

This Number Contains: "The Death of Lord Randolph Churchill;" "The Colonial Conference and Dr. Goldwin Smith," by Principal Grant; and "The French Claim to Newfoundland," by Mr. William Houston, M.A.

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# THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, January 25th, 1895.

No. 9.

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## Current Topics.

Constitutional Perplexities.

It is casting no reflection upon the judges of the Supreme Court to say that their decision in the appeal case touching the power of the Provinces to prohibit the retail sale of liquors cannot settle the question. It is not the fault of the gentlemen composing the court that their decision was affirmed by a majority of one, or that it was deprived of whatever weight might have attached to it by the fact that the opposite conclusion had been reached by the same court a few hours before. This latter surprising occurrence is readily explained by the accident that in the meantime one of the distinguished jurists composing the court had found it necessary to retire, and that another, who had been absent when the decision was pronounced in the first case, had taken his place. Every judge, no doubt, did his duty by giving his honest opinion on the questions submitted. One does, indeed, wonder a little at the remark of Judge Sedgwick, in announcing the decision in the second case, assuming that he is correctly reported, to the effect that had he known in time the answering of the court in the case of *Huson vs. Norwich*, he might, out of respect for the opinion of the court, have come to a different conclusion in the other. It would, perhaps, be rather a nice question whether he would have been justifiable, or have done his duty, had he set aside his own opinion, conscientiously reached, in order to fall in with that of his brethren, or to save the consistency of the court. And yet this is but what the ordinary jurymen probably does under compulsion, in hundreds of cases every year. The solemn oath which the court compels him to take surely means that he is to be guided in his conclusions simply and solely by the evidence, as it appeals to his own judgment, while he and all his fellow-jurors are punished by being locked for the night if they do not so modify or set aside their individual judgments as to give a unanimous verdict.

Some Questions Suggested.

Where, then, is the fault? Is it in the imperfect wording of the B. N. A. Act? Or is it in that frailty of the human intellect which renders it quite unable so to frame any law or constitu-

tion that it shall be free from ambiguities? Or is the defect in the language, which is the imperfect material in which the law, however clear in the minds of its framers, has to be embodied, in order to its transmission to others? Or is it in that other weakness of the moral faculties rather than of the intellect, which makes it impossible for the most clear-sighted and conscientious jurist to approach such a question with a mind perfectly free from predilections of one kind or another, unconsciously beclouding the intellect or biasing the judgment? A much more practical question is, what is to be done? The ready reply, under existing circumstances, is, of course, that the question must be sent on to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, the highest court in the British Empire, and perhaps the most impartial tribunal in existence. Here, again, troublesome questions crowd upon the mind. Suppose that the members of this court should pronounce a judgment directly contradicting some previous judgment. Or, which is, perhaps, more to the point, suppose that we had—as many good Canadians think ought to be the case for the sake of our own dignity as a self-governing people, who delight to call our federation of Provinces a “nation,” and to talk of our “nationality,”—no such right of appeal to an Imperial Court, what could we do in such a case?

A Referendum.

Do these difficulties point to the desirability of having some great council of the people to whom such questions—and they are sure to arise from time to time under any constitution—might be referred for authoritative rather than legal decision? Even in that case—admitting that the people and they alone have the right, in the last resort, to say, not what the framers of the Constitution meant, but what the Canadians of to-day desire—it is quite possible that the answer in a given case might still be given by a bare majority. But we might, of sheer necessity, resolve to submit to majority rule as determined by the whole people, though unwilling to submit to the bare majority of a Canadian or British Court. Yet it is evident that the question in this case, as in many others, involves the danger of blocking the whole machinery of government, throwing everything into confusion, and, perhaps, precipitating civil war or the upbreak of Confederation, by obscuring the necessary line of demarcation between Federal and Provincial jurisdiction: for the people as a whole could not be expected to see to what difficulties a certain decision might lead.

The Licensing Power.

Still other curious and perplexing questions suggest themselves as we proceed. According to the latest decision it follows, as we understand the matter, that while it is the prerogative of the Provincial authorities to grant licenses for the retail sale of liquors, they cannot prohibit that sale; in other words, they cannot continue, as they have hitherto been doing in some localities, to refuse to grant licenses and still punish for selling without license. Are they, then, compelled to grant licenses, or face the alternative, that their neglect or refusal to do so will leave them powerless to prevent the free sale of intoxicants? If, in order to retain their control of the traffic, they must not withhold all licenses, how many must they grant in a given locality in order to

have the power to punish unlicensed sellers? Suppose that, under the pressure of strong prohibition sentiment, an attempt should be made in some Province to evade the issue by granting but one or two licenses in a town or city. If the evasion were successfully appealed against, the result must be that the federal courts or other authorities might ultimately be compelled to decide what proportion of licenses to population or territory would be a proper fulfilment of the conditions necessary to give the Provincial authorities power to suppress unlicensed selling. But would not this, in its turn, be a virtual usurpation of the right to control the retail sale, which belongs constitutionally to the Provinces?

Danger to  
Confederation.

These queries are by no means so purely speculative as they may appear at first thought. We are, as a matter of fact, confronted, or, should the decision of the Supreme Court be sustained by the Court of last resort, liable to be at any moment confronted, with a condition under which the wish of the great majority of the people in, let us say, Ontario, or Nova Scotia, or Manitoba, with regard to the management of the retail sale of liquor within their own domains, may be thwarted by a single Province in which a different sentiment prevails. We write not as by any means convinced that Provincial prohibition would be either expedient or just in the present state of public opinion, but merely to point out a contingency, not necessarily remote, under which a new and very serious sectional problem might be added to those, already too serious, which threaten the future harmony of the Confederation.

Newfoundland and  
Canada.

The article in this issue from the pen of Mr. Houston, dealing with what is called the "French Shore Question," seems to prove that Great Britain has needlessly sacrificed the interests of the Newfoundlanders to the claims and assumptions of the French Government. Were it not for the difficulty thus created it might be possible at this juncture to secure the annexation of Newfoundland and Labrador to the Dominion—a consummation devoutly to be wished. The Dominion of Canada ought to be co-incident with British America, and some time it probably will be so. Financial difficulties might perhaps be overcome, but they may not receive anything but scant consideration so long as the French shore blocks the way. The task of solving this diplomatic tangle is one worthy of British statesmanship, and we hope to see the best minds address themselves seriously to it. It would be a great relief to the Mother Country to bring about the union of Canada and Newfoundland, provided no diplomatic trouble were left to fester and break out anew.

Senator  
Tassé.

The death of Senator Tassé removed from public life one of the few journalists who have made a public career successful. One might naturally suppose that a journalistic experience is precisely what is needed for a political career. The politician must be well-informed, apt at using what he knows, ever on the alert, and facile in the work of clothing his thoughts in language with either tongue or pen. All this a journalist should be also, and all this he tends to become. There seems, however, to be some kind of incompatibility between journalism and political life in a country where impersonality in journalism is the rule. In Canada if the journalist is the right sort of person to take charge of the editorial columns of a paper he makes it influential while he is himself unknown and hardly thought of. On the other hand, if a politician wishes to succeed he must not only be of the right stuff but also keep himself very much in evidence. Perhaps

the reason why Senator Tassé became eminent in both walks of life was that in French Canada, as in old France, journalism is more personal in reality than it is farther west, or even in the United States. The deceased gentleman was a man of good ability and, so far as the public know, of sterling integrity. He died in the very prime of life.

Political News by  
Cable.

It would be amusing, were it less perplexing and vexatious, to read the cablegrams which are from day to day sent by trans-Atlantic correspondents concerning the political situation in England, and try to evolve from them the truth touching the policies and prospects of the Government and the Opposition. Taking, for instance, the two or three columns which appeared in the Monday morning papers of this week, what a medley of contradictions do they present. According to one version of the latest developments, the days of the Rosebery Ministry are numbered, and the leaders of the Conservative and Unionist parties are already framing their coalition and confidently planning the division of the spoils. In the adjoining column, perhaps, we are informed, not only that the Premier and his colleagues are united and confident, but that Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain, after meeting and surveying the prospects, have given up all hope of being able to defeat the administration at any early period of the session, and that hence Lord Salisbury is proposing to spend several weeks abroad. The fact is, we suppose, that the correspondents are obliged first to guess at what takes place in the secret conclaves of the political leaders, and then to construct out of the material furnished by those guesses, aided by current rumours, conclusions as agreeable to those whom they are anxious to please, as their judgments and consciences will permit. Meanwhile we are able, by weighing the one set of facts (?) and prophecies carefully against the other, to reach the conclusion which we impart confidentially to our readers that, according to present indications, if the Rosebery Cabinet is not defeated in the earlier days of the session, it will, in all probability, continue in office until a later period, and that the writs for a general election will not be issued until the present Parliament shall have been dissolved.

Queen's  
Quarterly.

In the Queen's University *Quarterly* for the current quarter there are two well-written articles on what may be called higher Canadian politics. The first is by Prof. Short, of Queen's. Having spent part of his summer holidays in the North-West in university extension lecturing, Mr. Short lengthened his sojourn for the purpose of finding out all he could about the state of the country and the condition of the people. It must be confessed that he does not paint these in rose colour. The people, according to him, are in general badly off, and are not likely soon to be better. Much of the land is in need of artificial irrigation, and even where it is naturally fertile the absence of a market for produce stands greatly in the way of success in farming. Mr. Short is very severe in his condemnation of indiscriminating laudation of the North-West, and in this all sensible Canadians will agree with him. Almost unmixed harm results from bringing into a new country those who are sure to be disappointed with it. They write fault-finding letters to friends and acquaintances, and do no end of harm in preventing from coming to this country people who would be more desirable immigrants than themselves. The other article is by a well known Canadian publicist, Mr. W. D. Le Sueur, of Ottawa. In it he deals with two political abuses that are admitted by all thoughtful observers to be of the first magnitude. One is the method of making appointments to the

civil service; the other is the manner in which grants are made out of the public funds for the construction of local public works. Both patronage and expenditure have become a subtle but powerful means of corruption, the former being used chiefly to strengthen the individual politician with the electorate, the latter chiefly to strengthen the party in power with a certain locality. Mr. Le Sueur calls attention to the striking fact that in Great Britain appointments to the civil service are made on the results of competitive examination and promotions either by seniority or merit, and that in the United States a similar state of things will soon be reached. He may well ask what Canada is going to do about it, and echo answers, "What?"

The Westminster Review.

The death of Dr. Chapman, who has, for more than forty years, been the editor of the *Westminster Review*, has been made the occasion of a brief notice in the magazine itself. The *Westminster* was founded in 1824, as the organ of a school of thought which may fitly be called "radical," not merely in politics but also in philosophy, science, and religion. It was made a quarterly and was conducted impersonally, in imitation of its predecessors in the same field of journalism, the *Edinburgh* and *London Quarterly*s. The *Edinburgh Review* was the organ of the Whigs and the *London Quarterly* of the Tories, while the *Westminster* came into prominence at once as the organ of advanced liberalism and of philosophical radicalism. During its earlier years it was very much under the personal influence of John Stuart Mill, who contributed many articles to its columns, and was its editor from 1836 to 1840. In those days the *Review* was not a great financial success, but it steadily won its way to a position of influence, and under Dr. Chapman it seems to have become a paying journal. It has numbered among its contributors at various times some eminent men and women. Among the latter were Harriet Martineau and Marian Evans, better known as "George Eliot," who was associated for some years with Dr. Chapman in the editorial management of the *Review*. Among the former were James Anthony Froude, George Henry Lewes, James Martineau, and Herbert Spencer, most of whose articles, published anonymously in the *Review*, have since been republished by the authors themselves. Many years ago, while the *Westminster* was still a quarterly, it began to publish signed articles along with those that were regarded as more strictly editorial. The impetus given to personal writing by the establishment of the *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary Reviews* induced those in control of the *Westminster* to change it from a quarterly to a monthly, and give it up entirely to signed contributions, a change which seems to have given this now venerable and illustrious periodical a new lease of life and added to its reputation and influence.

Hypnotic Suggestion.

Some weeks since a Kansas court, in a murder case, acquitted the man who was proved to have actually done the deed. A few days before another man had been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death for the same murder, on the ground, which was held to have been successfully established, that he had acquired hypnotic influence over the mind of the other, and by means of that influence had caused him to waylay the victim and fire the fatal shot. The verdict has attracted a good deal of attention, though by no means so much as might have been expected, in view of all the possibilities involved in so novel and startling a precedent in criminal judicature. The verdict has been assailed, as well it might be, on the ground of the alarming consequences to which action on the principle involved might lead. The

*reductio ad absurdum* has been relentlessly applied. It was not, indeed, difficult to show that the admission of such a principle into our courts might lead to infinite confusion in the minds of uneducated jurors, and almost obliterate the old distinctions between the innocent and the guilty, with disastrous effects in the administration of criminal justice. But the one thing which the discussion has not, so far as we have observed, made clear is the vital question of real innocence and guilt, or what strict justice requires, in such a case as that which gave rise to the discussion. One may readily see the danger inseparable from the introduction of such questions as those concerning hypnotic suggestion or influence into the courts. But the crucial question, after all, is that of fact. If it be regarded as proved, which few will now doubt, that the influence described actually exists, and may be made, under certain conditions, so all-controlling that the subject becomes an absolute automaton under the will of the hypnotizer, and if, while in such state, he commits a crime as the mere tool of the controlling mind, can he be held, in simple justice, responsible, or should the prompter escape the penalty of the crime?

Public School Accommodation.

Mayor Kennedy, of Toronto, in his inaugural address to the new City Council, dealt with civic affairs in a way that should make even his opponents feel that we are on the eve of better things in municipal management. Without going into the financial questions which he so ably discusses, or into the public works which he so ably advocates, we desire to call attention to one passage in his address as worthy of more attention than it is likely to receive—his reference to the too limited accommodation for pupils in the public schools of the city. His Worship is quite within the truth when he says that the schools are overcrowded, that some parents cannot secure admission for their children, and that too many boys and girls are to be seen running on the streets who ought to be at school. What can the most vigilant truant officer do in such cases? He may take charge of the child, but if there is no place to send him he must let him go back to his play. The Mayor calls attention to the fact that this state of things will become worse instead of better unless the City Council deals with the question in a liberal spirit. During the years 1891-93 there was comparatively little increase in the registered attendance of pupils, but 1894 showed an increase of 1,184 over 1893. This is an indication that the population of the city is again expanding, and it is likely to continue so. It is not creditable to Toronto that there should be a scarcity of school accommodation, and we hope that His Worship will give the Council no rest on this subject until the supply is equal to the demand.

Education and Culture.

Archbishop Walsh is reported to have expressed in a recent speech the opinion that "the whole system of primary education in Ireland is little better than a gigantic mistake." In his opinion it should not consist merely of teaching information which is to be found in books; children ought to be taught how to use their hands and to be accurate observers. Very seldom indeed does one get even from the most eminent and skilled educationists so useful a definition of the true culture ideal, and Dr. Walsh might have made it apply to all grades of educational work. To take a child and set him at learning from books, no matter how persistently and successfully he is made to acquire a knowledge of their contents, is not to educate him. Education is culture, or it is nothing; and the culture of the schools, apart from the training of the physical faculties and the moral nature, is three-fold: (1) the culture of skill, (2) the culture of knowledge, and (3) the

culture of taste. In each case the culture is acquired by the exercise of the pupil's own faculties, and not by mere imitation, memorization, or docile submission to the esthetic dogmatism of a teacher. The culture of skill is secured only by the practice of original invention, the culture of knowledge only by the practice of original investigation, the culture of taste only by acquaintance at first hand with works of art that are embodiments of the beautiful. All this is simply an amplification of Dr. Walsh's dictum that children ought to be taught to observe accurately what comes within the range of their apprehension. It is passing strange that within half a dozen years of the close of the nineteenth century it should be necessary for any one to repeat this educational truism and speak of it as a reform. Needless to say that we in Ontario, excellent as our educational system is, have drifted very far from the ideal so succinctly sketched by the Archbishop of Dublin. Many teachers understand this and lament it, but they plead the necessity of the case. Parents have in some way been taught to estimate the value of the teacher by the number of candidates he puts through the various promotion examinations, and he must put them through or throw up his situation. The spectacle is a melancholy one for the intelligent observer, but it does no good to shut one's eyes to it. The evil calls for some heroic remedy, and that will have to be long applied before there is much change for the better.

