

THE WEEK

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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 19th, 1893.

No. 25.

THE WEEK:

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

CURRENT TOPICS.

The recent report of Engineer Keating goes far towards clearing up what has long been a mystery in connection with the Toronto Water Works. Believing, as we thought we had good reason to do, that the point of intake of our water system, before the breakage of last winter, was located seventy or eighty feet below the surface of the lake, it was always a puzzling question how and why after every storm the turning of our taps should give us water impregnated with an unsightly and unsavory admixture of mud and sand. The Engineer's statement that there is no reason to believe that the conduit south of the Island was ever connected with the deep water intake, and that consequently that portion of our drinking fluid which did not leak into the conduit from the Bay was taken into it from a point outside the Island at a depth of not more than twenty feet, where the water was agitated to the bottom by every

gale, throws a flood of light upon the subject. The new hope begotten by the discovery allays our indignation. It may be that we are not now getting any considerable infusion of the contents of the Bay, and that once the connection is really made with an intake at a proper distance from the Island and at a proper depth, we may enter upon an era of comparatively pure water. The Engineer will, we are sure, lose no time in making the connection, and making good his claim to our lasting gratitude.

The setting apart of 1,300 square miles of wood and water at Algonquin as a Provincial park must commend itself to all thoughtful minds as a wise policy. So far as we are able to judge, the location is well chosen. The district is said to comprise a large part of the watershed which contains the sources of many of the rivers and streams flowing both into the Ottawa River and into the Georgian Bay. The importance of preserving the forests about the head waters of the rivers and streams upon which the fertility of large sections of the Province depends cannot easily be overestimated. The preservation from the extermination with which they are threatened, of many species of birds, fish, and fur-bearing and other animals; also of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs, and of rare wild plants and flowers, is a strong recommendation of the project. Nor is the effect which a large forest has in modifying the climate of the surrounding region to be overlooked. The settlers in many parts of Ontario and other Canadian provinces are every day experiencing to their cost the unwisdom of the practice of forest extermination which was followed by the early settlers, many of whom, as we have heard an old pioneer declare, had endured so much toil and hardship in clearing their farms that they came almost to look upon a forest tree as a personal enemy, to be destroyed by the quickest and most effective process available.

The New York Nation calls in question the propriety of ex-Secretary Tracy's course in discussing the Behring Sea question in the North American Review while the case, submitted by the Cabinet of which he was a member, is before a tribunal for adjudication. It rather caustically suggests that he would have done better to have taken up the Barrundia case, in which he propounded some novel and apparently very dangerous doctrines which he has never taken the trouble to explain or defend. The writer

in the Nation is disposed to make merry with Mr. Tracy's notion, expounded in the Review article, that there exists a "law of nature which does not need the sanction of general recognition by mankind as binding on the human conscience, and to which anybody who pleases can appeal and interpret it on his own behalf." "This," he says, "is probably as fantastic a conception as ever arose in a legal bosom." He proceeds to lay down the common-sense principle as follows:—

"The only 'law of nature' of which either jurists or moral philosophers have ever taken notice until now, is a law which the human race or the civilized part of it has acknowledged to be a law or custom. 'Nature' here means 'human nature,' and human nature pronounces its moral judgments and lays down its rules through civilized man. We should like to hear from Mr. Tracy of some of the 'acts which are immoral independently of any prohibition'—that is, to which the human conscience has nothing to say and has said nothing. He might as well tell us of things highly coloured without light."

The attitude of the great majority of the members of the Ontario Assembly in relation to the class legislation sought on behalf of druggists, architects, undertakers, etc., and especially such able and forcible speeches as that of Mr. Balfour, show that the people's representatives, are having their eyes opened to the true nature of such legislation, and gives ground for hoping that there will be little more of it in Ontario. Sir Oliver Mowat's plea that the Government had favoured class legislation only when they believed it to be in the public interest was surely a very weak defence. It may be that there are certain cases in which the people, who should ordinarily be trusted to take care of themselves, may need special protection. Even when such a case is made out it affords no justification for entrusting their protection to the hands of a close corporation, composed of the very persons whose interests are promoted by restriction. Ordinarily it will be sufficient that the individuals practising any profession be held strictly responsible for the results of their own incompetency or malpractice. In special cases a system of official inspection, or of governmental licensing, may be justifiable. But the argument that extraordinary privileges, such as those now enjoyed by the legal and medical societies, are needed for the protection of the people, who must, it seems, be treated as children or imbeciles, incapable of taking care of themselves, is of precisely the same kind as that urged by

certain protectionists in favour of specific duties on such commodities as food and clothing. The people must be protected from the wicked foreigners, who might sell them adulterated groceries or shoddy garments, by being compelled to buy all such articles from the home manufacturers, who of course are all and always paragons of honesty and benevolence. Happy people! How can we ever be grateful enough for such paternal, we had almost said maternal, restrictions.

Many thoughtful citizens are strongly of the opinion that we Canadians are greatly over-governed. Some would go so far as to attribute not a little of the unrest which manifests itself amongst us from time to time to the fact that the people feel too sensibly the weight of the complicated and expensive machinery by which we carry on the self-government which we so highly value. In another part of this paper a writer who has had long experience, and who has evidently given the subject careful consideration, marshals a strong array of facts and arguments to show that this tendency to the reduplication of unnecessary and costly machinery is no less obvious and burdensome in municipal than in provincial and national affairs. We are not quite sure whether some of Mr. Grierson's remarks are meant to disparage the municipal system itself, with its direct taxation and somewhat minute subdivisions of authority. If so, we should not be able to agree with him in that respect, for we have always been of opinion, which we see no reason to change, that self-government carried thus to its full extent and logical issue, even should it prove more expensive than the administration of affairs by grades of governing classes, more than repays its cost in its educational influence, and that it is the only system worthy of a free and intelligent people. But the fee system, the extravagance and abuse of which Mr. Grierson so fully exposes, is no necessary part of a complete municipal system. We regard it as a great and growing evil in Ontario, and have given our voice against both the principle of it and its use by the Government of the day for the reward of political supporters. Mr. Grierson shows how the system has grown in municipal affairs, and especially in connection with the administration of criminal justice. He also complies fully with the condition which requires that the critic of an evil or abuse should point out the way of reform. We have no doubt that his paper will be read with much interest, and that its plain statements of facts will come to many who have given less thought to the matter almost as an astounding revelation.

While all history proves conclusively that the Church of Rome is not "*semper eadem*," in the sense in which it claims for itself the unchangeableness of infallibility, recent history seems likely to prove that it is not always the same in the sense in which

Protestants sometimes attribute unchangeableness to it as a reproach. In days past the absolutism of the Vatican has not been supposed to be used on behalf of the "masses" as against the "classes," but recent events indicate a very noteworthy tendency in this direction. It is but two or three years since a remarkable Encyclical from the Pope took the religious and industrial world by surprise, by the attitude in which it placed the Holy See in relation to the labour question. It was tinged with democracy to a degree unheard of in any previous deliverance from that quarter. The words spoken in the name of the Pope by the Count de Mun, at the recent Catholic Congress in Toulouse, go still further in the same direction, and seem intended to commit the Catholic Church to a position of full sympathy with the working classes. Count de Mun is reported as saying, in a report of the views expressed to him by the Pope:

"The great preoccupation of the moment is Socialism. There are two solutions: concentration with the capitalists and concentration with the people. . . . At risk of appearing to stand quite alone and of seeming extravagant, I will say that what must be protected is not capital, but labour. We must not let it be supposed that the Church is a cassocked policeman let loose in the sole interest of capital. On the contrary, it should be understood that it acts in the interest and for the defence of the weak."

If it be true, as is reported, and as a recent article in a Roman paper supposed to be informed gives good reason to believe, that the Pope is about to invite the great European powers to agree upon a common disarmament, the Protestant Churches will need to look to their laurels. Christianity should be the great peacemaker, but it is not easy to discover that its professed representatives are putting forth much effort in that direction. Some of them seem quite as ready to admire military pageants and to encourage the military spirit as those who make no professions of allegiance to the Prince of Peace. If the Vatican initiates an effective movement for European disarmament, it will earn the gratitude of millions, and set an example worthy of all imitation. Let us give honour to whom it is due.

President Cleveland has at least gained a little time by causing the question of the constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion Act to be taken before the Supreme Court. As had been foreshadowed for some weeks, instead of a serious attempt to carry out the Act on the day on which it came into force, a few preconcerted arrests of unregistered Chinese were made, writs of habeas corpus were taken out, these writs were dismissed *pro forma*, by the lower courts, and an appeal was immediately taken to the Supreme Court, before which the cases will be promptly argued. Should the Geary Act be pronounced unconstitutional, as there is reason to believe is confidently expected,

the Administration will be relieved of an enormous responsibility. On the other hand, should its constitutionality be maintained, its enforcement will involve the deportation to China of almost every Chinaman in the republic, as very few have registered. It is very hard to believe that an Act which seems a gross and cruel violation of both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty with China, and which, moreover, traverses the ordinary principle of American as well as British law, that a man must be regarded as innocent until proved guilty, can be in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic. But it is useless to predict in such a case. Even should the constitutionality of the Act be affirmed, we cannot believe that President Cleveland will attempt its enforcement, though how he can constitutionally avoid doing so we are unable to conjecture.

After the foregoing paragraph had been sent to the printer, came the announcement that the Supreme Court had, by a majority of five to three, affirmed the constitutionality of the Geary Act. Particulars are not to hand at the time of this writing, but the decision is said to be based broadly upon the inherent right of an independent sovereign power to restrict or prohibit the immigration of aliens into its territory, or to exclude therefrom those already admitted, at its own pleasure. Whether the Constitution contains any provision requiring the nation to observe the faith of treaties, or imposing any obligations whatever with regard to other nations, does not appear. As the court has taken under advisement the motion of the counsel for the Chinese for a re-hearing of the case and an argument before a full bench, the Administration is understood to be relieved from the necessity of taking any action under the decision, pending the determination of the question of the re-hearing.

