNish, McPherson, Middleton, Moore, Mowat, Mutrie, O'Keefe, Pardo, Reid (Addington), Reid (Durham), Richardson, Robertson, Robillard, Shore, Stratton, Taylor, Truax, Tucker—72.

Paired—Mr. Miscampbell and Mr. Ross; Mr. Beatty (Parry Sound) and Mr. Smith.

Sir Oliver Mowat's amendment was then put and carried on the following division:—

Yeas—Barr, Baxter, Bennett (P.), Biggar, Blezard, Bronson, Burt, Campbell, Carpenter, Chapple, Charlton, Cleland, Conmee, Craig, Dana, Davis, Dickenson, Dryden, Evanturel, Farwell, Ferguson, Field, Flatt, Garrow, German, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Haycock (P.), Hobbs, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKee, McLean, McNish, McPherson (P.), Middleton, Moore, Mowat, Mutrie, O'Keefe, Pardo, Richardson, Robertson, Robillard, Stratton, Taylor, Truax—51.

Nays—Beatty (Leeds), Brower, Bush, Carnegie, Caven, Crawford, Currie, Dynes, Fallis, Gamey, Gurd, Haggerty, Hiscott, Howland, Kerns, Kidd, Langford, Little, McCallum, McDonald, McLean, McNaughton, McNeil, McNichol, Magwood, Marter, Matheson, Meacham, Preston, Reid (Addington), Reid (Durham), Ryerson; St. John, Shore, Tucker, Whitney, Willoughby—37.

The resolution, as amended, was carried with the same vote, and the House adjourned.