The University  
of Toronto  
Justifies Itself.

Owing to the various erroneous statements which have been made in the press with reference to the action of the Council of the University of Toronto in refusing to sanc-

tion a programme of meetings of the Political Science Club, THE WEEK has been requested to publish the following official statement of the facts of the case:—

1. On November 19th, Prof. Mavor, then the honorary president of the club, submitted to the Council for approval a programme of meetings in which Profs. Mavor, Mills, and Wrong, and a number of the students were to take part. The desired sanction was given, and the officers of the club were informed of the fact by Prof. Mavor.

2. On November 28th, at the first meeting held under the programme as approved by the Council, the Club distributed a printed programme differing from the one already sanctioned by the Council, in that it contained, in addition to the names already mentioned, those of Messrs. Jury and Thompson.

3. After such publication, on December 1st, a new application was made by the Club to the Council for approval of this second programme, and the matter was considered on December 4th.

4. In view of the fact that their previous action had been ignored, and that the programme had been published in disregard of their authority, the Council withdrew their sanction of the first programme, and deferred further action with regard to the second application until January. The immediate effect of this decision was to prevent the Club from holding the meeting of December 9th, at which Prof. Mills was to deliver an address.

5. When, on January 7th, the second application came before the Council, the previous attitude of the Club was emphasized by a further communication, in which the claim was made that the members of the Club had the right, independently of the Council, to invite whom they pleased to address them within the University. In answer to this claim the Council explained to the Club that the responsibility for all instruction, both regular and occasional, rested with them, and that hence any arrangements proposed to be made by societies must have, as a preliminary step, the endorsement of the head of the department concerned, and the sanction of the Council; and that in view of the irregular manner in which the new programme had been published, the Council had decided to withdraw their sanction.

6. The above recital of facts will suffice to show that the matter, as dealt with by the Council, was one of discipline, and that, in giving their two decisions, the Council were not called on to consider, and did not consider, the question of the merits or otherwise of the names appearing on the programmes. When the whole case is reviewed it will be seen that the action of the Council no more reflected on Messrs. Jury and Thompson than on Profs. Mills and Wrong, inasmuch as these latter, equally with the former, have been incidentally prevented, by the Council's decision in this matter of discipline, from addressing the Club. It is therefore obviously untrue that, as has been alleged, the Council, in cancelling the programmes in question, have cast "a designed reflection on the working element of Toronto."

It will be seen that this puts the question in quite a different light from that in which it was presented by the press paragraph upon which we hypothetically commented

in our last number. THE WEEK is glad to do its part in helping to correct the wrong impressions which have so widely prevailed.

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### The Death of Lord Randolph Churchill.

THE premature death at the age of 54 of Lord Randolph Churchill, the youngest son of the Duke of Marlborough, has terminated a notable career, which, seven years ago, promised to be one of the brightest. If he had possessed a little of the political wisdom and moderation of his great ancestor—the hero of Blenheim—he would have ranked next to the Marquis of Salisbury among the Conservatives; and, had he survived, might have reasonably expected to be Premier. Few men have had such an opportunity, still fewer have thrown such away. He overvalued himself, believed that he was the indispensable man, petulantly retired from Lord Salisbury's cabinet in 1887 and thus thrust greatness from him. He married an American lady, and if her statements were correctly reported when he quitted the Cabinet, his political sensationalism and excessive self-appreciation were not discouraged by her.

Twelve years ago four Conservatives in the House of Commons formed what was humorously styled the Fourth Party. They numbered no more. Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Arthur Balfour were the two leading men out of the four. They claimed to be free lances. There was an undercurrent of dissatisfaction respecting the manner in which the Conservatives had been led in the House of Commons subsequent to April 1880, when Mr. Gladstone again became Premier. There had been a lack of masculinity. Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards Lord Iddesleigh) was extremely conscientious, but when he was leader he lacked moral courage, and erred in forbearing to attack when he could have successfully done so in all honour.

The following instances of bad leadership will help to explain why the Fourth Party came into existence. With respect to the Irish Land Act of 1881 the Conservatives had a majority in the Lords—and the Bill was with difficulty engineered through the Commons; but no proper attempt was made to modify it so as (1) to protect property-owners, or (2) to define the principles upon which rents were to be calculated. When Mr. Gladstone decided to interfere with natural laws, to quote his words to "banish political economy to Saturn," he should have settled what percentage of the value of the produce of the soil should be awarded to the landlord. Sir Richard Griffiths, in his elaborate valuation of Ireland, had shown how to do this, also what proportion the rent should bear to the gross produce. Neither the Government nor the Opposition did this. It was happy-go-lucky legislation. Up to the present time no principle of apportionment has been established beyond this—that the tenants are to have reductions mainly settled by their own political friends.

The soil of Ontario is more productive than is the case in the States. The average value of "all crops" in the Lake Ontario counties is \$15.09 per cleared acre, and the average rent on such cleared land is \$3.16—all but 21 per cent. Irish yields are greater than in Ontario and prices are higher. The cash value of the produce per acre of fair soil is 42 per cent. greater than in Ontario. The average rent in Ireland before 1881 was about \$3.27; it is now under the Land Act \$2.62—an average reduction of 20 per cent. This is an average of 8 per cent. of the value of the produce for rent; whereas in the Lake Ontario counties the proportion is nearly 21 per cent. The Liberal Government propose to legislate next session (if they can) still further against the landlords.

The Conservative leaders also weakly accepted Mr. Gladstone's gerrymandering Reform Bill of 1885. The Conservatives held the key of the position. Although Mr. Gladstone had a very great majority in the Commons, his opponents had a majority in the Lords. They should have firmly said to Mr. Gladstone, "Justice to England or the Lords will reject your Bill." The over-representation of Ireland (admitted by Mr. Gladstone) and of Wales should have been rectified and the seats given to England which had and has too few. Ireland's population is a little more than London, but it has 41 more representatives than that stronghold of the Unionists. Mr. Gladstone must have given way; he could not have appealed to the old electorate on the cry "Injustice to England." Had he done so he would have been hopelessly defeated. In addition no gerrymandering should have been permitted which has resulted in the Unionists being deprived of several seats. If masculine statesmanship had been adopted it would have meant at least 25 additional Unionist votes counting 50 on a division. These and other shortcomings of their leaders and the sympathy of many of the rank and file added to the influence of the Fourth Party which became aggressive.

Lord Randolph Churchill was a clever and incisive speaker, and having made his mark he filled the position of Secretary of State for India during the short-lived administration of the Marquis of Salisbury in 1885. After the defeat of Mr. Gladstone in 1886, on the first Home Rule Bill, the Conservatives again came into power and he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, where a man has great opportunities to show wisdom or the reverse. Notwithstanding his cleverness and capability for public speaking, he was a total failure. He craved for sensational projects, and by his speeches and actions led people to expect all sorts of things, some being utterly opposed to Conservative and Unionist ideas. While he was in office no one felt certain as to what he might promise some fine day on behalf of the combined Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. It soon became clear that if he continued in the Cabinet he would wreck it. Conservative and Unionist journals responded to the public uneasiness. In 1890—three years after Lord Randolph's retirement—there was a report, causing great uneasiness, that he was about to re-enter Lord Salisbury's cabinet. *The Spectator*, in a leader (July 26th, 1890), referring to it, stated: "Let English Conservatism or the Unionists once more trust itself to his leadership" (in the Commons) "and we should have very little hope of its destiny." This represented the general feeling among well informed people. He was not re-admitted.

In February, 1887, Salisbury took a firm stand and rejected some of Lord Randolph's unwise plans. The latter, deeming himself indispensable, resigned in a pet, and Mr. Goschen, a very able financier took his place as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It may be fearlessly stated as a fact that Lord Randolph's retirement saved the Salisbury Cabinet. Until Mr. Goschen accepted office, there was no representative of the Liberal Unionists in the ministry. After Lord Randolph's retirement from the Cabinet in 1887, he travelled a great deal, and by all accounts unfortunately lost large sums in South Africa mines. When appearing in the House of Commons he loyally and vigorously supported the Conservatives and was a general favorite.

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*The Bookman* has authority for the statement that owing to the numerous occupations of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, the editor, the collection of Matthew Arnold's letters will not be ready for some time. They cover a period of forty years (1848-88), and are chiefly addressed to his family, to the different members of which he wrote with great regularity.

## The Colonial Conference and Dr. Goldwin Smith.

THE Colonial Conference which met in Ottawa last summer has failed to elicit a spark of enthusiasm from Dr. Goldwin Smith. This is to be regretted, for it only required a few words of kindly greeting from him and hints for the guidance of the next Conference, which is sure to be held before long, to make everyone happy. Far from vouchsafing these, he has thought it necessary to write an article in the *Contemporary Review* discounting its significance. Apparently, preconceptions possess his mind so completely that—no matter what the text—he almost immediately begins to preach commercial and political union with the United States, as inevitably as poor Mr. Dick, in "David Copperfield," got round in his memorial to King Charles' head. He treats, too, of the actual object and work of the Conference, in the spirit of the author who wrote the celebrated chapter on Snakes in Ireland. There are, indeed, a couple of pages on the question of Imperial Defence, a subject with which the Conference had no more to do than it had with that of the House of Lords and the admission of colonial representatives thereto, or with Home Rule, or with Imperial Copyright, or with questions of greater or less importance. In his opinion, however, the omission of the question of Imperial Defence was significant. It would be as easy to find significance in a mare's nest. The Conference met for a specified purpose and it adhered to its programme. As it was not a mere debating society it never occurred to the members to do anything else, and it certainly never occurred to the practical men who proposed it that their delegates would proceed to draw up a new constitution for the British Empire, or fix the amount of representation which should be given to us in the Imperial Government in return for a contribution to the fleet.

Having said something on a matter with which the Conference had nothing to do, he passes quickly on to the more congenial subject of Canadian and British Jingoism, and the impossibility of there being any future for Canada, save as part of the United States of America. He gives about a page to the Conference and ten pages to the old hobby, somewhat according to the proportion of Falstaff's "half-penny worth of bread to an intolerable deal of sack." One would not object so much, either, if the sack were up to the old spicing; but it is stale, flat, and unprofitable. Everyone who desires a copy of "Canada and the Canadian Question" can have it *gratis*. Where then is the necessity of reiterating, or where the relevancy of the statements in an article on the Colonial Conference, that the French Canadians are fourteen hundred thousand in number, that in some places they are gaining on the British elements—poor British elements which have always been unable to hold their own—that the Inter-colonial Railway was long operated at an annual loss and that it is liable to snow blocks, that the Canadian Pacific Railway runs across a corner of Maine and is exposed to floods and landslips in the Rocky mountains, and numerous other moss-grown items of information, related to the Colonial Conference even less than Tenterden Steeple was to the Goodwin Sands.

Of course the explanation of all this is that Dr. Smith's mind is closed regarding Canada. So eager is he to persuade Englishmen that there is a party here in favour of annexation that he offers them what he calls the "diagnosis" of "Max O'Rell" to the effect that "at present the number of Canadians in favour of uniting their country to the States is only about one-fourth of the population." Can anything be more preposterous than quoting such an authority and dignifying such a flying shot with the grand title of "diagnosis"? Surely the opinion of "Fair-play Radical," who has spent twenty-three years in Ontario and Quebec, without finding six persons in favour of annexation, ought to be worth more than even the diagnosis of the witty Frenchman, who visited three or four of our cities on a brief lecturing tour and who probably talked with not more than one or two hundred people in all. "Fair-play Radical" is a careful observer, though a writer somewhat given to dogmatizing—a trait for which he may well be pardoned by Dr. Goldwin Smith—and considering how orthodox and decided his opinions are on Home Rule, Dr. Smith will have no hesitation in believing him honest. Not that a publicist impressed with a due sense of responsibility should attach much weight to either the French or the English authority. I have lived in Canada longer than Max O'Rell, Fair-play

Radical, and Goldwin Smith put together, and, beside, I am a Canadian and know the country as well as the cities of Canada. I have met in the cities more than a dozen people in favour of annexation, but I have never met one in the country. Seeing that the representation of Canada is almost wholly in the hands of the country constituencies, this fact may be of some little significance and yet I would never dream of parading it as evidence. The only evidence on the point worth giving, in a periodical like the *Contemporary Review*, is the fact that in a Dominion so vast, with three oceans on three sides, where the conditions of life must, therefore, be widely different, a land, too, where every passing phase of sentiment gets immediate public expression, no annexationist as such—so far as known to me—has ever been appointed to any municipal, provincial or federal position. But what is the use of slaying the slain? If it is a comfort for Dr. Smith to rest in the arms of the shadowy party which Max O'Rell has created I have no desire to disillusion him. Indeed, I know perfectly well that he will refuse to be disillusioned.

But what of the Conference? It met, we are told, "with the special blessing of the British Prime Minister." Possibly this is meant as a sneer, but as no one save an incurable cynic could begin a serious article on such a unique gathering with an attempted sneer, let us hope not. Think of the occasion. No true Canadian ever reflects on Confederation without a thrill of grateful emotion that, in the case of Canada, separate and independent provinces united into one Dominion, without the usual preliminary of bloodshed. Very different was it with the States to the south. Very different has it been in South Africa and Australasia, where all efforts to accomplish union have so far been in vain. The one fact that all our provinces were British and that their constitutions were on the British model made Confederation possible. And, last year, the same fact proved sufficiently potent to bring together, for consultation on matters of common interest, delegates from all the great self-governing colonies of the Empire. Is there no significance in such an extraordinary fact? We had no trade relations of consequence with any of them. The development of each has followed lines peculiar to itself. Each has problems of its own to solve. Yet the one fact of common citizenship brought them together, with the view of gradually making their union under the flag a reality of business and everyday life. They met as brothers, they discussed their assigned programme as brothers, and they parted as brothers, with a better knowledge of each other and with increased faith that there are no difficulties in the way of a living union, which may not be overcome by time and by "pegging away." I have been in South Africa, in New Zealand, and in the Australias long enough to know something of the temper of the people and a little of the boundless possibilities of the countries; and it is to me incredible that there should be a man of British birth, anywhere, not absolutely destitute of heart or imagination, who is unwilling to join with the Premier of the Mother Country in thanking God for such a Conference of their delegates, in the capital of Canada, and anticipating the best results from it and from the others that shall as certainly succeed it as good seed is certain to propagate itself, wherever there is soil. After all, there is only sea between us and the lands under the southern cross; and not only has a sea always been the highway of our race, but in the future still more than in the past the channels of commerce are to be traced along the great seas of the world. This is no vain prophecy. It is determined by the increasing necessity and facilities of inter-communication, and by the simple fact that fifteen tons of freight can be transported by water as cheaply as one ton by land.