The breaking down of several students during the examinations now in progress in the University of Toronto is a serious matter. It is one which demands investigation by the proper authorities, with a view to finding out what is wrong and applying the remedy. That there is grave wrong somewhere goes without saying. Observation and statistics abundantly prove that there is nothing injurious to health in the severest mental labour, if performed under proper conditions and with due regard to simple physiological laws. It is equally certain that it is only by careful observance of these conditions and laws that the maximum of brain-work can in any case be accomplished. Hence scholarly ambition is no excuse for injury to health. The breaking down, as a rule, proves only ignorance or recklessness on the part of the student who thus defeats his own ends. We write this from no lack of sincere sympathy with those who have suffered cruel defeat in the un-

ment when victory seemed to be almost within their grasp. It is bad enough to be thrown back a whole year in the race for the goal. But far worse than this bitter disappointment is the fact that in many cases the breakdown at the last moment is but the culminating effect of a series of mistakes for which the young man or woman may have to go on paying the penalty during the whole lifetime. And worse than even the crippling of the energies and lessening of the usefulness of the individual throughout a lifetime, is the injury done to the cause of higher education by creating or fostering the prevalent though utterly erroneous belief that the student life and all hard brain work are incompatible with robust physical health, an impression which is depriving the world of much developed brain-power which might otherwise have been turned to good account.

But while it is desirable and right that, for the sake of all concerned and especially as a warning to other students, it should be plainly said that the injury to health which spoils so many a promising career, either before or after graduation, is the result of a fatal but avoidable error, it would be but a superficial inquiry which would rest there. The first and most reprehensible cause must surely lie farther back. May we not affirm, in a word, that there must be something radically wrong in the atmosphere, or the methods, of the college or university in which such breakdowns, often of the most promising students, are of frequent occurrence? They take place almost invariably, we believe, during the yearly examinations. This fact suggests an inquiry into the whole education system. It is but repeating an educational truism to say that training, not scholarship, is the true aim of an undergraduate course. Every educator will also admit that the student who finds it necessary to read hard, or in other words "cram" during examinations, proves thereby that he has not properly done the work of the term. This may be because he has been idle or careless during the term, relying on his ability to "cram" for examination, or because the course which he has been permitted or required to choose has been too heavy. If the former, the inquiry indicated is whether there is not need of radical improvement in the system which offers inducement for, if it does not actually put a premium upon, taking it easy during the term and "cramming" for examinations.

But, so far as the recent case is concerned, the fact, for such we must believe it to be, stated in a recent letter to the Globe, that, to take a single instance, the modern language course which is not usually thought to be one of the heaviest at the University of Toronto, requires of honour students at the close of the second year, no less than twenty-two examinations of two-and-a-half hours each, or a total of fifty-five

hours of writing at examinations, makes it pretty clear that the latter of the two causes is at work. Can any educationist doubt that faithful and deliberate study, kept up steadily throughout the term within a much narrower field, would produce better educational results? Can it be seriously believed that the big yearly examination is the best or truest test either of the student's acquirements, or of the thoroughness with which he has done the prescribed work? Ought the examination questions to be of such a kind that a student can even suppose his chances of success to be materially increased by two or three weeks' "cramming" at the end of the year? Would not, for instance, the writing of a thesis, or some similar exercise, often afford a more reliable test of the real mental training, which is surely the true end of the college course? In a word, is it not time for our educational authorities to consider seriously whether it would not be in the interests of true culture to throw the responsibility for results more largely upon tutors and professors, and to cause students to know that their standings will depend more upon a series of tests such as can be applied from time to time through the term, and less upon the results of a single supreme effort once a year?

COMMON VS. HIGH SCHOOLS.

The true democratic principle in respect to education is, we suppose, that the State has a right to use the public funds for the support of educational institutions just so far as those institutions can be shown to be for the benefit of the whole people, and no farther. Under this principle the free public or common school readily comes. Its advantages are within the reach of every boy and girl in the land. It is simply indispensable, under existing circumstances, to the well-being, if not to the very being of the commonwealth. We do not suppose that any intelligent citizen questions this view, or doubts the wisdom of making the most liberal provision for the support of the public schools.

As we go upward in the scale the application of the principle becomes less obvious. Leaving aside the question of the University, there would be found, we dare say, not a few who would maintain that a rigorous application of the principle would rule out even the high schools and collegiate institutes, seeing that as a matter of fact their advantages are and can be directly enjoyed by but a small percentage of the school population, and that this percentage is composed very largely of those who are preparing for the learned professions. The question of the comparative claims of the common and the high schools upon the Provincial Treasury is almost every session somewhat keenly debated in the Ontario Legislature, and it can scarcely be denied that there is some tendency in the minds of a

good many of the people and their representatives to suspect the Minister of Education of partiality for the latter. On the other hand, it is maintained, not without force, that the high schools and collegiate institutes are the people's colleges, seeing that they are open, without distinction of class or sex, to all who are able to pay the small fees usually charged, and to afford—often, no doubt, a much harder thing—to do without the services of their children for a longer period than that covered by the public school course. A recent statistical table published by the Education Department has some bearing upon this question. It shows that by far the larger number of pupils in the high schools and collegiate institutes during the year 1892 were the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics. We do not know, however, whether the ratio of professional men to members of the industrial classes among those thus shown to be the patrons of the intermediate schools, may not still be much larger than that of the total number of the one class of citizens to that of the other, nor do we deem the matter of much importance in relation to the question under consideration. It would, perhaps, be more pertinent to show how the number of the pupils who are preparing for the learned professions compares with that of those who are preparing for farming and other industrial pursuits, since the real ground of complaint, if there be any, is not so much that these schools are used by one class of parents rather than another, as that they are adapted to help pupils at the public expense to fit themselves for the professions and not for farming or the mechanical trades.

Probably the strongest answer to the charge that the high schools are being unduly fostered at the expense of the public schools is that urged by the Minister of Education, to the effect that these institutions are needed and very largely used for educating teachers for the public schools. If it be admitted, as we fear it must be, that the inducements as yet offered to public school teachers in Ontario are not sufficient to ensure a supply of competent teachers educated wholly at their own expense, the Minister's argument seems unanswerable, for without an adequate supply of such teachers efficient common schools are an impossibility. Nevertheless, the teaching profession can never rise to its true position and dignity till all this is changed, and the emoluments it offers are sufficient to secure an ample supply of thoroughly qualified teachers, prepared, as the members of every remunerative profession should be, wholly at their own expense.

Admitting, however, that, for the present at least, liberal aid to the intermediate schools in Ontario is a sound educational policy, and feeling proud, as all who have looked into the subject must, of the exceptional excellence which is being attained by many of these schools, another question of

great practical importance arises touching the relations of these to the public schools, in the matter of the subjects and courses of study to be pursued in each. This question has been warmly debated in the Legislature and the press, and by educational associations, in relation to what is called the fifth-form work in the public schools. It will generally be agreed, we suppose, that it looks like a waste of time and money to have the courses in the two classes of schools overlap each other to any considerable extent. Hence, as the fifth-form course in the public schools and the first-form work in the high schools are to a considerable extent similar or identical, the question naturally arises to which this work should be relegated in localities in which high schools are carried on. The Education Department has, we believe, answered the question practically by decreeing that no provision shall be made for examinations in fifth-form work in the public schools in towns and cities in which high schools or collegiate institutes are maintained. This regulation is complained of as a discrimination in favour of the high schools. Taken in connection with the fact that was brought out in a recent number of the *Hamilton Spectator*, that while the total expenditure of the Province for education has risen from \$502,882 in 1881, to \$668,746 in 1893, the grant to the common schools has not been increased, the complaint can hardly be said to be groundless.

But what, it may be asked, does it matter, so long as the subjects in question are taught, whether the teaching be done in the public or the high school? Is it not, in fact, preferable, seeing that the latter is usually very much better equipped for the purpose, that it should be done where it can be done most thoroughly? To this there are several answers, but the main objection seems to us to be this: The public school is the people's school. Every boy and girl in the land, save a few whose wealthy parents may prefer to make private provision for them, attends it, while the high school is not and probably never will be entered by the great majority. At the same time it may be regarded as certain that were the public schools prepared and expected to give a five years' course instead of one of but four years, a very large number of those who will never enter a high school would continue to the end of the public school course. Hence, it is obvious that the true educational aim—the fullest possible course for the largest possible number—would be better promoted by encouraging, as far as possible, the teaching of the fifth form in the public schools. The conditions of any additional grants made for this purpose could and should be so arranged as to make it necessary that the equipment and efficiency of the schools be improved accordingly. It would be easy to show that this course would tend to improve the qualifications of the teachers, and at the same time be in the interests of the high schools themselves.

DIRECT MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST IN IT.

In a country like ours with a public debt of \$240,000,000, and an annual expenditure of \$38—to \$40,000,000, the subject of this paper may appear so insignificant as to be beneath consideration.

Our direct taxation in this province amounts to a very considerable sum in the annual aggregate. Our annual expenditure for education alone in common schools, high schools and collegiate institutions for the year 1889 was \$5,000,000.

Into this part of the subject of direct taxation, however, I have no desire to enter, though, I hold strong opinions as to whether the results of the system are an unmixed good, whether the results of our discursive and costly system, which may be said to teach a little of everything (except how to read, write and speak the English language correctly), joined to absolute loss of habits of industry, consequent disinclination to labour, overcrowding of the (so called) learned professions amongst us, eventuating, as is too often the case, in the emigration, in large numbers, of our young men, are blessings or otherwise.

Some people have crude notions as to the extent to which public education should be carried. The powers of Government in my opinion, with reference to teaching, should be strictly rudimentary, and if possible, industrial—beyond this it should not extend. Higher learning should be held to be a luxury, to be purchased and paid for by those who desire it.

Another point which I shall only allude to slightly, is the direct taxation incident to the annual expenditure upon roads, bridges and municipal works generally, the army of officers of one kind or other, whether township or county, who dip more or less deeply into the public purse, upon these matters the criticism of the public is more closely brought to bear; though there might be some strong observations made upon the usefulness or otherwise of our steadily growing local parliaments, the waste of means by statute labor, for instance, and the consequent necessity to supply that waste by money—the proceeds of direct taxation.

I desire to confine my observations in this paper to a subject which was up for discussion in the last two sessions of our local house—a subject which in my opinion requires more light to be thrown upon it in the interest of the public—a subject with many ramifications, the results of which are a large and ever increasing expenditure of money raised by direct taxation; that subject is official fees, and local county institutions, and will be confined chiefly to fees and disbursements paid or incurred in connection with the administration of criminal justice and matters incident thereto.

The statute of 9th Vic. ch. 58, 1846, may be taken as the starting point or foundation of our present tax system. The peculiar circumstances which caused that statute to be passed no longer exist—we are no longer united with Lower Canada and it is no longer necessary to assimilate our financial relations—the expenses of our administration of justice have to be paid and it matters little perhaps, whether they are paid by direct taxation or out of the consolidated re-

venue of the Province as enacted in that statute—as a matter of fact some of the expenses of criminal justice are now paid by the government. The points to which I shall endeavour to call attention are, first, the growth of these fees from the starting point. Next, their necessity in the public interest, and, next, the possibility of their extinction or alteration.