The next point which Dr. Smith makes is that the Conference could hardly do much, because the delegates were accredited only by the colonial governments and not by the legislatures or by the people at large; "and the governments are partisan and ephemeral. . . . Scarcely had the Conference risen when one of the Australian governments fell; so that in a few days its delegate would have been left in the air." It is enough to point out that this criticism would make Conference or action between any governments impossible. Surely, though governments pass away, the engagements made by them are binding on their successors. The government of every civilized country is now "partisan." As to being "ephemeral," colonial governments have long leases of life, compared to those with which France has been blessed

for the last twenty years; but the policy of France, both at home and abroad, has been tolerably continuous notwithstanding. Countries that trade with her know that right well. Germany, in particular, knows it by heart. So will Madagascar also. M. Hanotaux may leave the foreign office but his successor is sure to go ahead on the lines traced out by him, unless the Hovas submit. Even the resignation of Casimir-Perier will not prevent the proclamation of the treaty with Canada by his successor. As regards Canada, the present government dates from 1878. Dr. Smith, however, will not allow even it to count for anything. He believes it to be doomed, "and the policy of the Liberals in Canada would be widely different, in regard to imperial and commercial questions, from that of the Conservatives." This is an unfair blow at Mr. Laurier, the real, as well as the nominal leader of the Liberal Party. No one hailed the Conference with such felicity of phrase and such true insight into its significance and possibilities; and there are men in every constituency in Canada intending to vote for him, who would work and vote against him, if they believed that he spoke insincerely and that he intends when in power to discourage either imperial or inter-colonial unity. Why should he? His policy is freedom as against restriction of trade, and it is only along lines of free trade that real union can take place. Absolute freedom of trade between the different States made the country to the south. Should not sister colonies learn to treat each other like sister States? Such a policy would be easier to Mr. Laurier than to the present government. But any stick is good enough to beat a dog, and if there is no stick at hand just now, Dr. Smith hopes that there may be one after the next general election. He cannot even deny himself the pleasure of saying so, though he says it in a way that makes his hope a little less likely to be realized.

His next point is that the feeling on the part of the Canadian people that their destinies were not in the hands of the delegates, "combined with the secrecy deemed necessary to their debates, prevented interest from being taken in their proceedings by any but the friends of Imperial Federation." This statement is inexplicable. If I remember aright, Dr. Smith has again and again insisted that such Conferences, if they are to accomplish anything, should meet in private session. This does not seem "secrecy." The results of their deliberations are given to the public. Nothing can be done till the public is taken into full confidence on every point, in every colony. This may mean a little more delay, but what of that! Great States do not affect a feverish or mushroom rate of growth. Rome was not built in a day. The implication that public interest was not taken in the proceedings makes it clear that Dr. Smith resolutely put the glass to his blind eye. Every city in Canada was eager to entertain the delegates and every county as well. The delegates had abundant proof of that, and they have returned to their homes to tell their countrymen that the heart of the Canadian people went out towards them and their mission, in a way which inspired them and made them feel that everything was possible.

After these remarks, of the willing-to-wound type, on the subject of the Conference, covering little more than half a page, Dr. Smith proceeds to tell his readers what the Conference did not do. Then, getting to the old, old story of the future of Canada, as discerned by everyone but those terrible creatures of his fancy—the Jingos—he announces his lack of faith in the British democracy, and the necessity of British statesmen governing themselves accordingly. It seems that it was "the aristocracy by which the British empire was formed," whereas "the British artisan, if he has any political convictions, is a socialist and a patriot not so much of his country as of the labour market and the trade union." Dr. Smith is as unjust to the British as to the Canadian democracy. As to his view of the British aristocracy, it seems to me slightly different from that which he has expressed at other times. But it is in assigning their proper work to British statesmen that he comes out most strongly. Above all, they must bestow blessings hereafter not on colonial conferences but upon "the reunion of the race in America." The reunion of the race! Certainly, but why limit it to America? Why begin a reunion with a separation? What has the Mother Country done to deserve that? Why spurn the millions of Australians, who are of the purest British stock, with scarcely any intermixture? Why refuse to have anything to do with Cecil Rhodes and his great work in Africa, or with John Henry Hofmeyer and his Africanders,



as worthy allies now as the Dutch were in the days of good Queen Bess? Should not statesmen, like engineers, operate along the lines of least resistance? It needed only a hint from a Canadian minister to bring about the Ottawa Conference. What would it need to bring about a Conference which aimed to accomplish all or part of what Dr. Smith thinks desirable?

But, let us translate into "broad Lowlands" his euphemisms regarding the duties of British statesmen. To begin with, they are to "cut the painter," though every party in Canada desires British connection. In the next place, they are to do something still more startling. Though the people of Canada are as determined as ever were five millions of people, anywhere, to work out their own destiny and to establish their own nationality; although they have toiled and sacrificed for more than a century to unite the northern half of the continent, and have made a history and a constitution suited to themselves, they are to turn their backs on their history, throw their constitution to the winds, and, seeking refuge under another flag, accept its government and take the crumbs of legislation which a far northern tier of states might expect from the table at Washington. This, it seems, is our duty and British statesmen are to teach it to us! Was ever such an ideal conceived before, out of Bedlam? So devoutly, too, is this consummation wished, by one who is proud of the name of Englishman, that he can hardly write with patience of a Conference, in the capital of Canada, of colonies destined to be great nations, communities now united by the bonds of common allegiance, common citizenship, common affections and common hopes, all putting their heads together to find out how they can most surely turn those possessions of the soul to practical utility.

He assures his readers that his intentions are honourable. Doubtless. But when a well endowed youth assured a mother that his intentions, regarding her daughter, were "honourable but not matrimonial," he was politely requested to discontinue his visits. Might I venture to suggest that Dr. Smith might with propriety now discontinue his efforts to cast our horoscope and to make the people of Britain believe that we do not respect ourselves? He is a man endowed with great gifts of style. Every periodical in the English speaking world is open to him. It is hardly fair to use his gifts against us, if he cannot in conscience use them on our side. I may be forgiven for offering this suggestion, because he himself, some time ago, announced that his work for the future was to be in other fields than those of current politics and the announcement inspired his warmest admirers with lively satisfaction. They are convinced that he can do better work in those other fields. They are anxious that he should escape from inglorious squabbles, which he invites by his course, regarding membership in or the Presidency of a St. George's Society, and other trivialities of the same kind, and that he should breathe a serener air in his old age. But if he is convinced that he has "a call," I can only regret that he should fail so signally in discovering "the signs of the times," even when the sign is so significant as the late Colonial Conference.

G. M. GRANT.

### The French Claim to Newfoundland.

WHEN the proposal to federate the British Provinces in North America brought about the Quebec Conference in 1863, Newfoundland was represented at it by several delegates. They took part in the work of framing the seventy-two resolutions on which the British North America Act was three years later based, but when they returned to their own country they found that union with Canada was unpopular, and the question has never since been seriously considered by the people either of Canada or of Newfoundland. Now that the smaller Province has been devastated by a financial cyclone, and that political as well as financial ruin is staring the people in the face, talk of union with Canada has revived. Though the idea of such a union seems to meet with approval in Britain, and is apparently favourably regarded here, there are three very formidable obstacles in the way. One of these is the financial condition of Newfoundland. If union with Canada is regarded there simply as a means of unloading on the Dominion a burden of debt that has become intolerable, then the full extent of that burden must be revealed before union can become possible. One is the political condition of the Province. The people there have enjoyed

the blessings of self-government for nearly half a century, and it is doubtful whether they will surrender any part of their autonomy except for a price higher than Canada will feel inclined to pay. The third and most formidable is the "French Shore" question, to which I propose here to call special attention, as it may well prove an insuperable barrier to union.

This question dates historically from the Treaty of Utrecht, which, in 1713, concluded the war between France on the one hand and Great Britain and her allies on the other. One stipulation of this treaty was that "the bay and streights of Hudson" should be restored to Britain; a second was that "all Nova Scotia or Acadie" should be surrendered by France; a third, which deals with Newfoundland, I quote verbatim, as it is the basis of the present French claim:

XIII. "The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and useful for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side reaches as far as the place called Point Riche."

It will be noticed that by this provision no exclusive rights of any sort were conferred on the French people. The express authorization to catch fish, and dry them on land, was limited to a part of the shore, and by implication the catching and drying of fish were prohibited as to all the rest of the island. The prohibition to erect forts, or any but the most temporary kind of buildings, was clearly intended to prevent any attempt at permanent settlement by French subjects, while British subjects, so far as the Treaty of Utrecht was concerned, were left free to do as they pleased. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris, under which all Canada was ceded to Great Britain by France, renewed the above stipulation respecting Newfoundland in these words (Article V.): "The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the XIIIth article of the Treaty of Utrecht." This same article conceded to the subjects of France the right to fish anywhere in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, provided it was exercised at a distance of three leagues from the shores of both the mainland and the islands. The next article of the same treaty is worth quoting in full:

VI. "The King of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in full right to his Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and his said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police."

Like the Treaty of Utrecht, the Treaty of Paris granted no exclusive rights to French subjects on any part of the Newfoundland shore, and it did not hint at any prohibition of settlement by British subjects on those parts of the shore where the French were permitted to catch and dry fish. The Treaty of Versailles, 1783, dealt still further with the subject as follows:

IV. "His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the thirteenth article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present treaty, to His Most Christian Majesty.

V. "His Majesty, the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees, north latitude; and His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, consents on his part that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery

which is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

VI. "With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the fifth article of the Treaty of Paris."

Except for the change in the extent of shore along which French subjects were allowed to fish these stipulations make no change in the rights of the French. By Article V. it is expressly provided that the privileges granted shall be those defined in article XIII. of the Treaty of Utrecht, and no prohibition of British occupation is either expressly or by implication stipulated. Indeed, in the Treaty of Paris, signed at the same time, it is expressly provided (Article III.) that while the people of "the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all the other banks of Newfoundland," and also along the shore of the island and of other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the privilege of drying or curing fish on shore shall not be permitted to interfere with the rights of British settlers.

Though there is absolutely nothing in the above treaty provisions to warrant the French claim to the exclusive right to fish off certain parts of the shore of Newfoundland, their assertion of such rights as they have has been quite effectual in debarring British citizens from either fishing off, or settling on, any part of the whole western shore of the island, the side of it that is most interesting to Canadians. It has seemed good to British statesmen so far to abet the pretensions of the French nation in this matter, and the reasons for doing so are perfectly obvious. British interests elsewhere might easily be imperilled if there were a rupture with France over the Newfoundland question. The Commanders of British war vessels sent to police the west shore so invariably side with the French fishermen in their disputes with the British fishermen or settlers as to make it quite evident that they have been instructed to do so.

To carry out such a policy may be all right for Britain, but how would it work in the event of the annexation of Newfoundland to Canada? Canadian fishermen would soon come into collision with French fishermen, and Canada would not be so easily controlled. Moreover, as St. Pierre and Miquelon have long been a basis for smuggling operations it is quite clear that these islands must be handed over to Canada along with Newfoundland. Smuggling goods into the latter is a small affair, but the matter takes on an entirely different complexion if it is borne in mind that when Newfoundland becomes part of Canada there must be free trade between them. This French shore question seems to me an insuperable barrier to union unless Great Britain will not merely extinguish the French claim to the shore of Newfoundland, but reacquire the adjacent French islands and incorporate them with Newfoundland.

WM. HOUSTON.

### Cairo Vignettes: The Dashoor Jewels.

**E**ASTER Sunday afternoon, and the remaining elements of Cairo Society brighten up for a last effort before scattering like swallows westward and northward.

Although every homeward bound boat, as well as those for Greece and Constantinople, have been for the last three weeks crowded to their utmost capacity, although the luggage agents' offices are a sight to see, with big American and English trunks, still this morning the pretty little English church, with its monument to Gordon and others of England's bravest and best who fell in Egypt, was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Now, when the intense glare of the sun is losing some of its power, and a breath of cooler air tells that the Khamsin is over, all the gay folks left are setting forth on their afternoon's drive.

And most of the carriages turn in one direction, across the bridge and along the shady riverside road, out to the Gizeh Museum and Gardens. A military band is playing in the gardens, and society has given its friends a last rendezvous at the little round tables where poor tea and poorer cakes are to be with difficulty obtained.

But it is not only the tea and cakes and the music which has brought such a crowd here to-day—not the grim carven gods of old Egypt in their quiet halls—not the great kings and conquerors lying exposed to the gaze of the curious with that awful, patient smile on their withered brown faces, stripped of their royal badges and funeral wrappings, in those

glass coffins that seem such a mockery of their erstwhile grandeur. Fancy the skeleton of Queen Elizabeth or of Charles I. set up in the British Museum for the amusement of every passer by! No, these are all old tales to the tourist who has wintered in Cairo.

The withered flower laid on the breast of that mummy three thousand years ago—the size of one of the handboxes that contained that vast queenly wig—the little baby mummy laid at the feet of the royal mother—the toys and trinkets from the daily life of those who lived before

"the splendour that was Greece,  
And the glory that was Rome"

had ever been thought of. All these have been gazed at, and chattered over many times through the winter, and are now passed carelessly by. We follow the crowd, for we are bent on the same quest, down these long vistas of history told on imperishable stone, past endless representations of hawk-headed Horus, of "the mother and the babe," of the Theban trinity, and of Hathor, the Egyptian Venus; up the staircase and by the long rows of gaily tinted and gilt mummy cases. We pass shelves of flawless scarabs, calculated, with their fine colour and fine carving, to make the mouth of the collector of "anteekahs" water.

There, in that room ahead, the crowd is thick around what it has come to see, the jewels lately found in one of the Dashoor pyramids, and only within the last few days shown to the public.

All through the winter there have been vague rumours of the wonderful work doing under M. de Morgan's supervision, but it is only lately that the details have been known. And truly it sounds like a fairy tale, the finding of the little brown box of crumbling wood, barely covered with earth, in the tomb, rifled long centuries ago, and as it was lifted from its hiding-place by the coffin of a princess, falling apart to display its treasures of gold, precious stones and enamel. A proud man must M. de Morgan have been that day, for, newly appointed to the directorship of the Museum, to which the French appear to have a vested right, this Dashoor exploration was his first important undertaking. Already it had resulted in the discovery of the name of a hitherto unknown king of the XII. dynasty, and the sarcophagus of a princess.

With M. Naville doing such work for the English Society at Der-el-Bahari, and Petrie, with his wonderful intuition, laying his grasp on the primitive art of Egypt, at Koptos, such success would be doubly welcome, for Anglophobia tinges every French thought or action in the Egypt of to-day.

The crowd around the cases thins off, and we stand looking down on delicate handiwork that is older than the days of Abraham.

In the centre lies the pectoral ornament of Usertesen III., he who reigned two thousand three hundred years before Christ. The clear, bright colours and smooth, unscratched surface of the enamel, and the delicately worked, undimmed gold that edges it might have come but yesterday out of Bond Street, or the Rue de la Paix. Look at those lotus stems, bound together to signify the union of the upper and lower Egypt. What soft, delicate shades of pink and green. And that figure of Horus, how delicately it is modelled! The man who is with me tells me that he has had the jewel in his hand, and that the back of it is of gold, carved all over with the finest hieroglyphics.

Around this larger piece the whole case is filled with smaller ones. Scarabs innumerable—of carved amethyst and other stones, of the bright blue porcelain paste; scarabs set in heavy signet rings, and the larger ones with wings, which are to be laid on the breast of the mummy.

There is plenty of gold work, too—delicate beads in the shape of a shell, which have formed a long necklace; fine rings for the ears, with the ram's head base. And there are rows and rows of dainty cornelian and amethyst beads, and dozens of varieties of smaller articles all in that wonderful blue and green porcelain paste of old Egypt; ushabti figures of gods and kings, mummy networks, necklaces.

And each and every one of these small perishable articles, lying so fresh and perfect on their velvet background, date back, in all probability, to a period four hundred years before Abraham wandered a stranger in the land, a rude Arab chief, gazing wonderstruck at the luxurious civilization of the mightiest nation upon earth.

No wonder that we lingered before those treasures until four o'clock sounded the hour for closing.

## An Indian Grave.

Thirty years ago and more,  
Where the South Muskoka River,  
Narrowing from shore to shore,  
Sees its waters dance and quiver,  
Ere they tumble down the Falls,  
And the straitened gorge descending,  
Surge against its granite walls,  
With a tumult never ending,

There, upon a summer day,  
Laden with the forest's fragrance,  
Came an Indian, old and gray,  
Stealing on in native vagrancy,  
Naught of gun or fishing line  
Bore the solitude's invader,  
But a simple board of pine,  
Written on by Indian trader.

On he hied him to a grave,  
Near the spot where rapids, bounding,  
Change to falls, whose every wave  
Fills the air with loud resounding;  
Grave unkempt of one full grown,  
By coarse grass and wild weeds covered;  
There the aged man alone,  
Silent, sad, yet restless, hovered.

'Twas a board already there  
Over which awhile he tarried,  
Carved out once with equal care,  
Brother of the one he carried;  
Black with mould of many years,  
From the earth nigh separated,  
Yet its legend forced his tears,  
Legend long obliterated.

Kneeling down, he gathered out,  
From the grave, the weeds above it,  
Fire-weed and sow-thistle stout;  
For the old man seemed to love it  
With a love that said "No wild  
Or ungainly thing shall flourish  
O'er the grave that holds the child,  
Father's care once lived to nourish."

Then he drew the head-board forth,  
Gently, with unwilling fingers,  
Head-board pointing to the north,  
Where the tribal remnant lingers;  
Set the new one in its place,  
Loose earth round its base embanking,  
In his twin palms hid his face,  
Thus the good Great Spirit thanking.

Thanking that Chief Yellow-head  
Had come safe to Tumbling Water,  
There to commune with his dead,  
Mark the rest of his loved daughter.  
Twenty years since that old board  
Was set up, and she was twenty,  
When she died, he could afford  
There to bide, for game was plenty.

But the white men, one by one,  
On his game preserves came poaching,  
And he sought the northern sun,  
Far away from their encroaching.  
Yet he ne'er forgot the way,  
Where in mem'ry oft he sought her,  
To the spot where lifeless lay  
Yellow-head's beloved daughter.

Yellow-head's in Paradise,  
With the loving and unfeeling,  
And his daughter's body lies  
In a very vulgar clearing.  
Yet his loving spirit calls,  
" Daughter mine, though far asunder,  
I am where the great South Falls  
Chant your requiem in thunder."

J. CAWDOX BELL.

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## The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

IN the obligatory obituaries on 1894, the dominant note, respecting France proper, is one of profound sadness. The expired year had many events on which to provoke lamentations, but the crops of scandals amaze even the most cynical. And the cry is, still they come. There is one ray of cheerfulness in the matter, that it is universally felt the Government will not shrink from doing its duty. The social and political ulcers must be burnt to the root; the scalpel and the caustic will effect the desired cure. That notorious

black-mailer, Canivet, who cloaked his villainies under a well-acted puritanism, will be the means of securing the cleaning, flushing, and disinfecting of the *clouca maxima*. What a pity the investigations cannot go farther back than three years, the limit of the prescription for dealing with misdeemeanors. The Governor-General of India, M. de Lanessan, has been smirched effectually by the Canivet stink-pot. The Governor has not been dismissed from his exalted situation on account of any black-mailing; he is punished, and rightly so, for indiscipline; for communicating to Canivet, who was editor-manager of the officious *Paris* newspaper, private and confidential documents addressed to him by the minister of the colonies. Canivet advocated measures, and, attacked colonial functionaries, just as de Lanessan pulled the wires. Being in prison, the last mail from Tonkin brought a parcel of these documents and instructions to Canivet from the Governor; the police magistrate viewed these documents as belonging to a prisoner; seeing their importance he handed them to the Premier, who at once dismissed de Lanessan, and to prevent his return, nominated, at the same time, M. Rousseau, his successor. The latter gentleman has a model record for rectitude and ability. It was he who was delegated some years ago, when M. de Lesseps applied for assistance from the Government, to save the Panama Canal bubble, to report on the soundness of the whole scheme. He did so without fear, favour or affection, and his conclusions were hostile to the enterprise as then conducted. By holding back this report and only allowing shady financiers to know its contents, the most infamous speculations in the Panama shares took place; two ministers shared in the corruption, one of whom is dead, and the other in prison for his dishonesty. M. Rousseau is the type of man that France stands in need of just now, when she seems to be shaking off an incubus of political detritus and social impurities.

But M. de Lanessan, though dismissed, is not yet quite out of the world. He figures, it seems, on the expenditure list of the *Paris* journal, that was worked by the notorious Canivet. The particulars will not be fully known till Canivet's trial. No date can be fixed for the latter, as the examining Magistrate is daily receiving fresh additions to the all round press scandal, over which France may both weep and blush.

However, the expired year has been one of trouble for nearly all European nations. New questions, new forms, new forces, new regimes, have come to the front, more or less organized and compelling attention. There is less stability abroad; the past seems buried in a distance more and more obscure; the future has but light of the phosphorescent kind, while the present is full of anxiety and uncertainty. The situation of peoples has nothing at all smiling about it, and everywhere that one casts an eye circumstances are extremely grave. The waves are running high; happy the states that have daring pilots for an extremity.

Although neither the weather nor the spirits of the people were sunny, there was much animation in Paris on New Year's Day. Every one depended more on his legs this year than on cabs to make calls. Indeed several families joined to hire the race-course vans and busses to get through obligatory visitings. The young people seemed to have fewer toys, but were none the less happy on that account. Frugality and prudence are virtues that cannot be inculcated too early. Oranges form the backbone of all modest gifts; next complimentary sheets of illustrated and matted note paper, with envelope to match for one sou. Older people, I was sorry to observe, carried more presentation bottles of "cordials" than hitherto. "But who'd be grave when wine can save the heavy heart from sinking?" It is a useful present to many to warm and fill cold and empty stomachs. The boulevard booth fair people complain they did no business; that is a chronic lamentation with them. They are as difficult to please as farmers with a drop of 100 per cent. in the price of wheat. May the inventory of 1895 be pleasanter.

Of all the sad spectacles I have of late visited, none has struck me as more dismal than that of Gam'etta's last residence at Jardies. Being in the neighbourhood I looked in, for it is open once a year as a Mecca for his disciples and friends. What a cold, wet, bleak, abandoned cottage; what a funnily built house, where presses suggest stair cases and corridors walls of Troy; in one room were some branches of green trees struggling through smoke to appear ablaze; another cold, cheerless room, with a table, on which were leaves of paper, pens and ink for visitors to inscribe their names;

the walls had some faded mementoes of the national funeral. The next room is the mortuary chamber, and the bed where he died in the state as when the remains lay in "state" thereupon; that is two candles on a tiny table, a portrait of himself and the Republic, both large lithos, and a few bunches of immortelles; the Forget-me-nots of Free Thinkers were scattered on the counterpane. That was the "gala wake" of poor Gambetta. It is the most terrible of struggles for life, that of labouring to perpetuate a memory.

In the annual stock-taking of worldly events the Sino-Jap conflict has come in for attention. The Celestials, some way, do not "catch on" to public sympathy, and Westerns are musing, if it be exactly in their interest, to wish God speed to the Japs. The latter are not in a hurry and patience is genius; those who can afford to wait will win. Not much importance is attached to the real buttoned Mandarins being sent to Tokio to arrange for peace. The step will not prevent the Japs closing in upon Pekin; they want to strike a big moral blow among the Orientals and they are occupied, not with arranging a peace to be signed to-morrow, so much as in taking material precautions against the naturally expected revenge—in the womb of time—of the Celestials in future years. No doubt when Japan presents her little bill for the war to the Son of Heaven it will cause the pigtail of every true John Chinaman to stand on end. There is no more captious writing or sniggering philosophy anent the "union of hearts" between England and Russia. The *entente* is felt to be as much in season and a necessity as the legendary Franco-Russian alliance. There is plenty of room and to spare for such a *triplice*. Even warm expressions respecting England and Madagascar are growing small by degrees. The French are commencing to take in that Colonel Sherrington does not represent the British nation nor its empire; he only represents himself, and if he chooses to risk receiving a few bullets from the French that is a purely personal matter. When Oliver Pain, the communist, who escaped with Rochefort & Co., from Caledonia to New South Wales, and was not sent back by the latter country, showed that independence of heart, called gratitude, by later joining the Mahdi with a few of his countrymen, England—though having full blown amicable relations with France—never accused the French of delegating Pain to "wipe out" the Britisher in the Sudan to make, perhaps, the evacuation of the Nile Valley the more easy. One London journal indeed offered to pay him any price for whatever copy he could send them. But he fell sick off the hump of a dromedary that was *en route* to Khartoum and the Arabs left that "infidel dog" lie where he fell. A grave was scooped for him later by pilgrims.

There is no excuse for unmarried mothers or legitimate mammas, now either killing or abandoning their babies. They have only to bring the little stranger to a philanthropic asylum privately, at dark, hand it to a nun, reveal the name of the mother secretly, and obtain the duplicate of "leglet," a medal put around its leg. Thus the offspring can be reclaimed in better days, and the mother can quietly contribute to its support. A young married couple wilfully abandoned a few weeks ago their baby; a policeman found it and placed it in the asylum. A few days later struck with remorse they went to the asylum, and from certain indications established the identity of their infant. They filled up a paper, stating how they parted with the baby. A police inspector now stepped in and arrested them for abandoning their child; they are at present passing the holidays in the way of "one month hard" in prison. That's the way to help nature. If Pharoah was so dealt with, at first, the Children of Israel would have been spared many wanderings and hardships. Z.

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### Glimpses at Things.

THE demand for the curfew is an admission of the impotency of the modern parent; a confession that fathers and mothers have too commonly abdicated their domestic throne, or that their children have rebelled successfully against it. And in many households the children are abetted unconsciously in their revolt by one or both parents, whose watchfulness is impaired by credulity or whose fondness preponderates over their justice.

In mathematics it is an axiom that the whole is greater than any of its parts; but it has been observed, that among

many professional politicians it is an axiom that the nearest part is greater than the whole. These are the men who delight to boast that should the interests of the Empire clash with those of their Province, or the interests of their Province with those of their County, they will stand firm for the smaller section and will strive to sacrifice the greater interests to the lesser. This they are prepared to do, as they love to declaim, "first, last and all the time." In the minds of some of these gentry, the universe (the kingdom of heaven included) is less important than the earth, the earth less important than their own race, and their race than their native commonwealth or state. Their state, again, is dwarfed by their province, their province by their constituency, and their constituency by themselves. The pyramid of the patriotism of these politicians rests upon its apex, and is, consequently, liable to be shaky.

"I saw the barber on the harbour" is an expression sometimes heard in Halifax on a clear and intensely cold day when a mist rises from the sea. This local meaning of the word "barber" is unknown on most sections of the Nova Scotian coast, and is not to be found in any dictionary, not even in "The Century" or "Murray's." It is supposed by some Haligonians to be accounted for by the penetrating coldness of this sea mist, which, they say, cuts one's face *like a barber*. But it is much more probable that "barber," in this sense, is a corruption from the French *barbe*, for it may easily have occurred to some Acadian fishermen to liken this novel phenomenon, for which their language had no name, to a "beard" upon the water. It is a name as natural and as appropriate as the "mane" of a breaker or the "crest" of a wave. In some parts of New Brunswick, I am told, the phenomenon of the rising mist is called *both* the "barbe" and the "barber," which increases the probability that the latter term is corrupted from the former. I should be glad to have further information as to the geographical range of the terms "barber" or "barbe" in the sense referred to. No cognizance is taken of it in the Dictionary of the French Academy (6th Ed.)

One of the features of the age is the growth of towns and cities, and a consequence of this is a pretty general enhancement in value of city real estate. Assuming honest and competent management, a company investing a great capital in purchasing real property in a thousand or more towns would be bound to prosper. Even if it bought blindly, the average value of its purchases would probably rise, from the general tendency of urban population to increase. If its managers selected cities and sites with forethought and judgment, its dividends would possibly prove phenomenal. When such a company has been started and when its directors are declaring their "phenomenal dividends," perhaps they will remember the poor Bohemian who suggested their enterprise. Perhaps the millenium will come soon. Selah!

Yet there are instances of human gratitude. One occurred to myself when I was living in New York. A German acquaintance, who spoke English perfectly, had lost money in one or two undertakings in America and confided to me that he was about to return, down-hearted, to his native country. I told him that I had an idea in which there seemed to be some money, that he was fairly qualified to execute it, and that I would present him with it if he could find the little capital needed to start the business—about two thousand dollars I supposed. He had only a little more than one thousand remaining, he said, but I unfolded my idea to him nevertheless. The scheme was to publish an organ for a wealthy and liberal trade, a trade that needed not only a guide, philosopher and friend, but a champion also. He pronounced it a good thing and thanked me. He invited me to throw up an appointment and share evenly the work and profits of his enterprise. Before I decided, his circular was out and he had received assurances of support which convinced him that his thousand dollars were worth twice my idea and deserved two-thirds of the profits of the partnership. Finally he engaged me, at current rates, to do some editorial work. Towards the close of the first year, when he had already cleared four thousand dollars, I mildly suggested higher pay. Then our business relations ended.

He objected (on principle, he said) to paying more than the fair market rates. But he remembered me one Christmas, did this grateful man. Once, when he was making about fourteen thousand dollars a year out of my idea, he sent me a whole gallon of whisky. It may be the case that he got the liquid, in his trade editorial capacity, for nothing; and it certainly was the case that he forgot to pay the expressage. But it was nice of him not to forget me at Christmas, for he was a Jew. F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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### The Reviewer.

"Irresponsible, indolent" — TENNYSON.

AS there is nothing in my charter to forbid a retrospective review, the theme of these present lucubrations is a book four years old. But though published in 1890 the "Essays and Studies" of Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve is still, to most of us, a garden shut up, a fountain sealed. Only the curious and illuminated few (*i.e.*, subscribers to the limited edition) have access to the wells of delight within the pleasance; the many, to their harm and loss, must stand without. If they only knew from what they are shut out, they would knock at the gates till some intelligent publisher gave each man his private key. In other words, such a book as this should now appear in popular editions.

The author is a professor; nay more, a professor of Greek; nay more, a professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins, an institution popularly supposed to be irretrievably joined to its idol, philology; and yet, the crowning excellence of the book is—the style. To say that of the five hundred pages not one is dull, is to say nothing. For the weight, grace, clearness, force and humour of their English, these essays take rank at once besides Lowell's best. The parallel might not please our author; for while Lowell was launching the "Biglow Papers" at the Confederacy, our professor was carrying a rifle in the Southern ranks, but it has been made before, and is inevitable. If the resemblance between them is interesting, the difference of their war-politics gives to both a piquant flavour, which increases the pleasure of the outsider, however Americans themselves may take it.

The first half (Educational Essays) ought to form part of every scholar's equipment. Indeed, it would be no bad idea to issue these weighty studies separately, as they appeal first and foremost to the teacher, the university student, the specialist in education. The remainder would still make a most respectable volume, sure of its welcome among cultivated men and women everywhere. In these days when so much twaddle is spoken and printed about the classics, and college education, it is like water in the desert to light on a man whose vision is so clear, and whose reasoning is so cogent. He favours a simpler programme in secondary education with more thorough instruction, and unmistakable differentiation between the functions of the college and the university. At present hardly any such distinction is made. The two functions are jumbled, and men's minds are confused. The result is that on this continent the scholar, the learned man really capable of adding to the knowledge of the world, is hampered by numberless duties of a purely mechanical nature. Whitney was so hampered at Yale; and, for nearly a quarter of a century, Child corrected school-boy essays at Harvard. In both cases, the work could have been done by less gifted men; and these scholars' hands left free for greater deeds than they actually achieved. Even in Toronto, the question of "university" and "college" is a sort of riddle without answer. It seems clear that separate duties, separate responsibilities must be laid on each, if education is to go forward.

"Such was Sheridan, he could soften an attorney." Gildersleeve is equal to a task of greater difficulty. He can introduce grace and humour into a table of errata. Hood did this once; but he was a professed joker; and, for the last time, our author is a professor. The essays of the second part are short studies on great subjects, such as the legend of Venus, Xanthippe and Socrates, Platen's poems, the Emperor Maximilian. It would be very interesting to compare his article on Apollonius of Tyana with Froude's, if time permitted. Seldom, indeed, has learning been presented with

such freshness and grace. The reader feels that he is upon solid ground, although his steps are among flowers. The results of laborious years are given in a page, in a paragraph, without a touch of pedantry. But what charms me most is the effortless, unceasing humor.