The statute of 1846 gives the number of the items of fees chargeable by the sheriff as 23, the number chargeable by the clerk of the peace, 23, there was no county attorney then.

The statute R.S.O. ch. 86, 1877, gives the number of items for sheriff as 32, the number for the clerk of the peace as 89, but this does not by any means represent the number or amount of fees chargeable by either of those officers at this date, nor for years before it—fees which have been created by statute and orders in council in the interim since 1846, and only to be found in the statutes and orders which established them; for instance the new jury system had been adopted 18 & 14 Vic. ch. 55, 1850, giving to the sheriff about \$500 annually in addition to the jury fees under the former system, and to the clerk of the peace about \$300 in addition to all other fees chargeable by him, and in many cases up to the present day the fees of all these officers are being added to in amount very materially. We also have another officer now to pay, namely, the county attorney.

I have no doubt whatever that it would be found on close investigation, that the charges or fees payable in connection with the administration of criminal justice are now three or four times as much in every county in the province as they were in the district at the starting point of our inquiry—1846, a change brought about by the enormous multiplication of public offices and the continual maintenance of institutions no longer required in the public interest. A writer in the *Mail* newspaper a short time ago, on the subject of the multiplication of county officers, says that the county of Middlesex in England with a population of four millions, only has one set of them, one sheriff &c., while this province with its two millions has forty-five. There is little to be surprised at in the increase of public burdens by three or four hundred per cent, and if we add by way of making this statement as to the multiplication of officers more impressive, that every township in this province (and there are more than 500 of them) has nine officers into whose hands, by resolution or salary, passes a portion of our direct taxes; in the aggregate quite a large sum, annually \$375,000—and then our county councils will soon have to build larger shire halls for their accommodation, they are increasing so rapidly, the current expenses of these bodies now aggregate from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars annually.

The first question as to the growth of fees is fully answered in the affirmative, the second question, as to the necessity in the public interest for their continuance is now before us.

If we took the question of expediency on the ground that those who get them could not live without them, then, there is not another word to be said; but I feel bound to take another view of the

matter and ask, is the work for which we pay in the interest of the people of the province? The court of quarter sessions of the peace, a court which we obtained with the English law in 1792 has now for many years been shorn of the powers granted by the statute 59th Geo. III, 1819, those powers being transferred to the county councils.

The magistrates in quarter sessions can no longer levy and collect rates and assessments, build gaols and court houses, construct roads and bridges or other public works; it can no longer legally manipulate the county funds in any way. It might be added by way of retrospect that when the power of the purse went, the prestige of the court went also, but legislation of late years has been unfavourable to this court in other respects, as its name implies, it used to sit quarterly, it is years since it was decreed that a session every six months would amply supply the public needs. Then the establishment of the county judges criminal court 32, 33 Vic. ch. 35, still further withdrew work from it, and the introduction and gradual extension of the police magistracy (32, 33 Vic. ch. 32) in various local municipalities has still further contracted its sphere of action, and now there is little doubt that if statistics were procured by the legislature it would be found that with the exception of such a place as the city of Toronto perhaps, there is little or nothing to justify its continued existence in the province, while the enormous expense incurred in juries and otherwise is a serious burden upon an already overburdened public. Nine tenths, we may say, nineteen twentieths of the light local criminal business of this country is now discharged by the county judges criminal courts and police magistrates, and if the jurisdiction of the county judge was made absolute—(indeed several classes of offences are triable in that way; sec. 32 33 Vic. ch. 32 sec. 2: and we find in 39 Vic. ch. 21, 40 Vic. ch. 4., and 47 Vic. ch. 42, provisions under which the "jurisdiction of the magistrate is made absolute in the province of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia and in the District of Keewatin"—in all cases, without the consent of the person charged) there is little doubt that judging from the manner in which the summary judgments of these courts are now received by the public, that perfect satisfaction would be given.

In this connection let us draw attention to the following statement procured by me in the year 1890 from the clerk of the peace and clerk of the county court of the county in which I reside—

List of cases tried at general sessions by jury 1886 to 1890 both inclusive: 1886, June, four, Dec. two; 1887, June, none, Dec. four; 1888, June, four, Dec. two; 1889, June, one, Dec. one; 1890, June, one, Dec. two; Total twenty-one in five years.

County court: 1886, June, three, Dec., none; 1887, June, one, Dec., one; 1888, June, three, Dec., three; 1889, June, none, Dec., none; 1890, June, none, Dec., none. Total eleven in five years.

A total of thirty-two cases in five years for both courts.

Let me now ask attention while I refer to a portion of the expenses incurred in connection with the trial of these thirty-two cases, all paid by the direct

taxation of the people. At each of these joint courts during the five years, 72 jurymen were in attendance. A careful abstract of the accounts in the county in which I live as made by me shews as follows:—commencing with the last quarter of 1887—selecting jurors December quarter, \$124.50; clerk of the peace services, jurors' books, &c., \$159.86; sheriff's fees, summoning, &c. \$128.20.

1888, March quarter—Clerk of the peace services \$60.00, sheriff services \$115.60.

1888, June quarter—Clerk of the peace services \$12.00, sheriff services \$130.20.

1888, September quarter—Clerk of the peace services \$25.75, sheriff services \$112.90.

Thus we have for selection, \$124.50; Clerk of the peace, \$266.61; and Sheriff, \$487.80—in all \$878.91, or three dollars and five cents each for two hundred and eighty-eight jurymen, the number required for all courts during the year. Then follows the cost of their attendance, that is, what they are paid. December quarter 1887, Quarter sessions and county court \$683.40. March quarter 1888, Queen's bench \$547. June quarter of 1888, Quarter sessions and county court \$400.30. September quarter of 1888, Queen's bench \$380.30.

Taking the amounts here given for December and June we find an average payment for each jury man of \$7.51 or total cost to the county for each jury man of \$10.56. This statement, however, must not be taken as correct to-day, as recent legislation gives the juror \$2.00 per diem instead of \$1.50 as formerly.

These figures establish the fact that the thirty-two cases referred to, so tried during the five years, cost the county two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents each for jury expenses alone. It will be apparent also that every argument against the existence of this court of quarter sessions applies equally to the county court.

While on the subject of juries let me advert to my recollection of the time in which our present system of selecting those bodies was adopted. In the general public opinion of that day, it was a measure forced upon the government of the day by the difficulties in which it found itself placed by the multiplication of county officers incident to the changes which followed or emanated from the introduction of what is familiarly known as responsible government with its new ideas and change of system, and in this connection perhaps no change which ever took place in the country was more far reaching in its effects than municipal institutions. Numbers of people who have hitherto been debarred from interference in public affairs now found occupation, the transference of the powers hitherto vested in the magistrates in quarter sessions which began to take place somewhat about 1842 culminated in the general municipal act of 1850, a measure designed to absorb all the local government business of the country, but at the same time involving an expenditure which is ever and always increasing, and is now reaching a point which must attract public attention and legislative intervention.

When I was a young man taking part in the public business of the country, there were but nine sheriffs in this province, nine clerks of the peace, nine district

judges &c., all at that time very desirable offices with sufficient emoluments, but when the new order of things was introduced, anxious aspirants for office, (their name was legion) constituted themselves warm advocates for the extension of local government amongst the people, and chiefly through this means the people were urged to build gaols and court houses, and apply to be set off, to which application the government had to yield, and the usual staff of officers was appointed. The consequence of this, in many cases most precipitate action, might not have been felt if these offices had afforded their occupants a means of living, but the dreams of expectant sheriffs and clerks were not realized, the fees and emoluments which had not supported nine sheriffs &c., were sadly insufficient when they came to be divided among forty. The calls for assistance were loud and continuous, the government had created them and must now sustain them, consequently the tariff of fees had to be overhauled and new fees established, and thus the jury law came into existence; a law which at one bound gave the sheriff about \$500 a year, and the clerk of the peace about \$300; and all of it designed by its protectors to come out of the pockets of the people by direct tax. Some sort of plausible excuse had to be found to satisfy the people that the change of system was in their interest, vague charges and suspicious hints as to the failure of justice in former times by the packing of juries by sheriffs, were thrown out and dilated upon by interested parties, themselves in office or in search of it, and by such means the public mind was made ready for the new law and its leading announcement, namely, that the true measure of a man's intelligence is his position on the assessment roll. Subsequent legislatures have striven to amend this act in some respects, but its main feature of making provision for the support of county officers still exists in full force.

The statute of 1846 enacted that all such expenditures in the administration of criminal justice in the province should be a charge upon the consolidated revenue of the province. See the last clause of the act in these words "Together with all other charges relating to criminal justice payable to the foregoing officers, specially authorized by any act of the legislature, and immediately before the ninth day of June, 1846, payable out of county funds."

That some efforts were made from time to time to have the government adhere to the plain meaning and directions of the statute is well known, and the shuffling course of the government is well seen in two orders in council or circulars numbered 5 and 6, one dated 6th. March 1868, the other 6th. August 1868, in which the law officers of the crown eat their own words in a most amusing manner.

It was a matter of consequence to us as between ourselves and Lower Canada that this law should have been honestly carried out, the neglect to do so placed us at a serious disadvantage with our partner, now however we are in changed circumstances, we stand alone, and it is not of much consequence how the expenses of criminal justice are paid so as they are not in excess of the

requirements of the people or mis-applied in the support of institutions which have become obsolete, or officers whose services have ceased to be necessary.

It would seem that the tendency of governmental action is to revert to the old plan, namely, that all these charges shall be paid directly by the people. This statute of 1846 is being continually revised and altered in that direction, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that a couple more revisions will wipe it out of existence. It becomes imperative on the people to look more and more closely into the expenditure of the money thus drawn from them. By the way, is this growing practice of revising the statutes a safe one? Is the legislature supposed to criticize and consider every section of the laws which are presented to it in a huge volume or two? And if not, does it not follow that the revised statute book may contain ideas and even enactments that the legislature should not, and perhaps would not, endorse?

There is a very cogent expression in one of Edmund Burke's speeches which might possibly apply. "The people have no interest in mis-government, if they err it is never by design, but by mistake, but it is far otherwise with governments, they may err by design as well as by mistake." But to proceed. The second question as to the necessity in the public interest of the retention of our fee system is I think fully answered in the negative.

The third question—the possibility of their extinction or alteration, is now to be considered. We have in this province fourteen superior court judges, and it is, with many, a matter of wonder how they get through with the mass of work which devolves upon them. Let us turn now to another feature in judicial affairs, county judges. We have one of them in every county in the province, and in nineteen counties, two. There are sixty-four of them I think. If the entire annual judicial labor of the whole lot was lumped, it is very doubtful if it would approach the labour of the fourteen men above spoken of.

The quarter sessions and county court are ready to depart, they are even now in articulo mortis, and the fragment of business which still appertains to them can be easily disposed of, the so called county judges criminal court, with absolute jurisdiction in all cases triable now at quarter sessions, aided by judicious appointments of police magistrates to act as they now do, would meet all the requirements of the country in respect to minor criminal offences; and there does not seem to be any good reason why a judge could not work a circuit of three or four counties or even more. In this way the province might be parcelled out, so to say, among fourteen men. The same mode of procedure would equally apply to division courts, and thus twenty-eight or thirty men, or perhaps less, would do the work of the whole sixty-four.

Let the county, under the provisions of the statute, give the sheriff a fair remuneration for his actual services in connection with criminal justice, without fees, leaving him his civil service fees as he now has them. In our day and in a democratic country, such as ours is and is likely

to be, nobody expects that an official is to grow rich—cocked hats and javelin men are quite out of place among us.

The clerk of the peace is the clerk of the court of quarter sessions. If the court goes, the clerk should go also; the trifling amount of business which comes to him now in connection with criminal matters, should be done by his alter ego the county attorney, now, it is using two men to do not half of one man's work.

A great deal of the apparent work or business of this office is in no sense of any use or benefit to the public. The necessary work is closely connected with the action of the county council and should be paid for by salary through that body. The county court—surely eleven cases (or twice that number) in five years, could be got rid of with the help of the division court.

Having thus got rid of one half of our juries, for pity's sake let the other, and really essential, half, be selected in some way less expensive and more in accordance with common sense than the idea which is at the bottom of the present method, namely, that the position of a man on the assessment roll is the actual measure of his intelligence and fitness.

Another remark and I have done. It is quite evident that there is a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs generally in our country. If there are existing evils, and we do not doubt their existence, what is the remedy? We are the freest people on the face of the earth. Our laws are just what we choose to make them. If we find them to be bad or ineffective, we can repeal or alter them. If they are good we should see that they are honestly and faithfully executed. This is the duty of every man. It is the part of a fool and coward to fold his hands in his difficulties and say, "I will give up." It is the part of an honest upright man to look his difficulties square in the face and say, "I will contend with them and overcome them."

We are vastly mistaken if we for a moment suppose that the recuperative energies of a young country, such as ours, could be stopped or stayed by slight derangements or difficulties in the method or mode of government. Nothing but conduct on the part of the people of the most radically destructive character in which they themselves must be involved, would prevent the progress of this country in the present day.

I have had personal contact with all the difficulties with which our country has had to deal for over sixty years, and my confidence in its future is not in the least shaken. I can look back upon all the political difficulties which culminated in the month of December 1837, and the vast exodus of our people consequent thereon, which continued to afflict us for years, yet, the recuperative energy of our country was such in the meantime, that we lived through the terrible financial crisis of 1847, and though fearfully scorched, were not killed. Again in 1857 the wolf was at the door; but for the last thirty years our troubles have been trifles.

I cannot express the disgust I feel for the craven, cowardly soul who seeks to undermine, and if possible, destroy his country; who, (carried away by some foolish theory of government as in his opinion

it ought to be conducted, or that the only true foundation of happiness for the people is the price of barley or horses or some such chimera) is prepared to barter, sell or give away this fair heritage upon the face of which he himself is the greatest and worst blot.

G. H. GRIERSON.

PARIS LETTER.

Nothing can be more instructive, or more important since it comes home to every man's bosom and business than the curious evolution now rapidly taking place in the Labour question. The latter is becoming purely political socialism. Every strike, whether futile or serious, is at present seized as the pretext to organize and advance the programme and the cry of "the social revolution." The moment a strike of any importance is declared, it is at once commanded and directed by a socialist deputy, who, wearing the insignia of his legislative office, harangues the people to federate, in order to bring the tyrant capitalists to their knees, and wring from them the compensations, rather than the reforms, due to the working man. It is thus that Deputy Baudin has taken charge of the strike at Amiens, alleging he was elected to crusade for the social revolution in every part of France, and his confreres ought to act likewise, and aid the common cause by their presence and their experience.

At Angers, it is an anarchist, one Mennier, that leads the strikists; the latter do not exactly know what redress they have to demand from their employers; they have been ordered to "go out," and they obey the password. The labour unions or trade syndicates, have besides their technical committees, a collateral administrative body, which manipulates the organization for political ends and the coming elections. This anything but occult organization is illegal; its action breaks the law, but how cure the mischief? The triumph of the Belgian working classes has stimulated the same classes in France to insist on the "move." Federate! federate! federate! Such is the order of the day, for French labourists command the electoral votes and the making of the laws can be consequently commanded. That mode of action is more genial to the French temperament, which loves a concrete problem and a definite and logical deduction.

Perhaps the most dangerous form of socialism is that championed by the Comte de Mun. This deputy is the official representative in France of the Pope's ideas about "Christian Socialism." He has just returned from Rome, and asserts from private conversations with Leo XIII., that the latter desires the Comte to try and re-establish "God in French institutions." How—by relying on the people? Up to the present, asserts M. de Mun, the Church has been too closely bound up with the governing, the drawing-room classes. The clergy must go to the people, cast in their lot with them, and gain their sympathies, as in the case of Ireland and the United States. Only the Comte is comparing two very unlike things; the masses in France have no sympathy with the clergy, and in matters religious are profoundly indifferent. Gambetta's war cry—"Clericalism, that's the enemy!" is as fresh and omnipotent in France still.

the day it was uttered. For the French clergy to take part in politics, or the elections, that means religious war. The clergy in France are unpopular, because before the Revolution they were on the side of the nobility and the privileged classes. Under MacMahon, the "Sixteenth of May" showed what the Church would do, could it regain the upperhand. For the masses, the Church still remains the ancien regime. Avoid politics and take to socialism, urges M. de Mun. You have to decide between the masses and the capitalists—he lays down; between financial Israelism and the banking interest; "remain then on the side of the masses, take up position against capitalists," asserts M. de Mun, the mouthpiece of the Vatican, that's Christian socialism! It is the socialism of the extremists also. Now there is the slough into which the French labour question has arrived. No wonder the anarchists are full of glee.

The terrible torrid drought continues to reign, and shows no sign of change; sickness is augmenting, and people complain of premature fatigue. It is difficult to know the truth about the endemic fever; people do not accept as gospel the official assurances that "all's well"—they are ascribed to good attentions. In the country districts the wells are becoming dry. Should there be no frosty nights in June, everything is meteorologically possible after dog days in March, the vintage will be magnificent and so abundant that it will not pay to water or adulterate wine. A proprietor remarked to me a few days ago, that the vegetation of the vine was so splendid, that one might be excused joining the cult of tree worshippers. Hitherto gardeners suffered from being frozen out; at present they are condemned to be grilled out. They are the market gardeners at Geunnevilliers, outside the city, who are to be envied by their co-horticulturists; their lands are irrigated by the sewage of Paris, which is their Nile, so that they have the monopoly of supplying Paris with early vegetables; they can dictate what price they please. The new municipal council has thus its task for laying on the sewage in fresh districts much facilitated. Milk remains plentiful, good, and no augmentation in price. Microbes are quiet—esto perpetua.

During the 1870-71 invasion, Parisians—who always have a weakness for the something new, suffered from obsessional fever; now they complain of carolic insanity. The intense sudden heat set brains boiling, though unassociated with politics; suicides are, too, numerous; people hesitate to make any important change in winter clothing till "May be out;" only a few weeks ago a cold snap succeeded the heat wave that sent many to their graves. There promises to be a run on the Eiffel Tower by suicides, hence, why the staff of guardians has been doubled; for a visitor on the first stage to receive on his head, a cosmopolitan from the third story, is undesirable.

The preliminary skirmishes of the general elections have commenced; thus, Deputy Robert Mitchell, one of the wittiest and popular men in the Chamber, has been feeling his way to contesting a seat for Bordeaux; he is brother-in-law of the late composer, Offenbach. The candidate in possession warned M. Mitchell of his missing ground,

alleging he was not a true blue republican, only a wolf in sheep's clothing; that he had in his political lifetime changed his opinion seven times, and was even a Bonapartist. Mitchell's is a test case; he admits he was a Bonapartist, at a time, too, when nearly 8,000,000 voters went solid and straight for the Second Empire, and that it is only the absurd man who never changes his opinion. Besides, Nisard, the philosopher, upholds, not only the doctrine of two moralities in politics, but also that of "successive opinions." M. Mitchell is a Monarchist and leader of that portion of them that has rallied to the republic in obedience to the advice of the Vatican. Hence, the importance of the skirmish. If the moderate republicans refuse the adhesion of the rallying royalists, the latter at the general elections will undoubtedly vote for the pure socialists or extremists, and so waterlog the new Chamber.

No one takes the slightest interest in the financial difficulties of the situation; the budget for 1893 is not yet voted, and that for 1894 will have a deficit of 150 million francs, at least. There is no possibility of laying on new taxes since everything is taxed, and to augment them on the eve of a general election would be suicide. Tax alcohols more, suggest teetotalers; if you do, replies the excise, the smuggling would be so great that the general revenue would suffer. The estimates have been cheesepared into the very crust; civil servants complain that their salaries are so low that their situation is a purgatory.

I encountered John Chinaman a few days ago, who always struck me as a trader that nothing discourages. He has never changed his costume, and his pigtail is as long as when he left the Celestial Empire. He had several shops in Paris, where he sold Chinese knick-knacks and Japanese curios, exhibiting a document pasted on a tea-tray, attesting, he said, that all his wares were authentic. Gradually his business collapsed; then he advertised teas from the French colonies—which do not grow a leaf; for a while patriots purchased a little. He says he is now in the one sou per glass, ice business, and that he makes more money in his new venture than he did in all his other enterprises put together. He fits out ambulatory dealers who frequent the proximity of the market. Only young people buy street-ices, and many boys and girls prefer an ice to a piece of bread which they much need. Z.

COLERIDGE. - III.

In two previous papers we have treated of some of the incidents in the Life of Coleridge and of his general influence on Theology and Philosophy. It remains to offer some remarks on his Poetry. We have already quoted the statement in Blackwood, published at the time of his death, that "Coleridge alone perhaps of all men that ever lived was always a poet—in all his moods, and they were many, inspired;" so that in his contributions to Philosophy and Theology we are to discern the poetical genius, as in his formal contributions to Poetry itself. It is not of this illustration of his poetic powers that we have to speak, but of his poems.