At the head of a long table, surrounded by young men taking notes, is a tall, massive-looking man, "his age some fifty, or, by'r lady, inclining to three-score." His voice is rather thin and metallic, and is half lost in its passage through his huge, iron-gray beard. He has pushed up his spectacles on his bald conical forehead, his piercing brown eyes sparkle. He twists his feet round his chair legs, and writhes in his seat. It is Gildersleeve "in Rabelais' easy chair"; that is to say, conducting a class in Greek, and flashing out a *mot*, or a sarcasm, or a good story. He cannot keep his fun out of his instruction, *laus Deo!* how could he keep it out of his book? Not that he exemplifies that saddest of earthly things, the New Humour, or the American variety thereof; a taste for which, we are told by an eminent American, bars all further mental progress; if so, this paragraph would never have been written. He has a pretty wit; but it can please only the scholar and the gentleman. The devourers of comic papers are forbidden to approach. What would they make of such a passage as this? "Every step of our path leads through fairyland, and the only thing that we cannot forgive in Philostratus is an occasional attempt to disturb our peace of mind by the suggestion of critical doubts. Are we who swallow the parti-coloured lady, black above and white below, to boggle at the Sciapods that use their feet as umbrellas and their legs as handles to the same? Are we who hold converse with the shade of Achilles to doubt the existence of the martichora. The man who reads Philostratus and does not prefer believing in the martichora is unfit to appreciate the book. But, perhaps, some of our readers have never heard of the martichora. The martichora is a four-footed beast, with the head of a man, and of the bigness of a lion; and sports a tail furnished with eighteen-inch bristles, which it discharges at its pursuers. There must be some advantage in being as martichora, as well as believing in it," p. 259. This passage lies under the disadvantage of being tagged with a label too often counterfeited; but anyone still unconvinced should read the first paragraph of "Xanthippe and Socrates" and see if he can stop till he has finished the last.

No essayist is freer from any trace of sentimentality than Gildersleeve. Consequently when he is touched, his words are winged arrows. "Maximilian, His Travels and His Tragedy" is a sympathetic and luminous study of the German prince who perished in Mexico, the victim of the French quack emperor. The preceding paper was on "Julian the Apostate," and the writer finds a parallel in their characters and careers. "Both showed, in the actual administration of an empire, a strange mixture of practical good sense with theoretical absurdity; and what is the strangest part of their careers, they both incorporated, the one into his politics, the other into his religion, elements of fatal incongruity. The chosen of the clerical party, Maximilian was penetrated with liberal notions; the longed for of the pagan priests, Julian devoted himself to a reformation which was tantamount to destruction. Both perished in the pursuit of a phantom: both deceived by lying oracles; one certainly betrayed, the other possibly assassinated; and yet the end of both was not without honor. In the month of June, the chivalric Emperor of Mexico fell with his faithful followers. In the month of June the chivalric Caesar fell for his. Yet few mourned for the one; how many are sorrowing for the other! Few care what dreams of glory filled the brain of the heathen Emperor: what words of madness or wisdom escaped his quivering lips. That last cry of Maximilian's loving, human heart finds its echo everywhere, in every ear, in every heart—except the heart and ear of—Lotte."

When professors who touch nothing that they do not gorgonize, and scribblers with neither knowledge nor style to recommend them, fill the stage and take the public eye, it seems a pity that a man who gives us learning without awkwardness, and wit without vulgarity, should for any reason, remain in the back ground. \* \* \*

## "The Week" on the Latest Mistake of the University of Toronto.

REFERRING to the action of the authorities of the University of Toronto in refusing to permit the Political Science Association to listen to addresses, on subjects intimately related to the objects of the Association, from Mr. Alfred Jury and Mr. Phillips Thompson, THE WEEK says: "The position of the University as a State institution gives the press the right to criticize its action." Does this imply that the press has not the right to criticize the action of all universities, or that a university is not a State institution unless it has received a part or the whole of its endowment from the State? If THE WEEK implies one or other or both of those positions, I take issue with it; if not, what does the sentence mean?

The fundamental misconception of THE WEEK it seems to me, is in regard to what a university is, and to its relation to the State. Even with regard to private and adventure schools and colleges both the press and the State have rights. In slave countries, the master may "wallop his own nigger"; but in no free country is a dominie or schoolma'm of the most select private school allowed to wallop a pupil *ad libitum*. There is an implied contract between the parents and the teacher; and the State, when appealed to, will see to it that the contract is kept, and that general rights besides are not infringed. The press, too, has its function in such cases, which it is bound to exercise, subject always to the law of libel, which every person criticized may invoke.

But a university is not a private or adventure institution. It is chartered by the State, and the charter gives it valuable franchises, privileges, and honours. It is a mere accident whether the State gives it money, also, or not. It must get money, however, from some quarter, and its success in getting it at first depends on its supplying a public want, and on its having secured a public charter; and subsequently, on its faithfulness in observing the charter or getting it modified by the State according to changing circumstances. The money is given by citizens from different localities, who cannot possibly oversee its administration; but who know that the general object of the university is the promotion of learning and who trust to the charter being observed in its spirit either by a body of trustees or by a senate of learned men or both combined.

If the press does not criticize such an organ of the State, it is not fulfilling its duty.

It may, indeed, be said that if the State gives an endowment to a university, it is doubly the duty of the press to criticize its administration or policy. Those who think that money is the one thing needful may attach some importance to this argument. But what university of note is there that thinks more of money than of its charter, its history, its duty and its ideal?

Oxford and Cambridge are the greatest universities of the English-speaking world. The State never gave them money. Kings and queens gave them benefactions from their private purses. So did cardinals, bishops, abbots, nobles, merchants, enlightened women, farmers and others. But the State has not hesitated to reform those institutions again and again. And the English press criticizes them with the utmost freedom. It seems clear that THE WEEK is entitled to criticize not only one university, but all alike. No one will complain, if it confines itself to pointing out absurdities or mistakes that are the result of a mistaken sense of duty or of over-sensitiveness to criticism.

CANADENSES.

### Letters to the Editor.

#### MODERN MANNERS.

To the Editor of The Week:

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure your editorial on "Modern Manners." Indeed, I think society manners of the present day are so bad that it is time some notice was taken of them by the press, in the hope that such notice may tend to improve them. As you say, charming and polished manners were natural to the high-born dames of the past generation; but, as to the insolence you speak of, can it be compared to the insolence of the parvenue of the present day, who delights to show her social importance by an ill-bred insolence

towards those whom she considers her inferiors, viz., those who are possessed of a more slender purse than she? How familiar to all of us is the loud-voiced, well-dressed, pushing female, who takes possession of our functions, talks us down with loud voiced conceit, or, who, if some one shall be unfortunate enough to introduce a subject beyond her limited knowledge, titters audibly, nudges her neighbour, probably making some ill-bred speech in a stage whisper, the while. The unfortunate, meantime, who has dared to speak something other than ordinary chit-chat, feels her face burn because of the rude remark and ruder actions.

There are those people who strive, with their improved fortunes, to cultivate better manners—all honour to them for it, say I; but can we expect the painfully acquired forms of a few years to stand the "wear and tear" of life, as will the polished manners of those to whom they are second nature?

I think if we compare the manners of the children of the present and the past, we will find food for reflection as we will find the comparison much in favour of the latter. Formerly gentlemen's sons and daughters were educated with their equals, often under the eyes of their parents or guardians, when their manners were most carefully looked after, and they were taught to bear themselves with a modest deference towards those older or more exalted than themselves. Now, generally, the children of the "masses" and the "classes" are educated together, at least till those of the "classes" are nearly "finished," when they are, perhaps, sent to some boarding school for a year to unlearn the vulgarities they have too often contracted during their attendance at the public school. This mingling is to the detriment of the "classes." Whatever good manners they may possess are often spoiled, while the "masses" scorn to copy the manners of their better-born schoolfellows, and therefore, as a rule, all are rude, pert and disrespectful to a painful degree. If a well-mannered child is met with, so rare is the phenomenon, that everyone exclaims: "What a charming child!" Indeed, it is a lamentable fact, that often the little red Indian on his native prairies is less of a savage than the average school child of to-day. Can we reasonably expect such children to grow up polished men and women?

When will the manners of society improve? When, in opening wide our drawing-room doors, we cease to worship the golden calf and admit without question those whose only qualification to enter, is a full purse; when parents, remembering that "as the twig is bent, so the tree inclines," insist on politeness in their children, not as is too often the case, leaving them to don their courtesy with their "coming out dress" or first swallow-tail coat; and when politeness towards one another, and respect to superiors is insisted on in our schools, teachers remembering, that in a democratic country the masses of to-day are often the classes of tomorrow.

Lastly, let us also fight against that spirit of irreverence growing so strong amongst us. Irreverence for the aged, for the learned, and for things sacred, bearing ourselves one towards another, as we would have others bear themselves towards us. This is, indeed, the great key-note of true courtesy. If everyone is careful of his fellow's feelings "modern manners" will be much improved, without any intervention of any other agency.

DELTA.

### The History of British Columbia.\*

RECENT writers of Canadian history have for the most part undertaken to write the history of "Canada" rather than the history of the several Provinces of which the Dominion is composed. This is all right, of course, for Canada is now one "Dominion," but unfortunately its history as a united country is short and comparatively uneventful, while almost every Province has a long and stirring record. It is quite natural, therefore, that there should appear from time to time monographs on the various Provinces, each of which has so clearly marked an identity and evolution of its own. It is very desirable as well as natural, for in order to know the history of Canada well one must know the history of each integral part of Canada. This is all the more necessary under our federal system, which expressly provides for a continuation of the separate existence of each Province though with impaired autonomy.

\* History of British Columbia from its earliest discovery to the present time. By Alexander Begg. Toronto: William Briggs. 1894.

Mr. Begg's "History of British Columbia" is the latest work of this sort, and he is probably correct in claiming that it is the first consecutive account of the Province. Though the youngest but one, of the Canadian Provinces, British Columbia has in some sense a long history as a part of this continent. For all practical purposes it may be said that British Columbia was discovered by Captain Cook, who, on his third voyage in 1778, landed at Nootka Sound in Vancouver Island. The claim of the Spaniards, based on a voyage alleged to have been made in 1774 or 1775, as well as the somewhat nebulous account of an alleged discovery by Francis Drake two centuries earlier, is very properly dismissed by the author, though the Spaniards did actually destroy a settlement founded at Nootka Sound by Captain Meares, in 1788. Under a convention between Spain and Great Britain Captain George Vancouver was sent out to ascertain the damages thus inflicted, and this led to the ultimate withdrawal of Spain from the scene, and the acquisition by Great Britain of all the Pacific Coast from California to Alaska.

The making known of the character of the interior of the country to the world outside was reserved for that intrepid fur trader and explorer, Alexander Mackenzie, who made the journey in 1793 from Lake Athabasca across the Rocky Mountains. He was at that time a member of the "North-West Company," which established its head quarters at Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, and maintained it there until it was removed to Fort Vancouver further north on the Pacific coast. Eventually, as the result of the recognition of the 49th parallel of latitude as the boundary of the United States it was deemed advisable by the Hudson Bay Company, with which the North-West Company had been amalgamated in 1824, to remove to Vancouver Island, and accordingly Fort Victoria was erected there in 1843, and the removal of the headquarters thither from Fort Vancouver took place the following year.

The name which occurs most prominently in connection with the founding of Victoria is that of James Douglass, who after an eventful career full of hairbreadth escapes, became Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky Mountains. By the Treaty of Washington, of 1846, it was finally agreed as between Great Britain and the United States, that the boundary between their respective possessions should be the 49th parallel "to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver Island." Soon afterwards settlers began to come into what is now British Columbia, the process of colonization being hastened by the discovery of gold in California, as the result of which Victoria became the centre of a considerable trade, and by the further discovery of coal on Vancouver Island. This island was, in 1849, granted to the Hudson Bay Company for colonization purposes under a charter which made it virtually a "Crown Colony." The first Governor appointed was Mr. Richard Blanshard, who came out from England in 1850, but he soon resigned, and was succeeded, in 1851, by Mr. Douglass, who retained his Hudson Bay factorship along with his colonial governorship. That he succeeded so well in his dual capacity, dealing constantly with the company's interests on the one hand and the settlers' interests on the other, speaks volumes for his shrewd common-sense and administrative ability.

For some years the affairs of the Vancouver Colony were managed under ordinances, passed by an appointed council, but in 1846, under instructions from the home authorities, Governor Douglass gave the people an opportunity of electing their first Parliament which was made up of seven members. Two years later the mainland of British Columbia was likewise entered into a crown colony under Governor Douglass, who continued to administer the affairs of both colonies until his voluntary retirement in 1863. In Vancouver he was succeeded by Captain Kennedy, and in British Columbia by Mr. Frederick Seymour, and when the two colonies were united under the name of "British Columbia," in 1866, the latter became sole Governor and remained so till his death in 1869. The first Government of the united Province was that of a "crown colony," but in 1871 the appointed council, as a legislative body, was replaced by a constitution similar to that of Ontario, with a view to the admission of the Province into the Dominion of Canada.

A very interesting and important episode in the history of the Province was inaugurated by the discovery of gold in the valley of the Fraser River in 1858. Just nine years previously California had been overrun by gold seekers, and

though many of the survivors of the motley crowd had been enticed away to Australia by the report of gold discoveries there, a large number migrated to British Columbia to seek their fortunes. Along with them came thousands of adventurers from other places, and as the problem of administering justice under such circumstances became a very serious one the Imperial Government did the very best thing under the circumstances when it placed the whole region under the control of Governor Douglass. Roads were constructed as rapidly as possible, a regular system of granting mining licenses was adopted, and very soon the Cariboo district became the home of an industrious and law-abiding community.

Another stirring episode in the history of the "crown colony" was the dispute over the international boundary. The Treaty of 1846 did not specify which of several channels between the mainland and Vancouver Island should be regarded as the boundary to the ocean, and for several years the disputes over the possession of the Island of San Juan threatened to precipitate war between Great Britain and the United States. This danger became imminent when Gen. Harney in 1859 sent a military detachment to occupy the island. The forbearance of Governor Douglass and of the British Admiral at Victoria was the following year rewarded by the retirement of the bellicose Harney and the advent of Gen. Scott, who established at once the most friendly relations with the local British authorities. Joint military occupation of San Juan was agreed to, and this state of affairs lasted till under the Treaty of Washington the Emperor of Germany, as arbitrator, awarded the island to the United States in October, 1872, when the British troops were at once withdrawn.

Into the negotiations which led to the union of British Columbia to Canada it is unnecessary to enter at length, and it is equally unnecessary to dwell on the course of events in the Pacific Province since the union was effected. It is sufficient to say here that Mr. Begg has in his work placed on record many occurrences that future historians will thank him for, and that he has incorporated into his text many very valuable original documents, such as resolutions, Imperial despatches, and correspondence with the Dominion Government. The surveys for the transcontinental railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the union, went on for many years, and the contract for the construction of the road was let in 1880, part of the consideration being the handing over to the Company of all those portions of the line built by the Government. The road was completed in 1885, Sir Donald Smith, one of the directors, driving the last spike in the completion of the last gap between the already constructed portions. Mr. Begg very appropriately calls attention to the fact that Sir Donald, as an old employee of the Hudson Bay Company, was eminently fitted to connect in his own person the old and new regimes, recalling on the one hand the Mackenzies, the Douglasses, the McTavishes and other pioneers, and on the other the statesmen and railway magnates of the day who were interested spectators of his work as an amateur navy.

#### \* \* \* Recent Fiction.\*

WHILST we do not look upon Mr. Rider Haggard as one of the greatest writers of fiction at the present day, as his chorus of admirers proclaim him, we nevertheless always read with the keenest interest the productions of his fertile imagination. Few have his faculty of invention, and

\* "The People of the Mist." By H. Rider Haggard. Longmans' Colonial Library. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price 75 cents.

"A Human Document." By W. H. Mallock. Bell's Indian and Colonial Library. London: George Bell & Sons. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.

"The Dolly Dialogues." By Anthony Hope. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price 75 cents.

"The Indiscretion of the Duchess." By Anthony Hope. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price 75 cents.

"Love in Idleness." A Bar Harbour Tale. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co. Price 75 cents.