It is generally agreed that a very high place must be given to Coleridge among

English poets. But for the peculiar misfortunes and weaknesses which have been mentioned, he might have been anything. Hardly any place too high can be imagined for him. Of many of his utterances it has been said by critics of the highest eminence that none but Coleridge or Shakespeare could have produced them. When Coleridge appeared, the school of Pope had already waned, and a return to nature had been made, among others pre-eminently by Cowper and Burns, although Coleridge seems to have been more permanently influenced by Bowles, a poet now seldom quoted or remembered. It was Wordsworth, however, to whom Coleridge was most indebted for stimulus to his imagination, even as Wordsworth confesses that he owes more to Coleridge than to any other. Prior to his collaboration with Wordsworth he had done very little. It was the undertaking of his part in the Lyrical Ballads that set the tide of his poetical genius flowing.

In forming a judgment of Coleridge's poetic gifts, it may be well to give some attention to his own views on the subject of poetry. We could hardly be under better guidance. If any will deny to Coleridge a very high place among poets, they will hardly question his preeminence as a critic. We will begin with a reference to a passage in the "Biographia Literaria," (chap. xv.), in which he brings out "the specific symptoms of poetic power elucidated in a critical analysis of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis" and "Rape of Lucrece"—works, he says, "which give at once strong promises of the strength, and yet obvious proofs of the immaturity, of his genius." We can here give only a bare outline of his remarks; the reader who wishes to possess himself of them in full will turn to the volume.

1. The first and most obvious excellence, he says, is the perfect sweetness of the versification; its adaptation to the subject; and the power displayed in varying the march of the words without passing into a loftier and more majestic rhythm than was demanded by the thoughts, or permitted by the propriety of preserving a sense of melody predominant.

2. A second promise of genius is the choice of subjects very remote from the private interests and circumstances of the writer himself. In the "Venus and Adonis" this proof of poetic power exists even to excess. It is throughout as if a superior spirit, more intuitive, more intimately conscious even than the characters themselves, not only of every outward look and act, but of the flux and reflux of the mind in all its subtlest thoughts and feelings, were placing the whole before our view; himself meanwhile unparticipating in the passions, and actuated only by the pleasurable excitement which had resulted from the energetic fervour of his own spirit, in so vividly exhibiting what it had so accurately and profoundly contemplated.

3. The third characteristic is the beauty and force of the imagery employed. Images, he remarks, however beautiful, though faithfully copied from nature, and accurately represented in words, do not of themselves characterize the poet. They become proof of original genius only as far as they are modified by a predominant passion; or by associated thoughts or images awakened by that passion; or when they have the effect of reducing multitude to unity, or succession to an instant; or

lastly, when a human and intellectual life is transferred to them from the poet's own spirit.

4. The last character which he mentions, which, he says, would prove but little except as taken conjointly with the former; yet without which the former could scarce exist in a high degree, and even if this were possible) would give promises only of transitory flashes and a meteoric power; its depth and energy of thought. No man was ever a great poet without being at the same time a profound philosopher. For poetry is the blossom and fragrant of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotion, language.

We are forced to omit the illustrations given of these remarks, but the reader may refer to Coleridge's book or to Shakespeare's verses.

In his "Literary Remains" (American Edition, vol. iv. p. 19) he remarks: "Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. Poetry is opposed to science and prose to metre. The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth; the proper and immediate object of poetry is the communication of immediate pleasure." Again he remarks: "Milton, in three incidental words, has implied all which . . . I have endeavoured to develop in a precise and strictly adequate definition. Speaking of Poetry, he says, as in a parenthesis, 'which is simple, sensuous, passionate.' . . . For the first condition, Simplicity, whilst it distinguishes poetry from the arduous processes of Science, . . . precludes, on the other hand, every affectation and morbid peculiarity. The second condition, Sensuousness, insures that framework of objectivity, that definiteness and articulation of imagery, and that modification of the images themselves, without which poetry becomes flattened into the mere didactics of practice, or evaporated into a hazy, unthoughtful, day-dreaming; and the third condition, Passion, provides that neither thought nor imagery shall be simply objective, but that the 'passio vera' of humanity shall warm and animate both."

The Poetical Life of Coleridge may be divided into three periods, the first the early period represented by the small volume published in 1796, the second edition appearing in 1797 which contained "Genieville," one of the very earliest of his published poems, the "Songs of the Pixies," written in 1793, and the "Monody on the Death of Chatterton," written in 1794 and altered up to 1798. The second period is the great period, extending from 1797 to 1806 or thereabouts, and the third period, the remainder of his life. It should be remarked that we cannot be quite sure of the dates, Coleridge's notes not being always to be depended upon, and internal evidence being sometimes uncertain.

Coleridge gives, in the "Biographia Literaria," (Chap. xiv.) an interesting account of the origin of the Lyrical Ballads, which we must not here reproduce. He notes two cardinal points of Poetry: 1. Faithful adherence to the truth of Nature; and 2. The power of giving the interest of novelty by the modifying colours of Imagination. He mentions that he and Wordsworth planned the publication of a volume of poems of two kinds, the first dealing with incidents and agents of a supernatural character, the second with subjects chosen from ordinary life. To Coleridge the for-

mer class was assigned, and the Ancient Mariner and the Dark Ladie were the result. Christabel was begun at the same, but no part of it published in the Lyrical Ballads.

To the great period of Coleridge's poetry, and especially to the so-called Annus Mirabilis, 1797, belong the best of his poetical works. Thus "The Ancient Mariner" was written in 1797. So was "The Three Graves," and "Kubla Khan" and "France," and the first part of Christabel. The second part was written in 1800, but it was not published until 1816. The ode on "Dejection" was written in 1802, and so was the poem "Before Sunrise in the Valley of Chamouni." His principal play was also written in 1797, under the title of "Osorio." When it was produced on the stage in 1813, it appeared under the name of "Remorse."

A good many of the poems of Coleridge would have excited no particular attention; but some of them are of supreme excellence and would be sufficient to immortalize their author. Even if different critics place them differently, yet all recognize their power. For example, the "Three Graves," although incomplete, is a poem of tremendous power. "France" was pronounced by Shelley to be the greatest ode in the English language. Mr. Swinburne thinks "Kubla Khan" the first of all Coleridge's works; but with most readers the "Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel" will always hold the foremost place.

The "Ancient Mariner" is certainly a very great poem; and is the greatest ballad of its kind, or perhaps of any kind, in the English language. Whether we regard it as an effort of the imagination, or as illustrating the writer's power of representation, or think of its wonderful supernatural side, or the delicacy of treatment pervading it, or the melody of its language, we may satisfy ourselves that it fulfills all the requirements of poetry. Coleridge is always a singer, as a poet ought to be, and here his song is sweet and strong and varied.

The Ancient Mariner represents the journey of life, its dangers, difficulties and temptations. The Albatross may represent the circumstances of life generally, which he may use selfishly or unselfishly. The shooting of the Albatross was an act of wanton selfishness which brought upon the Mariner the curse of alienation, solitude, misery. His shipmates, making themselves participators in his crime, shared his punishment. The penalty was paralysis (the Ship was becalmed) unsatisfied longing (thirst), false hopes (the skeleton ship, the gamesters) from the world, isolation (his shipmates dropped dead), utter misery (the "curse in a dead man's eye"). But just as Selfishness is sin and death, so Love is the awakening of a new life. For long the Mariner's case was hopeless. He "looked to heaven and tried to pray"—in vain. But at last he looked down and saw beautiful creatures in the sea and "blessed them unawares." Now all was changed: "the self-same moment I could pray;" and then he slept and the rain fell, and he was restored to human fellowship.

A word should be said on the drama of "Remorse" which is now seldom read, but which is of first rate excellence. As regards the translation of Schiller's Wallenstein, it may be said without hesitation that it is the very best translation of any play or poem in existence; and, in the

judgment of competent critics, superior to the original. Indeed it is said that some passages added by Coleridge to the English version were translated into German by Schiller and incorporated in the play.

Of "Christabel" the first part was written in 1797 and the second in 1800. During the interval between the writing and publication of the poem in 1816, it was shown to many persons in manuscript. It is said that Shelley was so powerfully affected by it that he fainted on hearing it read aloud in Lord Byron's house. It is said that the poem was intended to be in four parts, only two of which were written. A brief analysis may be helpful to the reader. Christabel, the heroine, the daughter of Sir Leoline, lives a life of sublime purity and piety. She is betrothed to a Knight who has gone abroad. She is praying for her absent one in a wood when events occur which show that the holiest have not in this life escaped from spiritual dangers, yet which also show that the powers of the spiritual world of evil are limited.

Christabel praying comes upon a damsel bright who is really a witch in disguise, with diabolic powers which, however, are continually checked by the power of good. The damsel calls herself Geraldine, pretending to be the daughter of Lord Ronald of Tryermaine, and says she has been the victim of violence, having been carried off by five warriors who left her beneath the oak where she was found. She was invited by Christabel to go with her to her father's hall. She crosses the threshold with difficulty, good angel hindering. She cannot join in Christabel's thanksgiving. The mastiff gives an angry moan, a thing he had never done before when Christabel passed. Christabel speaks of her dead mother, and wishes she were there. Geraldine inadvertently joins in the wish, but soon bids the good spirit depart as this was her hour. They slept together, when Christabel saw the witch's withered side, but came so under the spell that she could not tell. Yet Christabel was too holy to be dominated by the evil.

The Second Part begins by narrating how next morning Christabel awoke full of perplexity and took Geraldine to her father. Sir Leoline remembered Lord Ronald, an old friend, with whom he had quarrelled. The passage beginning "Alas, they had been friends in youth" is of surpassing beauty. Leoline was angry on hearing of the insults to Geraldine. He would avenge her and embraced her with affection. Christabel shrank, remembering what she had seen, and drew back with a hissing sound—the serpentine influence had, in some measure, entered into her, and apparently was evoked by Geraldine's action. The Baron was troubled and angry, as Christabel could not explain. He then sent Bracy the Bard to Lord Ronald to assure him of his daughter's safety and bidding him come without delay. Bracy hesitated. A dream had told him of danger to Christabel. He saw a dove set upon by a bright green snake. The dove was Christabel, and she wanted to purge the wood with holy music. Again Christabel feeling the serpent power of Geraldine prays the Baron to send her away; but he, under the charm of the witch, is enraged against his daughter, regarding him self insulted and dishonoured. Bracy is ordered to go forth on his mission.

Here the second part ends. Gilman, in his Life of Coleridge, gives an outline of

what was intended to be the continuation of the poem. According to the plan of Coleridge, the Bard hastens over the mountains to the Castle of Lord Ronald, and finds that the Castle has been swept away by an inundation. It is not quite clearly indicated in what manner he found out the falsehood of Geraldine's story, but this was done. Bracy returns, and Geraldine, having further incensed the Baron against Christabel, and finding the danger of discovery imminent, suddenly vanishes. The witch afterwards personates Christabel's lover; but Christabel feels that there is something wrong, and finds the courtship quite repulsive to her, yet is unable to understand the disgust she experiences. The Baron is shocked at her conduct, and induces her to consent to the marriage. As she reluctantly approaches the altar, the real lover returns and produces the ring she had given him. The witch vanishes, the Castle bell tolls, the mother's voice is heard, the rightful marriage takes place, and then ensues the reconciliation of father and daughter. Coleridge never completed the poem. We must, however, be thankful that we possess such great examples of his power.

WILLIAM CLARK.

THE MUSE AND THE PEN.

The Muse, renowned in ancient story,
But seldom seen these humdrum times,
Came down to earth, in all her glory,
To put new life in modern rhymes.
"Forsooth," she said, "I'm tired of hearing
Mechanic singers, every one,
With forced conceits and thin veneering,
Serving the lamp and not the sun."
The Muse was but a simple maiden,
Who loved the woodlands, meads and streams,
With odorous buds her gown was laden,
Her hair was bright with rippling gleams;
And murmuring an Arcadian ditty,
She wandered, with uncertain feet,
In wonder, through the crowded city,
Bewildered by each clattering street.
She gazed upon the hurrying mortals,
Each busy with his own affairs.
She spurned some lauded poet's portals,—
"Let monthlies print such stuff as theirs."
A milkman nodded her a cheery
"Bon jour ma'mselle," in ready French,
And as she passed a cabman beery,
He nicoughed, "there's a likely wench."
She met a red-faced, buxom Chloe,
A dapper Strephon, full of airs;
The one in vesture cheap and showy,
The other versed in brutal stares;
And shocked and weary, hot and muddy,
Into the nearest house she turned,
And found herself within the study
Of one whose pen his living earned.
She looked quite curiously about her,
(Being of a curious turn of mind.)
To learn if he did also flout her
And still in life some pleasure find.
Shortly she marked his desk, half hidden
Beneath a mass of copious notes,
And turned to it and read, unchidden,
Of chartered banks and chartered boats.
She read that crops were thriving better,
But that the country needed rain;
And then another item met her
On "Watered stocks, the country's bane."
She read of "interest rates as under,
With money still in poor demand,"
And let the item fall, to wonder
Were there no poets in the land.
She read that none who float on paper
Long raise the wind, for all the craft,
"Bulls up a tree, a market caper,"
"A house in trouble with a draft."
She read of butter growing stronger
And cheese more lively every day,
That baker's flour will rise no longer,
And of "a serious cut in hay."
And still she turned the litter over,
Reading an item now and then,

Beneath the pile she did discover
And pounce upon the writer's pen;
And by the charm the Muse possesses
She made it speak like flesh and blood,—
Oh! happy Pen, to have her tresses
Fall round thee in that solitude!

"Dear Pen," she cried, "in what strange service

Is this I find thy skill employed?
Thy master's style seems bright and nervous,

Yet it is of sense a little void."
The Pen replied: "O gracious lady,
Trade questions are considered here,
And thou wilt find transactions shady
By master's hand made easily clear."

The pouting Muse her pretty shoulder
Shrugged as she listened to the Pen.
"Thy master must than ice be colder
If thus content to write for men.

Go, bid him frame a graceful sonnet,
A simple poem from his heart,
And I will gently breathe upon it
And to its body life impart."

Again the Pen: "O gracious puissant,
My master lacks nor heart nor skill
To turn a stanza, but of recent
Days he hath hungry mouths to fill.

He loves thee, but he may not show it,
And Pegasus must drag the plough,
For men would starve him as a poet
Who earns at least a pittance now."

The Muse waxed wroth: "Would not my beauty

All else thy master make forget?"
The Pen replied: "The path of duty
My master hath not swerved from yet.
Thy beauty haunts his very vision,
Sweet on his ear thine accents fall;
Yet could he tread the fields elysian,
Thinkest thou, while suffering loved ones call?"

"But I can make his name immortal."
"Immortal shame!" replied the Pen.
"When he shall pass the sombre portal
And stand before High God, what then?
He hath a God-like, awful function,
To shield his own from want and wrong;
And wouldst thou he, without compunc-
tion,

Should sell his birthright for a song?"
"I am his trusted friend, unlagging,
I help him win his daily bread.
Though heart may ache, or thought be
lagging,

Still must the ink be ever shed.
Yet oft he lays me down, and, sighing,
Looks through the casement at the
stars;

And then I know his soul is trying
Vainly to pass beyond its bars.
"A soldier in the war of labour,
He battles on, from day to day,
Swinging the gold-compelling sabre,
Nor finding time to pluck a spray.
Nay, more! he must, through glorious bow-
ers,

Press harshly on, with heavy tread,
Crushing to earth the beauteous flowers
With which the rain had wreathed his
head."

The Muse grew pensive. Softly sighing,
She said: "Now pity him I can.
Strong, full of purpose, self-denying,
Here I have what I seek, a Man.
Would that this noble self-surrender,
These high resolves, this purpose stern,
Might yet the grander verse engender,
And brighter make his genius burn!"

"How grief must gnaw his heart asunder
As still Fate balks him, day by day!"
"Nay!" cried the Pen, "Thou may'st won-
der,

But know, my master's heart is gay.
Perchance at times, a pang concealing,
His face grows sad; but not for long,
For sweet, loved arms around him steal-
ing,

Fill all his soul with unvoiced song."
The Muse above the table bending,
Laid her warm lips upon the Pen,
A shrill throughout its fibres sending:
"This for thy master." Slowly then,
She passed away; and after, never
The writer laboured, but a throng
Of fancies cheered him, singing ever:
"The Muse hath crowned each un-
voiced song."
Montreal.

ARTHUR WEIR.

OTHER PEOPLE'S THOUGHTS.

Every civilized man has a weakness for two people at least—Horace and himself. This weakness, however, is by no means the result of hero-worship, which latter phrase of thought is somewhat cramped by an all-restraining, all-modifying civilization. Hero-worship exists in an atmosphere of heroism, which is to no small extent subjective. Not all of it, indeed, has left us, but the atmosphere is no longer laden with its suggestions, no longer, in short, heroic.

Why a man should have a kindly admiration for himself is wonderful only to those who know him. The world at large does not seriously consider the matter, or if it does, attributes it to harmless vanity, or to speak more accurately, to self-conceit. Without this conceit the world itself would be in a bad way and in a confused manner it recognizes the fact. Yes, on the whole, this question of self-conceit is by no means a difficult problem, except, of course, to the individual's personal friends to whom it must ever remain insoluble.

But why a man should have such a regard for the Latin poet is a much more complex question to answer. And now we must observe that it is not Horace the poet that we are presuming to discuss, so much as Horace the philosopher. We are not speaking of him who first moulded the Aeolic strains to Latin rhythms, but rather of the sly, smiling worldling, the spreader of that gospel now so nearly universal, the gospel of persiflage. Carlyle has endeavoured to make clear to the whole English speaking world that Voltaire was a persifleur and nothing more. Whether the full meaning of that extraordinary man is in reality included in the phrase or no, persiflage at any rate must rank by reason of its great humbler experiments in philosophy. Horace is a persifleur, sometimes—one might almost say—an inspired one; perhaps his exponent with the less disguised complications of platitudes, perhaps the chief merit in the eyes of so many of us who "understand, not feel, his lyric flow" consists in the totally uncalled for fascination of persiflage.

The persifleur, as Carlyle admits, gingerly and not altogether without side grin of contempt, sees very clearly as far as he does see. Now this is usually quite as far as the much-talked-of "average man" is inclined to, or capable of following him. The persifleur knows this; his friends would tell you that he modifies his vision accordingly. The same people would tell you that when Voltaire acknowledged that he was superficial, he cleared himself of the charge of superficiality. But this last is a controversy bordering upon the paradoxical and entirely foreign to our subject. The method of persiflage, we take it, is not unhappily suggested in the well known question:

"Quonquam ridentan dicere verum quid vetat?"
Nothing! we shout with enthusiasm; and then consider how many liars there are with tears trickling down their cheeks, men who deceive us and bore us into the bargain! How nimble he is, too! How he detects at a glance what is stupid and what is false; never with a

frown on his face, but always with the same equivocal smile! We like to listen to him, he may be laughing at us, but then it is his mission to laugh. Your Juvenal is too free with his whip, we are willing to be tickled, but not lashed.

But some doubtful one will exclaim truth is possible to the persifleur,—certainly, and yet if he has really grasped the full meaning of truth, his mockery is born either of artifice or of malice. If he sees deep down into the heart of nature and laughs, he is an imbecile or a fiend. No! the jest would die away under the face-to-face glance of a stern reality. The true seer does not mock, he is too absorbed in that which defies mockery. Your persifleur with his "quid vetat," is excellent company, but to take him for a guide, for an apostle to yourself, that indeed were folly not untinged with crime.

So much for the method dismissed thus in serious though hurried fashion, and now we must glance at the ultimate aim of persiflage. We must look for some guiding formula, the ethical result of this elaborated philosophy. Once more we turn to Horace:

*Nil admirari prope res est una, Numici,
Solaque, quae possit facere et servare
beatum*

Again the warm greetings of acclamation and assent. This chill negativeness springing from persistent mockery is welcome to very many who are incapable of sincerity even in persiflage. We stand alone, isolated and scornful. We have learned the one supreme lesson of all—Il n'y a point d'homme nécessaire. So they mutter swelling with personal pride.

Nil admirari!—a barren gospel this and only arrived at by means of a half knowledge. Sympathy, not scorn, is the strong motive power of life, and sympathy is the result not of weakness, but of strength. Persiflage is a fashion which may last a long time, but which can never take deep root. For belief is necessary to the heart—why it is so we know not, but so it is.

"Chercher le cote ridicule des choses," exclaims George Sand, "c'est en decouvrir le cote faible et illogique." Granted a thousand times, but it is not the real mystery to discover the nobler and stronger side? Has not persiflage taken to itself the task of making vivid what lies above the surface instead of revealing that which lies beneath?

REMEMBERED LOVE.