"The Vagabonds." By Margaret L. Wood. Macmillan's Colonial Library. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co. Price 75 cents.

though there is an element of sameness in the plans of his later stories they still retain their wonderful power of fascination. In "The People of the Mist" we are once more taken into the interior of Africa, that wonderful region, partly real, partly imaginary, which the author has made his own. The story tells the adventures of Leonard Outram, who is seeking, in Africa, the fortune which will enable him to regain the home of his fathers from which cruel fate, in the shape of financial disaster, has driven him. He has, for his companion, a faithful dwarf, named Otter, a Kaffir of almost superhuman strength and of remarkable resourcefulness. In the first part of the book we have the rescue from a slave hunters camp of Juanna Rudd, destined to be the heroine of the book. Although this is merely the introduction to the main events, it occupies over seventy pages and was to us the most fascinating part of the story. The description of the slave camp and of the characters of the slave hunters, especially their leader, the Yellow Devil, may help us to realise the horrors which are going on in the interior of Africa, which, we trust, the advance of Christianity and civilization will soon utterly abolish. As an inducement to Leonard to undertake the rescue of Juanna, Soa, the woman who has called him to the task, has told him of a wonderful land far in the interior where rubies of enormous value may be obtained in large quantities. This is the land of the people of the mist of whom Soa herself is one. It can be reached only with difficulty, and to enter it means almost certain death, but there is a hope of success if Juanna and Otter will play the parts of their long looked for gods, Aca and Jal. They agree, and the long and difficult journey is made. Juanna and Otter play the parts assigned to them with complete success and admission is gained to the city. Here, however, their real difficulties and dangers begin, and from this point onwards we have our fill of horrors. The people of the mist are worshippers of a huge crocodile, to which the priests constantly offer human sacrifices. On the occasion of the exhibition to the people of the restored gods, Juanna forbids these sacrifices and thereby draws down upon herself and her companions the hostility of the whole body of the priesthood who have already begun to suspect the deception which has been practised. Soa, jealous of the affection which Juanna is showing for Leonard, discloses the truth to her father, the high priest Nam, and from this time onwards their lives are in hourly danger. A test is appointed and should it fail the false gods and their companions are to be thrown to the snake. Event follows event with startling rapidity. Otter, thrown to the snake, kills it after a most thrilling combat, then Juanna and Leonard escape through a subterranean tunnel closely followed by the priests, the rubies, for which so much has been dared and suffered, are irretrievably lost, and finally the three regain their liberty by means of the most awful toboggan slide that it has ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. Of course Leonard marries Juanna and regains his old home, the latter, however, through no exertion of his. As usual in Mr. Haggard's books, we find his black people more interesting than the white. Otter is a splendid savage, and Soa, the old priest Nam, and Olfan, the king of the people of the mist are the striking characters.

A book of a very different character is "A Human Document" by Mr. W. H. Mallock. In it there is little incident or adventure, but instead the closest analysis of character. The writer of the book represents himself as discussing with a certain Countess the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtcheff," and regretting that the writer of that remarkable diary had not had deeper experiences in her life. "I wish," he goes on to say, "that this woman, with all her moral daintiness, had been swept off her feet by some real and serious passion. I wish that with soul and body she had gone through the storm and fire; that what she had once despised and dreaded had now become the desire of her heart; and that she had found herself rejecting, like pieces of idle pedantry, the principles on which once she prided herself as being part of her nature. What an astonishment and what an instruction she would have been to herself during the process! Think how she would have felt each part of it—the degradation, the exaltation, the new weakness, the new strength, the bewilderment, the transfiguration! Could she have known all this, and have written it down honestly, she then would have given us a human document indeed." The result of this outburst is that the Countess places in his hand a manuscript which she has in her charge, containing just such a self-revelation as he desires, and from

it he compiles this book. It is the history of two persons, a man and a woman, and of their love for one another, although the woman is already a wife. The growth of their mutual passion is minutely described. There is no attempt to justify them, hardly to excuse, but only to describe and explain. Despite the clear style in which it is written, and the beautiful descriptions of Hungarian life and scenery in which the book abounds, we are free to confess that we found it tedious sometimes, and at the end laid it down with a sigh of satisfaction which came from the consciousness of duty done.

We have here two books by Mr. Anthony Hope, "The Dolly Dialogues" and "The Indiscretion of the Duchess." By some oversight they have only just reached our hands, having been hidden away in the editor's room. This fact prevents us saying much about them, inasmuch as they are already well known and widely read. Still, for the benefit of those of our readers who have not yet read them, we wish to speak of the great pleasure with which we read them both. Those who have not yet made the acquaintance of Mr. Carter and the charming Dolly, Lady Mickleham, we recommend to do so at once. They will learn to know them from "The Dolly Dialogues," one of the cleverest and most humorous pieces of work which has come under our notice. "The Indiscretion of the Duchess" is not quite so good, perhaps, and quite in another line, but still no one can fail to enjoy the series of predicaments and adventures of Mr. Aycon which are the results of the great lady's mild indiscretion and of the infatuation of her husband the Duke. We have also received a new and cheaper edition of Mr. Marion Crawford's "Love in Idleness." As we have already noticed this charming little story in a previous number, we need only remark that this edition is tastefully bound and beautifully printed, and that the little sketches at the beginning and end of each chapter are a great addition to its appearance.

We welcome, too, in Macmillan's Colonial Library a reprint of that very powerful and pathetic story, "The Vagabonds," by Mrs. Wood, which we also have noticed on a previous occasion. In this edition it will probably obtain, as it deserves, numbers of additional readers.

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#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

*On the Origin of Language.* By Ludwig Noiré. (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.) This brochure is a number of the "Religion of Science Library," and is also an excerpt from the author's large work, "Die Welt als Entwicklung des Geistes." It is quite in keeping with the theory that the world is a development of spirit, that speech should be regarded as the result of an act of reason. Hence the author's explanation of the origin of language is called "The Logos Theory," in which expression the Greek term *logos* means not merely the outward audible word but the inner mental process from it results. It is useless here to discuss the value of the theory, or even to try to state it so as to make it intelligible to the reader. Suffice it to say that it is ingenious, and that it will do as well as any other to account for the evolution as well as the genesis of rational speech. After all it is hard to go usefully beyond Prof. Whitney's remark that speech is but the result of the survival of the fittest mode of communicating thought, its pre-eminent fitness being sufficiently obvious without elaboration.

*The Wealth of Labour.* By Frank Loomis Palmer. (New York: The Baker and Taylor Co.)—This is one of the recent contributions to the much controverted subject of Economic Science. Setting out with a purpose to ascertain the conditions governing international trade the author really deals with a much more important question, the conditions governing labor's share in distribution. On one point he disputes a well-known dictum by John Stuart Mill—that economic rent is no burden on the consumers." Mr. Palmer says that though "rent is not a cost of production," it is nevertheless true that "diminishing the share of labor and increasing the share of rent is no less a burden upon labour because rent is not responsible for it." The author believes, as a protective measure, in allowing to come into the country only those immigrants who have some capital to invest in the work of production. He is not prepared to admit that labour will always and necessarily benefit either by duties on imports, duties on exports, or bounties on production.



## Periodicals.

The holiday number of *Outing* is a very fine one—well-filled with sketches, romances, and adventures, all in the most admirable spirit. The illustrations are superb, the frontispiece being an elk-hunting scene in a Finland forest, while the accompanying account of the pictured incident is one of the finest pieces of the letter press.

*Cassell's Magazine* for February throws some light on the artistic methods of Mr. Stanley Weyman, the novelist. His taste, by nature or accident, runs to the utilization of history, and he calls Robert Louis Stevenson his "Master." "The Purple Death" is the sketch of a cultivator of microbes, which is interesting enough to read, but which does not seem intended to be taken seriously. The other articles help to make up a very good number.

*Music* begins the new year with a superb number, for it is particularly rich with good articles on a wide range of subjects. "A Visit to Chopin and his Last Concert" by Madame Bertan, is very interesting, as are also "The Cultivation of Musical Memory," and "The Musical Possibilities of Poe's Poems." We are glad to know that the circulation of this excellent magazine is constantly growing, because it certainly deserves it. Music Publishing Co., Chicago.

The current number of *Poet-Love* contains a defence of Rossetti's "Jenny," which is as audacious in its way as any recent defence of realism. Art, according to the writer, fulfils its true function, and vindicates the true artist, when "working maybe amid the wrecks of humanity, he goes into the deeps himself, probes the secrets of our manifold nature, and, working from within, shows the results as they are apparent without,—shows them, not clothed in the conventional garb of Mrs. Grundy, but in the hideousness of their everyday attire." And yet, just because of this hideousness people generally will in the future, as they have done in the past, prefer Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" to Rossetti's "Jenny." The Spirit of *Poet-Love* is adverse to the Baconian theory of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, and a short article on the question, who wrote "Venus and Adonis," gives a chance to point out its absurdity. A new book on Shakespeare by Professor Wendell is commended as embodying "the large conception of literary evolution," while the treatment of the conception is characterized as "half-hearted," and some of the conclusions are sharply criticized.

The *Nineteenth Century* for the present month opens with an article on "The Independent Labour Party" by that somewhat eccentric representative of labour in the British House of Commons, Mr. J. Keir Hardie. Those who wish to understand the aims of this party, as distinguished from those of the trades unionists would do well to read this article. It is, needless to say, strongly collectivist in tone, and, as if to offset it, the one immediately following it is a destructive criticism of collectivism by Prof. Graham. It is hardly necessary to add that while the latter article is almost academical in its treatment of its theme, the former is intensely practical, and is obviously designed to aid in securing for the labour party the return of as many representatives as possible at the approaching general election. A good third article on current issues is one by Sir Wemyss Reid on "The Political Situation." The writer is a well-known Liberal, and his acquaintance with the statesmen who manage the party to which he belongs is shown in every paragraph of the article. He is firmly convinced that the Rosebery Government will weather the coming session as it did the last one.

The article of chief interest for Canadians in the *Contemporary Review* for January is Mr. Goldwin Smith's commentary on "The Colonial Conference." In it he repeats positions already familiar to readers of THE WEEK, on the trade question, on Imperial Federation, and on the annexation of Canada to the United States. These positions, needless to say, are expressed with Mr. Smith's usual force and grace. The Rev. Canon McColl writes on "Russia and England" in the spirit of one who likes Russia, dislikes France, and sees in the change of Tsar a good opportunity

to cultivate friendly relations with the former, and take up a more advantageous position for watching the latter. The closing paragraph makes reference to the alleged massacres in Armenia—a reference to which significance is added by the cable announcement that Mr. Gladstone, whose warm friend Canon McColl is, will speak in the House of Commons on the subject. It is easy to recall in this connection the effect he produced a few years ago by his speeches on the Bulgarian Atrocities, and further back by his speeches on the massacres perpetrated under the rule of the last Bourbon King of the two Sicilies. Mrs. Ireland's "Recollections of James Anthony Froude" is one of the most readable sketches of the great historian ever published. As the biographer of Mrs. Carlyle she had good opportunities for observing Mr. Froude's personal peculiarities, and she has made good use of them in this most interesting and amusing article.

The frontispiece of the January number of the *Westminster Review* is a well executed portrait of the late Dr. Chapman who edited it continuously from 1851 till his death in November last. A fuller notice of both the *Review* and its staff appears elsewhere in this issue. The articles in this month's number are of exceptional value even for the *Westminster*, as if to show that such a journal is not dependent upon any one mind for the preservation of a high standard. Perhaps the most courageous—not to say daring—is a plea for the matter, method, and motive of Zola, who is the typical representative of realism in literature. The writer claims for the great novelist what no one will deny him, a high moral purpose; he claims also what few will concede to him, credit for the creation of a valuable species of literature. He admits that the novelist's message is not "pleasant" and that it is "not well suited for the young and innocent," but he tells us that it is "addressed to men and women, to those who come in contact with the hard facts of life." Again: "Exactly as in real life, so in these volumes, we see what we have the power of seeing. They are not meant for the young and ignorant, but for the wise and mature. They show us the world for good or for evil. They enlarge the circle of our experience." The obvious answer to all this is that the books fall into the hands of the young and ignorant, that their minds are polluted by them, and that by reading them they have not merely glimpses but graphic pictures presented to them of phases of life, which they would otherwise have escaped, and have been all the better for escaping.

The initial article in the *Fortnightly Review* for January is—appropriately enough—a symposium on the House of Lords, which is assailed by Mr. J. G. Swift McNeill and defended by Mr. C. B. Roylance-Kent, both well-known publicists. The latter endeavors to show, may perhaps be said to have shown, that since 1832 the Lords have not very often made an unreasonable use of their power to block or mangle legislation emanating from the Commons, while he admits that the House of Lords "fulfils no ideal, and has not always used its authority with wisdom." Mr. McNeill, after pointing out the difficulty and danger of trying to bring the House of Lords into harmony with the House of Commons by creating additional peers, suggests that the upper chamber be lessened in number by withholding summonses from those who are obstructive. His suggestion is based on the theory that it is within the prerogative of the Crown to summon or omit to summon such Lords as it pleases, the right to sit in the House of Lords being separable from the rank of a peer of the realm. There is enough of force in his contentions to make his article interesting to the reader if not disturbing to the members of the House of Lords. Sir Evelyn Wood continues in this number his reminiscences of the Crimean War, with incidental comparisons of the state of the Crimea then with its condition now. A very timely article is one by a former resident of Madagascar on the present condition and future prospects of that island. The trend of his argument is to show that Great Britain has done right in allowing France to have a free hand in her present quarrel with the Hova government, and that increase of French influence in Madagascar will help rather than hurt British trade.

## Personal and Literary.

THE WEEK has much pleasure in announcing that Mr. G. Wyly Grier, the well-known artist, will become a regular contributor to its columns on art matters, beginning with the next issue of THE WEEK.

The news editor of *The New Review* is Mr. W. E. Henley.

Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India, arrived at Calcutta on December 15th, after a tour extending over seven weeks.

Dr. Larratt Smith has been elected President of the Astronomical and Physical Society in Toronto, in succession to the late Professor Carpmear.

A despatch from London says: Vice-Admiral James E. Erskine has been appointed to the command of the North American station, to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins.

During his life in Samoa, it is said that Robert Louis Stevenson took frequent lessons in the native language, one of his purposes being to write an original story for the Samoans in their own tongue.

Francis Pulszky, the companion of Kossuth and Garibaldi, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. After his return to Hungary in 1867 he was made Director of the National Museum at Buda-Pesth. He has been active in art and politics, and has been a journalist in six languages.

Mr. Gilbert Parker has made arrangements with the Hudson Bay Company, and is going to make an extended journey through the northern part of this continent. He will gather material and write one of his romances about the country he travels through and the people he sees.

It is announced that in a couple of months the "Life of Sir John Thompson," now being written by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins will appear. The preface will be contributed by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, and it is understood that four large publishing firms have united to place the book upon the Canadian and British market.

One of the neatest inversions in names is that which the Australians have made of Shirley Baker, the Prime Minister, whose "Divisions" have been so much talked about lately. All over "the Colonies" (as the Australasians call themselves, to the exclusion of everybody else) his imposing presence and profession of Nonconformist minister have earned him the sobriquet of "the Burly Shaker."

B. L. Farjeon, the novelist, attributes all the good fortune which has been his to the luck-giving New-Zealand greenstone which he has carried for years on his watch-chain. Although from his earliest days he has been a bibliomane, Mr. Farjeon prefers to write at one end of his dining-room table, avoiding the seclusion of a library. He is an inveterate smoker, and regards a good cigar as a source of inspiration and a powerful aid to the imagination. He swears by the typewriter, and is much addicted to ice-water.

George Gissing (whose boom Mr. Besant very properly started with results which must have startled himself) is a Yorkshireman by birth, and thirty-seven or thirty-eight years of age. He was educated at Owens College, and spends the bulk of his time in Italy, but is in England just now. Though he writes so luridly and hopelessly, it is the basking, artistic side of Italy which has such attractions for him, and about which he is so enthusiastic in his conversation. He is a tallish man, with luxuriant auburn hair and a singularly sympathetic face.

Mr. Frederick Tennyson is still living at a great age, and his home is at St. Ewalds, on the Island of Jersey. Many who are familiar with the works of Lord Tennyson know that his brother Frederick also wrote verse, and good verse too. Frederick's schoolfellows were Hallam and Gladstone. Of the former he says: "He was a young man of the most wonderful powers I ever knew, and I am sure, as Alfred was, that if he had lived he would have outshone us all." The

poet is now in his eighty-seventh year, and, like Mr Gladstone and Professor Blackie, is one of the most interesting figures still remaining among us.

### Music and the Drama.

An audience of perhaps 2,000 or 2,500 people, among whom were the elite of the musical profession, and a large contingent of the best of Toronto society, assembled in the Massey Music Hall to hear the first concert given by the newly-organized vocal society, the Mendelssohn Choir, on the evening of the 15th Jan. This organization, of which Mr. A. S. Vogt, organist and choir-master of Jarvis St. Baptist Church, is the conductor, practically takes the place of the Haslam Vocal Society, and has for its object the finished performance of unaccompanied part songs, a branch of art which is not only valuable as an educational factor, but is very interesting to those forming the chorus, as well as to the general public. There is need of such a society—because, apparently, the Toronto Vocal Society, which has flourished the past several winters, has abandoned the field as we hear nothing of it this year—and it will fill the vacancy in a most capable and satisfying manner. Mr. Vogt was very careful in the selection of his chorus, which numbered, according to the programme, exactly 168 voices. In consequence of the care bestowed in this direction, the tone produced by this body of singers, was exceedingly musical, and of beautiful quality. The ensemble (tone-balance) was likewise good, and the shading (tone color), and general finish of phrases, carefully and most artistically effected. These features which appeal so directly to musicians of cultivation and taste, and, indeed, to the public, who are becoming more and more appreciative of good performances, were admirably presented in Gaul's "Daybreak," which opened the program, and subsequently in Sullivan's "I Hear the Soft Note," Mendelssohn's, "Judge me, O God," and T. Harold Mason's "Lullaby." It is a question in our mind whether any better singing has ever been heard in this city, and Mr. Vogt can be heartily congratulated on the result, and on his success as a conductor. His baton he uses with decision, but, withal, gracefully. Mr. Mason's "Lullaby" is a composition which shows talent, and it is very effective. The final cadence after each verse on the word "Sleep" is, however, too prolonged, and becomes a little tedious. This could be easily improved. The "Choir" was assisted by the very popular and winsome American soprano, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, and the Beethoven Trio, Messrs. H. M. Field, Klingensfeld and Ruth. Miss Blauvelt's voice is particularly fresh, and of the most silvery quality. She sang—not including her encore numbers—"The Jewel Song" from Gounod's Faust, "Au Printemps" by Bouhy, and Vander Stucken's "Fallah, Fallah." These were sung beautifully, although the Aria might have been given with a little more breadth of style, but charming and naïve it was. Miss Blauvelt also was the soloist in Jenson's Choral Ballad, "Feast of Adonis," which closed the programme, and she sang, as earlier in the evening, superbly. The Beethoven Trio performed Raff's "Adagio," from op. 112, with splendid ensemble and finish. We hope in the future to hear them play the entire work. Each member of the Trio also appeared in a solo number, and were very successful. Mr. Field played with great brilliance Liszt's Polonaise in E, Mr. Ruth performed a Bach Air, with fine tone, and technical accuracy, and Mr. Klingensfeld played a fantasia on Russian Airs, by Wieniawsky, with considerable breadth and power. Mr. W. H. Hewlett played the piano accompaniments—with the exception of Mr. Klingensfelds, which was played by Mrs. Klingensfeld—with much judgment and skill, proving himself again a talented young musician. The second concert by the Mendelssohn Choir will be given some time in April.

A fortnight or so ago we received a letter from the famous piano teacher, Professor Julius Epstein, of Vienna—with whom the writer studied during the summer months of 1892—in which he gives us his perfected and new fingering of the minor scales in double thirds. His fingering of the major scales in

double thirds is wonderfully simple, and makes that branch of technic, usually so difficult, comparatively easy. In fact, it may be said, that this fingering has completely revolutionized the technical study of scale passages in thirds (double), and that many of the greatest artists, including Rosenthal, Grünfeld, Schonberger, and all others who are familiar with it, have adopted it. We believe it is only a matter of time before the old fingering will be left in the rear, and quite forgotten. Professor Epstein also mentions, incidentally, that music is flourishing in the Austrian capital this winter, and that he has, at the present time, many talented pupils, among whom are Russians, Hungarians and Americans.

Mr. Walter H. Robinson, the excellent tenor and singing master, has been engaged to sing the tenor solos in "Una," by Gaul, which will be produced by the Festival Chorus, under Mr. Torrington's direction, in February or March.

The pupils of Mr. Edward Fisher will give twelve piano recitals during the months of January, February, March and April. We have seen the programmes and they are most comprehensive, besides being interestingly varied, and speak well of the pupils who are to perform them, and the versatile musician-ship of their instructor.

The Toronto Vocal Club, of which Mr. W. J. McNally is conductor, will give its annual concert in Association Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 29th. As stated on the programme, which we have seen, the object of the club is the production of unaccompanied part songs and concerted vocal music. It is also the desire of this society to place the price of admission as low as possible, in order to try and create a wider interest for this class of music among people who have not hitherto—because of price—been able to attend, very frequently, concerts of the kind. The numbers which will be sung at the approaching concert are Gaul's "Daybreak"—which was so beautifully sung by the Mendelssohn Choir on the occasion of their concert last week—"The Miller," McFarren; "There is Music by the River," Pinsuti; "Song of the Vikings," Eaton Fanning; and "Come Unto Him," by Gounod. The following well known artists will also assist: Miss Jessie Alexander, elocutionist; Miss Maggie Huston, soprano, and Mr. Churchill Arlidge, who will play a Fantasia for the Flute on Paganini's "Witches' Dance."

Mr. Arthur Blakely gave his seventh organ recital last Saturday afternoon in the Sherbourne St. Methodist Church to a large audience, who were much pleased with this gentleman's splendid playing. The programme was devoted to the works of Wagner.

The vocal pupils of Mr. H. N. Shaw, B.A., assisted by Miss M. E. Mathews, reader; Miss Ella How and Miss Mabel Bertram, pianists, gave a concert in the Conservatory Music Hall, last Monday evening, January 21. Although the night was an unpleasant one, the hall and corridors were crowded with people, eager to hear the various numbers, which constituted an exceedingly well selected programme. Some eight young ladies and one gentleman, Mr. J. Connelley, of Mr. Shaw's pupils, were down for numbers, all of whom were there except two, Miss Ritchie and Miss Millichamp, who were detained through illness. Perhaps, among those who took part, special mention might be made of the singing of Miss Jean Mortimer, Miss Ella Patterson and Miss Tena G. Gunn, although Miss Watson, Miss Lazier and Mr. Connelley, sang with remarkably good enunciation and voice quality, besides phrasing in a very musical and finished style. Good, easy voice production is like having a good touch on the piano. The beauty and clear limpidity of the tone depends on it, art demands it, and the finished execution or performance of a piece of music in the highest sense is impossible without it. Mr. Shaw is particularly careful in developing a good tone and artistic style, as the singing of his pupils amply proves, for it is a pleasure to hear them. Miss Webster was particularly successful in her selections, and she was vociferously applauded. The Misses How and Bertram, pianists and pupils of Mr. Tripp and Mr. Vogt, respectively, performed their numbers admirably.

Several ambitious and talented young lady pianists of Winnipeg, among whom are Miss Margaret Van Ettan, Miss Moore and Mrs. Stanley Adams (née Miss Lillian Kennedy), have organized a musical club in Winnipeg, having for its name "The Amateur Pianist's Club," for the purpose of meeting weekly and criticising each others playing, and giving an open meeting, or concert, to their friends each month. Whilst the idea is not absolutely new, it is an exceedingly good one and can be made the means of awakening among the members an earnest desire to study with care and zealous enthusiasm. These music loving young musicians of the Prairie City study the life and several compositions of one or two composers, as the case may be, until they get into the very spirit of the pieces selected, working them out with painstaking exactness, so that they may be ready to play intelligently when called upon, and with technical freedom and style. We send the young ladies our sympathy and greetings and hope their club will be a source of much pleasure and profit—as it doubtless will—not only to themselves, but exert an expanding influence for musical appreciation among their friends as well.

Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, she with the phenomenal voice compass will sing in Toronto under Mr. Hirschberg's direction on the evening of April 28th.

### Art Notes.

Miss Harriet Ford has recently received from Paris the portrait of herself, which was not only exhibited at the Salon several years ago, but hung on the line, no slight mark of distinction and merit.

At the second session of the Ontario Association of Architects, held in this city last week, Mr. Hamilton McCarthy read a paper on "Architecture and Sculpture" in which he advocated a renewal of the intimate relation that, in their palmier days, had existed between these sister arts, and also between them and painting.

Mr. Robert Harris, R.C.A., of Montreal, has about finished his portrait of Lord Aberdeen, which is to hang in Haddow Mansion. It is said to be an excellent likeness and a splendid example of Mr. Harris's vigorous workmanship. Lord Aberdeen wears a crimson robe, the insignia of LL.D., conferred recently upon him by McGill University.

The Chicago Loan Exhibition of Portraits, opened on January 1st in the Art Institute of Chicago, shows some interesting pictures. The works of the late G. P. Healy occupy a separate space and are quite numerous, as he painted nearly every contemporary of note, among them a sepia drawing of Guizot. A portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence, one of Castmar Johnson by himself, and portraits by Lefevre, Cabanel, and Bridgman, Robert Vonoh, the Philadelphia impressionist, Hubert Vos, the Dutch conservative, Couture and others will all repay careful study, and give opportunity for interesting comparisons that need be in no way "odious."

The Woman's Art Association have prepared a most interesting course of lectures on Art to be delivered at St. George's Hall, Elm Street. Professor Clark is to lecture on January 25th on "Literature and Art"; Mr. D. A. Patterson, R.C.A., on February 8th, has for his subject "Motif in Art"; on February 15th Professor Fraser speaks on "Michael Angelo"; and Mr. Oliver Howland, M.P.P., closes the course on February 22nd with "Art in Doors and out of Doors." This is certainly a most active and enterprising organization, and they have succeeded in choosing interesting subjects and procuring good men to lecture. We hope the lectures will be well attended. Tickets may be had at Nordheimer's.

Mgr. Seton has just loaned to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., New York, to place on exhibition for a few days an invaluable original miniature of Mary Queen of Scots. This miniature, a relic of the sixteenth century, is one of historic portraits of the unfortunate Queen. Its interesting history, briefly traced in the inscription on the silver plate set in the little wooden case which protects the portrait, reads:

This original portrait of Queen Mary Stuart is an heirloom in the family of the SETONS OF PARBROATH, now of New York,

into whose possession it came through their ancestor David Seton, of Parbroath, who was Comptroller of the Scottish Revenue from 1589 to 1595, and a loyal adherent of his unfortunate sovereign. It was brought to America in 1763 by William Seton, Esquire, representative of the Parbroath branch of the ancient and illustrious family of the forfeited Earls of Winton.

It is not positively known upon what the miniature is painted, or who the artist was; the latter's name is believed to be upon the back of the miniature, but on account of its age and its great value, neither Mgr. Seton nor his immediate ancestors have ventured to take it from its oval wooden frame for examination. This frame is of dark wood resembling walnut, and is, in all probability, as old as the portrait itself. In this portrait, the Queen, painted from life, appears about 35, which would make the date of the portrait 1577. It is said Monsignor Seton was offered \$10,000 for the original, but it is not for sale. The original miniature may be seen in Tiffany's window.—*New York Advertiser*.

Mr. J. W. L. Forster's lecture on "The Artists of Canada," read before the Historical Section of the Canadian Institute, Thursday of last week, was well received. A former paper had dealt with conditions of art in Canada under the old *regime*, which might be called the colonial era. The present paper dealt more especially with the artists themselves. Among the first on the list of artists was the name of Lady Simcoe; it is interesting to know that the sketches made by her of Canadian scenery for His Majesty George III. are about to be reproduced after a hundred years. But the first native Canadian was Paul Kane, whose life, story and struggles in his artistic career are most interesting. After overcoming seemingly insurmountable difficulties, he finally succeeded in spending four years in studying and copying in the great galleries of Europe. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin speaks of his career as one of the most creditable in Canadian annals. The lecturer remembered him as a gruff and moody man, embittered by the sparing gratitude of a people for whom he had made many sacrifices. Krieghoff painted French Canadian scenery and life not nearly so well; but the material was popular and he became wealthy. Sketches were made of Bull, Saunders, Hoppner Meyer, Hamel, Gush, Jackson, Loch, Wandesford, Carpendale and our own Howard of Howard Park. A good space was given to Daniel Fowler, of Amherst Island, whose biography is soon to appear from the pen of his daughter, Annie Rothwell. March, McGregor, Westmacott, Sawyer of Kingston, Creswell of Seaford, Perre and others, called forth notes of sadness as well as merriment. The speaker concluded with some remarks on Mr. Berthon, in which he paid a warm tribute to his artist friend, who has been the historian in colors of so many prominent men of this country. Mr. Forster said of him that his modesty was equal to his talent, and related how he (the speaker) had surreptitiously sketched him for a periodical having failed to persuade him to sit for a picture.

Publications Received.

- F. Marion Crawford: Love in Idleness. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 2s.
- Sara Jeanette Duncan: The Story of a Sunny Sahib. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 2s.
- Grant Allan: Science in Arcady. London and Bombay: Geo. Bell & Sons. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- H. D. Rolleston and A. A. Kanthack: Practical Morbid Anatomy. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 6s.

- Alexander Begg, C.C.: History of British Columbia. Toronto: William Briggs.
- Rev. S. Reynolds Hole: More Memories. New York: Macmillan & Co.; Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- J. H. Rose, M.A.: The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era. Cambridge: University Press.
- S. Baring Gould: Grettir, the Outlaw. London: Blackie & Son; Toronto: Copp, Clark & Co.
- D. B. Read, Q.C.: Life and Times of Sir Isaac Brock. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Hon. Harry Gibson: Tobogganing on Crooked Runs. London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Catharine Parr Traill: Pearls and Pebbles. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Frederick Tracy, B.A., Ph.D.: Psychology of Childhood. (2nd edition). Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Louis Cooperus. Translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos and Ernest Dowson: Majesty. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- D. J. Donahoe: In Sheltered Ways. Buffalo: Chas. Wells Moulton.
- Albert Shaw: Municipal Government in Great Britain. New York: Century Company.
- Translated by Lady Mary Loyd: Memoirs of Prince de Joinville. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Edited by Sidney Lee: Dictionary of National Biography. (Vol. 41). New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Frank Loomis Palmer: The Wealth of Labour. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.
- F. Marion Crawford: The Ralstons. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- William Sharp: Vistas. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.
- Ernst Mach: Popular Scientific Lectures. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.
- Henry Abbey: Poems. Kingston, N.Y.: The Author.
- B. Nicholson: Ben Johnson. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- S. R. Crockett: The Play Actress. London: Fisher Unwin. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

Readings from Current Literature.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, the famous French scholar and politician, who recently entered on his ninetieth year full of physical and intellectual vigour, has been telling the inevitable interviewer how it is his days have been so long in the land. It is, we are told, the effect of strict adherence to the old precept, "early to bed and early to rise," with steady work during waking hours. Every grand old man seems to have a secret of his own. Mr. Gladstone, we believe, attributes his longevity to his habit of taking a daily walk in all weathers, and to his giving thirty-two bites to every morsel of food. Oliver Wendell Holmes pinned his faith on equality of temperature. The late Major Knox Holmes swore by the tricycle, which, in the end, was the cause of his death. Dr. P. H. Van der Weyde, an American octogenarian, not long ago offered himself "as an example of the benign influence of the study and practice of music." Some aged persons give the credit of their long lives to abstinence from tobacco, alcohol, meat, or what not; others to their indulgence in all these things. One old lady of whom we read not long ago as having reached the age of 120, or thereabouts, maintained that single blessedness is the real *elixir vitae*, and she ascribed the death of a brother at the tender age of ninety to the fact that he had committed matrimony in early life. M.