A weariness of sweet familiar words,
Of oft-repeated, oft-remembered songs,
Of duties fingered till they seemed as
wrongs
That cut the aching heart like sharpened
swords,
A weariness of tender binding cords
That passion of subtle love, in love so
winds
About his very own, the while he
blinds
Their eyes to any but his crested lords.
A weariness that Helen lightly sped,
For with her magic fingers o'er the
keys,
She woke a sudden stir of memories,
That, thronging from the place where
they had fed,
Burst like a storm of blossoms roughly
shed
From over-arching, long-forgotten trees.

COLIN A. SCOTT, Ottawa.

By far the best part of a man's culture
is self-culture.—Pryde.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME COMMENTS.

To the Editor of The Week:

My Dear Sir,—I did not thank you as I should have done for your kind acknowledgment of my addenda to my Waifs, and your cordial approval of my conclusion. My editorial friend of the Law Journal was rather critical from a theological point of view and seemed to think I had exalted the love of our fellow-men rather too much. I think he was less correct as well as less kind than you: for I said the good Samaritan was a good Christian without knowing it—and so said the Master. My old friend, Judge Black, of the Vice Admiralty Court, used to tell of a Yankee client of his, to whom he once quietly expressed his surprise, that while very straight laced in matters of religion, he was rather the reverse in secular affairs; and who defended himself by saying, that Godward he believed he was upright and perpendicular—but manward, he owned he was sometimes rather slantindicular: a not uncommon idiosyncrasy with some of us.

I see our cousins are beginning to find out the little difficulties attending their two standards of value, and in the April Forum, one gentleman proposes to meet the trouble by having three commissioners in New York, who shall day by day establish the relative value of silver and gold, by which the Government shall be governed in paying all its obligations—as to which there is no other express condition: an honest provision enough, but rather troublesome of application. Our own Government has done well by giving us plenty of our own silver, limiting the amount in any one payment, and I feel rather proud of what I said as to the excellence of our currency over Uncle Sam's. I feel gratified, too, at the turn the great arbitration is taking in the hands of Sir Charles Russell: the points I made in my article in the Law Journal are not very unlike those he has made, with terrible effect, in his demolition of the American case. The mare clausam, and the ownership of wild animals come off less than even second best. But I hope the gentlemen on the other side will keep their temper, hard as it may be, under the circumstances, as Sir Charles puts them. The French President seems inclined to keep order among the English speaking members—between whom as I said, a small unkindness would be a great offence, especially if exhibited before our continental friends.

I like your last number—you are getting less of a newspaper and more of a review and critical journal, and a good one—all right—sic itur ad astra—or at any rate your movement is upward, and onward. *Esto perpetua*. "Excelsior" is as good a motto for Canadians as for Americans. Some of your contributors have immense power—triple expansion and non-condensing engines, are they! I like your present form, too, it is much easier to handle and to read than the immense sheets of which some other papers are proud.

Yours truly,
Ottawa. G. W. WICKSTEED.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Week:

Sir,—While we are deeply imbued with the spirit of University Extension, and other schemes for the widening of popular culture, let us not overlook the claims of the greatest power among us—the public school teacher. Those who are looking forward with eagerness to the day when the careless or inaccurate use of English among Canadians, shall be a thing of the past, look more for help in the movement to the public school teacher, than to any other source. As the teacher is careless or lax in his speech, so are the inhabitants of the surrounding district. No one has so wide-spread or far reaching an influence for good, or evil upon the speech of Canadians as he has. Since, then, it is to

the public school teacher we must look for the regeneration of the popular tongue, it will not be out of the way for us here to consider his fitness to bear so great a responsibility.

Speaking some time ago with an eminent educationist, who has much intercourse with teachers throughout the province, he remarked that so few of the teachers of Ontario could be considered fit models for their pupils in the pure and precise use of English. This seems to be a crucial test. It will be in vain for us to look to the public school teacher for aid in eradicating the loose and corrupt use of English in Canada if such teacher is not unimpeachable in that respect.

And now we turn to seek the cause of this defect among public school teachers, and we find it in the inadequate time given to the study of English in our high schools. That the English course is far too limited is evident to all; that its extension would have a very great and desirable effect on the speech of Canadians, goes without saying. But the question arises: how would it be possible to extend one branch of our already over-stocked high school course, without seriously neglecting the others, all of which have strong and crying claims to the attention of the future teacher. Let us consider a moment. Are the claims of every subject on the curriculum for teachers' certificates so very urgent? We know that history has a strong and debatable right to its position; science also. And we know that so long as the study of a deductive science is recognized to be essential to the proper development of brain-power, mathematics shall hold its own against all comers.

But has the reader ever thought what necessity there is to foreign languages on that curriculum? Foreign languages have for many years held a pre-eminent place in the studies for teachers' certificates, a place which decidedly over-shadowed that of some other subjects whose claims were much more apparent, a fact for which I can in no other way account, than by supposing that in high schools, the same as in some Young Ladies' Academies, the study of French or German has served to give a flavor of elegance and accomplishment to what would otherwise appear a very unsound and altogether superficial education.

Two years ago the amount of time allotted to the study of a foreign language, in the forms where pupils were prepared for third and second class certificates, far exceeded the time devoted to English. At the present day English is given an equal place with French or German; some schools, I understand, are now giving it the greater amount of attention. But the case remains: a great proportion of the time-table of studies in high schools and Collegiate Institutions is taken up with a foreign language. One cannot help thinking the time spent in learning rules of construction and composition, of French for instance, would be better devoted to the study of the style and conceptions of the best of our English writers? Assuredly a thorough knowledge of the form and literature of a foreign tongue is essential to a perfect education; so also is essential a wide knowledge of the principal arts and sciences. But that the education of a public school teacher acquired during a so limited stay at a high school, cannot be a perfect one is obvious.

The misuse and mispronunciation of words so common among public school teachers, can never be remedied or avoided by the study of a foreign grammar,—only by the imitation of good English models.

How many of the students who leave our high schools to become public school teachers ever make use of their knowledge of French or German, ever through it become acquainted with the French or German poets, dramatists, or philosophers? I have no doubt some of them subsequently become acquainted with French and German literature,—in some cases well acquainted. But how do they thus become acquainted? Is it not through translations? And one might even venture to say, had they never studied either French or German in their high-school course, by their deeper study of the English classics

they would have become just as intimately acquainted with the foreign writers.

Can a man express himself more fluently, more clearly, or more concisely in English because he has learned French, German, or indeed any foreign language? Life is too limited now-a-days for a man to spend more time than is absolutely necessary in the acquisition of any knowledge; and if he can acquire a knowledge of foreign literature by means of a good translation, why should he spend laborious years in studying a foreign grammar? True, in translation, much of the author's beauty of expression may be lost, but the thoughts will remain; beautiful conceptions will still be beautiful in whatever language they are written. But surely there is in our own mother-tongue as pure and beautiful diction as in any other language. Certainly the more extensive a knowledge one has of literature, the more accurate his perceptions, the more true his appreciation. But why go to a foreign language when there is so much of what is good and beautiful in our own? Richard Mulcaster says: "I do not think that any language, be it whatsoever, is better able to utter all arguments, with more path or greater plainness than our English tongue is."

The statement to be found in many excellent works on education, and so often quoted by the grammarians of to-day, that the study of English grammar can be but imperfectly pursued unless by the synthesis and comparison of English with some other language, is, there can be no doubt, founded on sound philological principles. But it cannot be said that it has any material significance, except as regards the study of Latin. The writer cannot recall an instance in which a student through the study of French or German has acquired increased ability in English as a grammatical reasoner. So that it may safely be said, that the study of a foreign language has little or no influence in making our public school teachers better grammarians. And from a logical process of reasoning, however prejudiced we may be, we can only arrive at the conclusion that it but takes up valuable time that should be given to the study of the mother-tongue.

We trust that in the near future foreign languages will be struck off the curriculum for teachers' certificates, and their place filled by a grand extension of the English course. Then a new era will dawn for the public schools of Ontario. L. A. C.

VERSICULI.*

In attempting to determine the value of poetry there is one question which must be asked before all others:—Is it inevitable? No wise suggestion of Boileau, nothing in the *Ars Poetica* itself, can take precedence of this all-important question. Is there spontaneity in the work? Does it spring from necessity?

We read these "Versiculi" hurriedly through and we were inclined to reply in the negative. There was something in the studied grace of phrase, the subtleties of alliteration, the carefully interwoven *cæsurae* which gave the impression of art, of taste, of reserve, but not of poetry in its true meaning. No! We said, the author is an artist, probably a scholar but a poet he is not and never can be. In this mood the fewness of the poems did not surprise us. These are merely the graceful ebullitions of a dilettante, we thought; he has nothing really to express, nothing which he is compelled to write. Certain phrases, however, seemed to introduce a new factor—something entirely beyond and apart from lightness of touch and taste—imagination. Such expressions as, for example, "The trees bent low with fear," in "Before Dawn," and "The laughter of leaves on the wind-tossed tree" in "Beauty." And as we read them

* Versiculi. By Arnold Haultain. Toronto: 1893.

this second time the "Versiculi" appeared to us luminous with real significance. It seemed to us that, instead of expressing more than the author had felt or even thought, they in reality expressed only the passionate craving for expansion, for the power to express.

We are convinced that they are not the work of a dilettante, and we shall try to prove to others what, at any rate, is perfectly evident to ourselves. Mr. Haultain is eminently subjective in these poems of his and in them we cannot but see reflected his own personal impressions or limitations. What is the weakness of many is his strength. Each poem is a mood and only in their unity can the "Versiculi" possess deep meaning; for an isolated mood expresses nothing but its own transient emotion. We will take a glance at a few of them, it will be sufficient at all events for the purposes of an analysis necessarily limited in space. In the opening poem, "Before Dawn,"

"A little stranger ray, trembling and pale," comes down to the gloom of earth, a "dauntless little harbinger of cheer." Hope seems to be triumphing over doubt, for

"The sullen mist, slow-creeping up the dale," gives way, "shrinks back," we are told, before the approach of the little stranger—for how long, we are not told. In "True Worship," an ideal is hinted at rather than expressed:—

"That thou, my loved one, though so far above My utmost thought, art yet within my reach, Within my love. Alas! thou canst not see How utterly beyond all thought to me Thou seem'st."

"Utterly beyond all thought," and yet the desire to express this adoration haunts him; his love "exceeds all thought"—he repeats it, —he strives to make it articulate, only to admit that it is nameless, voiceless.

In "Beauty" we find the same ideal, intangible as ever. He is always "hearing the voice but not seeing thy countenance." It is: "Only in dreams she appears to me, In dreams of the earth, and the sky, and the sea."

In "Coney Island" the poet finds himself beside the sea.

"Sing on, great sea, sing on thy cosmic song, Which thou hast sung from all eternity, So solemn, slow, and most majestic, Thine own insistent, slow, susurrant song."