Ferdinand de Lesseps believes in horse riding. Mr. James Payn complains that in his boyhood he "got a little bored with too much horse." The Grand Francais seems to think that one can hardly have "too much horse." In a letter recently published, M. de Lesseps delivered himself on the subject as follows: "I shall always feel deeply grateful to Larine, my riding master, who from my earliest years made me share his keen passion for horses, and I am still convinced that daily horse exercise has in a large measure been the means of enabling me to reach my eighty-fourth year in perfect health." Carlyle was also a great rider almost to the end of his long life, and he not only rode, but, we believe, groomed his horse himself. On the whole, it must be concluded that the real secret of longevity is a strong constitution prudently husbanded. The only general rules that can be laid down are those set forth by Adam in "As You Like It":

Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;  
For in my youth I never did apply  
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood,  
Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo  
The means of weakness and debility;  
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,  
Frosty, but kindly.

That is the whole secret of long life. Shakespeare knew it as well as anyone, yet he died at fifty-two.—*British Medical Journal*.

\* \* \*

A Wise Woman.

She Was Weak, Nervous and Dispirited and Found no Benefit from Doctors' Treatment—She Was Induced to Give Pink Pills a Trial and Is Again Enjoying Health.

From Canadian Evangelist, Hamilton.

We are often asked: "Do you think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are any good? Do you think it is right to publish those glowing accounts of cures said to be effected by the Pink Pills?" Of course, we think the Pink Pills are good, and if we did not think it right to publish the testimonials we would not do it. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that people ask such questions, when they hear stories of clerks being employed to write up fictitious testimonials to the efficacy of some cheap and nasty patent medicines. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. do not follow that dishonest practice, as there are few places in the Dominion where the marvellous efficacy of Pink Pills has not been proved. Their method, as our readers may have observed, is to publish interviews which representatives of reputable and well known journals have had with persons who have been benefitted by a course of Pink Pills, thus giving absolute assurance that every case published is genuine. Several such cases have come under the notice of the Canadian Evangelist, the latest being that of Mrs. T. Stephens, of 215 Hunter street west, Hamilton. Mrs. Hunter is quite enthusiastic in her praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and is very positive that they have done her a great amount of good. Her trouble was indigestion and general debility. For about a year she was under a physician's care, without deriving any benefit therefrom. About three years ago she was induced by a friend to give Pink Pills a trial. When she began their use, she says, she felt dreadfully tired all the time, was weak and nervous, had a pain in her chest and was very downhearted. Her father told her she looked as though she was going in "a decline." She replied that she felt that way, whether she looked it or not. It was not long after she began to take the Pink Pills before she experienced an improvement in her health and spirits. The tired feeling wore away and her strength returned, the extreme nervousness vanished and her spirits revived. It is now about two years since Mrs. Stephens ceased taking the Pink Pills. She has had no return of her former troubles during all that time. She is now strong, healthy and cheerful and is very emphatic in declaring that she owes to the Pink Pills her present satisfactory state of health, and has, therefore, no hesitation in recommending them to those afflicted as she was.

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Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

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## Public Opinion.

London Advertiser: Our Kingston Conservative contemporary can call the registration system all the names that its dictionary contains. It has come to stay in Ontario, and will very soon be the rule in Dominion elections as well. It is the only fair, equitable method for providing an up-to-date voters' list.

Montreal Gazette: The idea of confederation with Canada is said to be rapidly rising in public favor in Newfoundland. The idea of confederation with Newfoundland is not exactly rising in public favor in Canada, but if the island knocks at the door of the union it will not be found locked. We are not of the kind to turn our backs on a hard-up relation.

Hamilton Spectator: The supreme court has dragged Sir Oliver Mowat out of the prohibition hole. It has decided that the little "parliament" at Toronto cannot prohibit the sale of liquor in the Province of Ontario. The famous plebiscite thus comes to nothing, and Sir Oliver's famous promise to the prohibitionists need not be kept. All of which must be quite comfortable for Sir Oliver and the other ardent prohibitionists of his cabinet.

Ottawa Pree Press: Opinions differ as to there being a meeting of Parliament or dissolution. Opinions may differ, but the best thing the public can do is to be ready for dissolution. It might come soon, and the Liberal party should be ready and armed for the fray. Organize and wait. A few months more or less will then be a matter of indifference. The fear of meeting Parliament exhibited by the Government is a good omen for the Liberal party.

Montreal Herald: Much ingenuity in the shirking of its responsibility on the prohibition question has been displayed by the Dominion Government. Its final exploit was to postpone decision indefinitely. And the report of the Royal Commission to which, as a last resort, it referred the matter has not yet been presented to Parliament; nor will it, upon presentation, awaken the slightest interest as a document of value in the discussion of one of the most momentous problems of the national life. The apparent division of authority made such contemptuous treatment of the matter a possibility. But the country knows where to look and the Government that would stand must settle the temperance question one way or the other.

The Globe: The "rounding off of Confederation" ought to be genuine, not illusory. Even from a British standpoint nothing would be gained by shifting any part of the French shore difficulty from British to Canadian control. In the end Great Britain would have to bear the brunt of all the disputes that might arise, and nothing would be gained by having them all continually ventilated at Ottawa, where they could not be finally settled, but where they would be the cause of incalculable strife, discord, and ill-feeling. Our sincere conviction is that the highest interests of Canada require that the settlement of the French shore question should be an absolute condition of the entrance of Newfoundland into the Confederation.

\* \* \*

REV. P. C. HEADLEY, 697 Huntington Avenue, Boston, U.S.A., April 2nd, 1894, writes:

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"While it does all that is stated in the descriptive and prescriptive pamphlet, I found it of great value for bracing effect, one part of the acid to ten of water applied with a flesh brush, and towels after it; also an excellent internal regulator with five or six drops in a tumbler of water. I should be unwilling to be without so reliable and safe a remedy.

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Scientific and Sanitary.

In 1865 not a single town in India had a supply of pure water; now nearly all the large cities and cantonments have water works, with the result that the death rate among the British troops of 69 per 1,000 thirty years ago has been reduced to 15 per 1,000.

Children should have several hours of play every day in the open air, if possible. Vigorous and spontaneous action of this sort is better than gymnastics; and if girls were allowed by social custom to play as boys do they would cease to be subject to spinal deformities.

A man breathes fourteen pints of air per minute. Sedentary people can get all the advantages to health of a long walk or other exercise by simply increasing the rate of breathing during one or two hours a day, thus adding to the amount of oxygen that enters the lungs.

To repel train robbers, an American machinist would have a perforated steam pipe encircle both engine and tender. It would require but an instant for the engineers to open a valve, and envelope the assailants in a scalding and blinding cloud, under cover of which he could pull out and save the train.

A writer in *La Medicine Modern* asserts that sedentary occupations predispose to tuberculosis more than any others. Italian and English statistics show, he says, that there are 459 deaths per 1,000 from this disease among students, seminarians and young clergymen; while farmers, boatmen and mountaineers enjoy almost complete immunity from it.

Great care should be taken in administering remedies in the form of tinctures which have stood for a long time in small vials in the family medicine closet. When the bottles happen to be loosely corked the alcohol readily evaporates, leaving the drug in the form of a concentrated tincture, the pharmacopoeial dose of which might produce very serious if not fatal results.

A German chemist has discovered a mixture which possesses the peculiar property of solidifying when heated and liquefying again on cooling. The mixture consists of equal parts of phenol, camphor, and saponin, with a small quantity of turpentine. It is said that saccharate of lime in concentrated solutions also possesses this peculiar property. This mixture has been termed *eryostase*.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla,  
18th August, 1894.

To whom it may concern—and that is nearly everybody.—This is to certify that I have used Coutts & Sons' "Acetocura" on myself, my family and hundreds of others during the past fifteen years for headache, toothache, rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, cuts, boils, abscesses, scarlet fever, chills and fever, and also with good success on myself (as I was able) in an attack of yellow fever. I can hardly mention all the ills I have known its almost magical power in curing, such as croup, diarrhoea, biliousness, and even those little but sore pests to many people—corns. The trouble is with patients, they are so fond of applying where the pain is—and not where directed, at the nerve affected. And the trouble with the druggists is that they also want to sell "Something just as good," which very often is worse than useless.

Wishing you every success in your new establishment, and that a more enlightened public may appreciate the blessings of your Acetocura, is the fervent wish of

Yours truly,  
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## Miscellaneous.

A florist in the *New York Sun* says that he is always glad when the chrysanthemum season is over, for in spite of the fancy prices asked for these flowers they do not yield so sure an income as roses and pinks. One reason is that flowers for cutting in order to be large must be reduced to two or three on a plant. Counting the year's struggle to perfect them and all, a quarter a piece for a couple of blossoms is a moderate price. The florists refer to the flowers as "mums."

Mr. W. A. REID, Jefferson Street, Schenectady, N. Y., 22nd July, '94, writes:

"I consider Acetocera to be very beneficial for La Grippe, Malaria and Rheumatism, as well as Neuralgia, and many other complaints to which flesh is heir, but these are very common here."

Coutts & Sons, 72 Victoria St., Toronto.

A man whose works are known over all the world, Dr. Hoffman, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, has just died. His "Strupwelpeter," or "Untidy Peter," which has been translated into every tongue, is one of the best and most profitable books for children ever conceived. Hoffman himself was one of those fortunate men who view everything from a rosy aspect, and to the last he was fond of a joke, although he lived into his eighty-seventh year.

\* \* \*  
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HERE IS A SUBJECT WORTH THEIR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

It Affects the Public Health, and Whatever Affects Health Should be Investigated—  
Cold Facts Bluntly and Truthfully Stated—  
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To the close observer it often seems as though the days of the secret and worthless compounds are numbered. Every time the worthlessness of a secret mixture is exposed by the medical profession there is a public reaction in favor of the legitimate preparations which really have merit. The public is also gradually awakening to the possibilities, not only of fraud but of actual harm in many preparations whose proprietors hide behind the inability of the chemist to trace the elements in their nostrums. The result is that people are becoming more cautious about buying new preparations, or old ones that are enshrouded in mystery.

If the truth were known, there are surprisingly few remedies in the market that would stand legislative investigation. This is made apparent, even to a layman, whenever it is proposed to require all proprietors to give information about their preparations before they will be allowed to offer them for sale. This suggestion, although prompted by public welfare, is as a bomb thrown in the midst of many remedies. This fact shows only one thing, which anybody can understand.

The public has a right to demand thorough investigation of everything sold to benefit health. If there is any reason whatever why any preparation should be taken only on a doctor's prescription, for the sake of public health this fact should be made known. If, on the other hand, a preparation is utterly worthless and will not do what is claimed for it, the public should not be allowed to be deceived.

One fact will surely stand. The proprietors who are afraid to have a public investigation of their preparations, by a national health board, created for the purpose, have some reason which makes it all the more imperative for such an investigation.

When the time comes for the public to demand action in this matter on the part of national legislators there is one preparation which will come out with flying colors. This preparation is Scott's Emulsion. For twenty years Scott's Emulsion has had the highest endorsement of the medical world. The formula for making it has been published for years in the medical journals, and as for there being anything secret about its ingredients, that is impossible, for any expert chemist can find out by an analysis everything that is in it.

Scott's Emulsion is both nourishment and medicine. It presents the medical properties of Cod-liver Oil in a form that is easy on the most delicate stomach and sweet to the taste. Scott's Emulsion is good for a dyspeptic person, for it aids the digestion of other foods, and to all persons who suffer from any wasting condition Scott's Emulsion offers the most effective cure.

For all affections of Throat and Lungs, like Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Consumption, Scott's Emulsion is invaluable. It soothes the Throat, cures Coughs and Colds, relieves inflammation and possesses the power to overcome the wasting of Consumption up to the last stage of the disease. Persons who have been so far gone with Consumption that they have raised quantities of blood have been entirely cured by this great remedy.

For weak babies and children with wasting tendencies Scott's Emulsion has been prescribed by physicians until it is a household word in hundreds of thousands of families.

Scott's Emulsion gives strength. It enriches the blood, makes healthy tissue, restores a healthy action of the vital organs and nourishes a weakened system back to health and strength. All druggists sell Scott's Emulsion at 50 cents and one dollar. The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put up in *salmon-colored wrapper* and has our trade mark of a man carrying a fish on his back. Refuse inferior substitutes.

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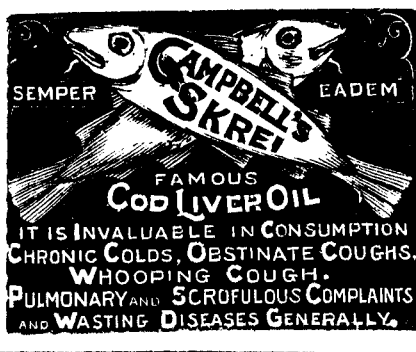
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He: Do you like tableaux? She: I just dote on 'em; we had 'em for dinner yesterday.

China has again hung up Li Hung Chang and appointed in his place Gen. Li Kum Hi at an increased salary. Even if he did Kum Hi, they had to have him.

"Forgive me for kissing you," he pleaded contritely; "I didn't mean to, but the impulse was irresistible." "Forgive you!" she snapped; "never! A girl may forgive a man for kissing her but for apologizing afterwards, never."

"You say that friendly Indians should be treated with kindness; but when you meet an Indian how can you tell whether he's friendly or hostile?" "Easily enough. If he kills and scalps you, he's hostile; if he doesn't, he's friendly."

"I sell all my periodicals with or without," said the train-boy to the traveller; "regular price, with; double price, without." "With or without what?" asked the puzzled traveller. "Those 'without' have all references to Trilby eliminated." The grateful customer took his "without."

"It won't work," said Jones, sadly. "What won't work?" "Hypnotism. Tried it on the butcher. Looked at him fixedly until I had his undivided attention; then I said, very slowly and with emphasis: 'That bill—is—paid.'" "And what did the butcher do?" "He said; 'You're a liar!'"

A Winnipeg boy, when asked to give his idea of a perfect dinner, is reported to have replied as follows: "Mince pie, ice cream and turkey, pumpkin pie and cranberry sauce, custard pie and ice cream, chicken pie and chocolate cake, plum pudding and lemon pie, dessert, ice cream and pie."

Mamma had discovered that nurse was telling the children ghost stories, so that particular kind of tale was forbidden. That evening Marjorie, aged three climbed on her father's knee and asked for a story! "Mamma says we musn't have *goat* stories," but, with a sigh, "perhaps her would let us have a sheep story."

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One of the most unpleasant and dangerous maladies that afflicts Canadians at this season is cold in the head. Unpleasant, because of the dull, heavy headache, inflamed nostrils and other disagreeable symptoms accompanying it; and dangerous, because, if neglected, it develops into catarrh, with its disagreeable hawking and spitting, foul breath, frequent loss of taste and smell, and in many cases ultimately developing into consumption. Nasal Balm is the only remedy yet discovered that will instantly relieve cold in the head and cure in a few applications, while its faithful use will effectually eradicate the worst case of catarrh. Capt. D. H. Lyon, president of the C. P. R. Car Ferry, Prescott, Ont., says:—"I used Nasal Balm for a prolonged case of cold in the head. Two applications effected a cure in less than twenty-four hours. I would not take \$100 for my bottle of Nasal Balm if I could not replace it." Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post-paid at 50 cents per bottle, by addressing G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

has this day been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1894, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Church St., Toronto,

on and after 2nd January prox. The transfer books will be closed from 15th to 31st December, inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, **JAMES MASON,** Manager.  
Toronto, December 13th, 1894.

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COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS., TORONTO.

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Manager ..... HON. S. C. WOOD.  
Inspectors, ..... JOHN LECKIE & T. GIBSON.

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