He is conscious of the mystery of the deep, he knows that its song is "cosmic," that it has gone on "from all eternity," and yet he asks:

"Is thy blackest night, rent by thy most Tempestuous hurricane, to be compared To storms that toss the heart and soul?"

He feels them both, the storms of the soul and that mystic song of the sea, perhaps too intensely for words, and the one remains inexpressible as the other. In these beautiful lines we observe one defect or semblance of such, of a nature quite unusual with Mr. Haultain. After the lines quoted above, he continues:

"Thou washest England, sea; a link thou art Between sweet England and her lonely son.

Sing on; the earth these men may mar, the sea They cannot mar."

Without dwelling upon the antithesis of the *cis*, and *trans*-Atlantic, suggested in the first two lines, we feel sure that the author would admit that the modifying word "these" is out of place in the third. It is not "these men" in particular but Man in general who is impotent to "mar" the sea. But it is in "AAYNATON EIAENAI"—in our opinion

by far the strongest and most beautiful of the "Versiculi"—that we read the author self-declared.

"'Love's messenger,' cried I,
'And canst thou really teach
That there is tranquillity
For me, for thee, for each?
Nothing will I not try
That will help me Love to reach.'

"Silently sank the sun;
Vanished that cloud in gloom,
'Is there no answer? None?'
All was silent as the tomb.
Silently sank the sun,
Ah, God, what a hopeless doom!"

ἀδύνατον εἰδέναι—put the *ἀδύνατον* before what infinitives you will—it is unnecessary, they are all included in the broad meaning of the *εἰδέναι*.

Yes! but it is something to have looked the mystery in the face even with the word "impossible" trembling upon your lips. It is more to have expressed this very impossibility, to have voiced it, so to speak, and this Mr. Haultain has done, and this it is, we repeat, which makes these graceful verses worthy of serious reflection. Their modulated sweetness is secondary to this, their studied elegance altogether subordinate. Such an author does not write much. It is not because he does not see that he is silent but rather because he is overwhelmed by what he sees. But when he does write, haunted always by the fact that there is much that he can never express, necessarily subjective, writing seemingly rather from the head than from the heart, his work will none the less be his own best gift, spontaneous, inevitable. Such a work we consider he unpretentious volume entitled "Versiculi."

ART NOTES.

The "Art Amateur" for May thus criticises Mr. G. A. Reid's "Hod-Carrier": "If G. A. Reid had put something of the vitality of Mr. Eggleston's little figure into his life-size "Hod-Carrier," and had been a little more lucky in the arrangement, he would have produced a striking work; as it is he is to be praised for seeing there is something in the subject. It is one of the charms of this artist's work that his subjects are such as might be found in actual life in our own land, and his subjects are frequently taken from those whose lives are homely and simple. As some one has said, we are tired of the unceasing clang of the peasant's sabot sounding through our art galleries.

The designs accompanying "The Art Amateur" for May are exceedingly good, the effect of Miss Stumm's panes in water-colours is well produced. The articles on "Underglaze Decoration," by S. E. Prince, "Miniature Painting," by H. C. Standage, "Painting on Glass," by S. E. Prince, "Figure Painting," by Frank Fowler, are all of great value to the beginner and profitable reading to more advanced, as are also: "An Amateur's Kit" and "Summer Flowers." The criticisms on the exhibitions are interesting, but the editorials are especially so, with news from all lands and criticisms on current art events. The remarks on Mr. Herkomer's address are better understood on reference to the picture to which the artist is referring, "The Last Muster," which is reproduced in this number.

The Christian Union says: In the amount of wall space at the World's Fair assigned to its artists, the United States naturally leads with 36,000 square feet in the main Art Building. The juries throughout the country have clung to high standards, and the rejected pictures have greatly outnumbered those that have been accepted. Eight of these juries sat in judgment upon works of Amer-

ican Art. The New York jury accepted 500; the jury of Paris, 140; that at Boston, 139; Philadelphia, 112; Florence and Rome, 20; Munich, 40; London, 50; and Chicago, 75. If the sternness of the judges may be estimated from the bitterness of the wailing of those against whom unfavorable judgments were rendered, the tribunal must have been guided by a code fairly Draconian.

The New York "Critic" gives the following interesting item: A number of studies and sketches in oils of Arctic scenery, on exhibition at Wunderlich's gallery, are by Mr. Frank Wilbert Stokes, a member of the Peary Relief Expedition. Though most of them were hurriedly done, the colour effects, peculiar to high northern latitudes, are extremely well-rendered. Greenish and iridescent masses of ice float in waters pink with reflected sunset or purple with approaching storm; or else they look from a distance like a huge cathedral with towers. A study of "An Aurora Borealis," a sketch of Verhoef Glacier in Robertson Bay, where the last traces of Verhoef were found, and a sunset view of Northumberland Island and Cape Cleveland, near the point where the Peary encampment was found, Aug. 24, 1892, are interesting apart from their artistic merits; and all appear to faithfully reproduce the wonderful effects of colour which are to be seen in Arctic lands and seas.

The frontispiece of the May number of the "Magazine of Art" is a delicate etching by Percy Robertson, called "Shere," in which the massing of light and shade is very fine. Swinburne's "April" is well illustrated by W. E. F. Britton. There is an article on "The St. Anne of Leonardo Da Vinci," by Alfred Marks; a description of "Temple Newsam and its Art Collection," by S. A. Byles, which is well illustrated, with many of the works of art in the fine old place. In "The Portrait of a Poet," W. Fred Dicksee continues his discussion of the probable author of the picture in question, necessarily giving a good deal of attention to Giorgione, his methods and style, as well as that of less well known contemporaries. Mr. M. H. Spielman continues his description of "The National Gallery of British Art, and Mr. Tate's collection, which is well illustrated by many of the pictures referred to. In "British Etching," Mr. Frederick Wedmore takes up Turner, Wilkie, Geddes, Palmer and Whistler, with illustrations of all but the first named. Of Whistler he says, "Nor does his work, either at this period or later, ever lose sight of that which, again, it is the etcher's special business to cultivate—the power of the pure 'line.'" And again, "Power of selection, power of composition, delicacy of handling—all say their last words in the 'Little Venice.' Art can go no further." This is indeed a most interesting article.

A return is being made to a better state of things than has existed for a long time, when some of the greatest painters of our time are putting their work where the public will have free and constant access to it—that is in public buildings. Of course, in the Exposition buildings there will be much decorative work by artists well known, and it is an important fact that M. Jules Lefebvre, Leon Bonnat and Puvis Chavannes are at work on the Hotel-de-Ville. La Farge's productions are to be seen in very many buildings, and the following compliment was paid him in the report of the International Jury of the Exposition of 1889 (Paris): "He is the great innovator, the great inventor of opaline glass. He has created alone a new and hitherto unknown art, a new industry, and in a country devoid of traditions, he will leave one, followed by thousands of scholars, who have for him the respect and veneration which we have at home for our masters. To join in this veneration is the greatest praise which I can offer to this master." And now there are three world-renowned artists at work on the Public Library, Boston. "The Art Am-

ateur" tells us that John S. Sargent is to decorate two large wall spaces in the great hall at the head of the staircase with groups respectively of Old Testament patriarchs and prophets, and of the Evangelists and other sacred personages in the New Testament. The magazines will be losers by the fact that Mr. Abbey is to illustrate the legend of "The Holy Grail," which will occupy about one hundred and forty-five feet of space: part of this may be seen at the World's Fair, where it may be judged how his work as a painter compares his work as illustrator. As he has intimated that he will take no more contracts with any publisher in the latter line, it will only be when he is so inclined that we shall see any more of his black-and-white work. But the "Amateur" goes on to say, "But even a greater artistic sensation than this is promised. Mr. James McNeill Whistler also has accepted a commission to decorate one of the rooms of the Boston Public Library, and he is at work in Paris on twenty-seven feet of canvas for this purpose. As to the subject that has been assigned him, that is a profound secret."

VIVAT REGINA.

Ring out sweet music, glad and free,
And boundless as the ocean's tide.
Let loyal subjects joyful be
While all their needs are well supplied,
And keep the holiday again
In honour of Victoria's reign.

The praises to Jehovah tell
For all His favours freely shown
To her who rules the empire well,
And sits on Britain's ancient throne.
Long may Victoria's honoured name
Stand foremost in the ranks of fame.

And may her counsellors receive
Such light and wisdom for their day,
That they may to all goodness cleave,
And tread the path of right alway;
And keep unstained on every coast,
The flag that Britons love the most.

And may her subjects everywhere,
In one grand federation stand,
To make the good of all their care,
And peace promote in every land.
Thus through all ages shall remain
The good of Queen Victoria's reign.

T. WATSON.

Colborne, May 12th, 1893.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Orpheus Society produce for the first time Rossini's "William Tell", on the 23rd inst., in the Mutual Street Rink, with select soloists, chorus and orchestra. This will be an event of much importance.

The pupils of the Toronto College of Music gave one of their Thursday evening concerts before a large audience last week, when a pleasing programme was rendered by pupils of Mr. Torrington, Mr. H. M. Field, and Mr. Webster, including vocal and instrumental numbers, which were creditably rendered.

Mr. J. D. A. Tripp gives his third piano recital in St. George's Hall on Thursday evening, May 25th, on which occasion he will be assisted by the Toronto Ladies Quartette. The programme embraces several pieces not hitherto played here by Mr. Tripp which will prove attractive.

Mr. Frank Deane plays his third piano recital in the Normal School Theater on Monday evening, the 21st inst., when he will be assisted by vocal talent of a high order. We have not learned of what his programme will consist. It will be no doubt interesting and attractive. 00

The choir of the Carlton St. Methodist Church gave their Anniversary Concert on Monday evening, May 15th, assisted by the Toronto Ladies' Quartette, Mr. George Fox, violinist, and Mr. Walter H. Robinson, tenor. The choir sang Gounod's

"Unfold ye Portals Everlasting," from the Redemption, and "The Heaven's are Telling" from "The Creation," in excellent style and with splendid tone, and clearly showed the careful and conscientious care bestowed on their preparation by the choir-master Mr. D. E. Cameron. The Ladies Quartette sang in their accustomed charming manner: "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "Home, Sweet Home," and "I Would That My Love," by Mendelssohn. The Quartette is continually improving, and sang the above numbers with splendid finish and ensemble, winning an enthusiastic encore to which they kindly sang a delightful Tyrolese Part song "Maidens Eyes." Mme D'Auria sang the ever popular "Daisy Polka" by Ardit, which so pleased the audience that she was obliged to repeat it. Miss Miller sang a song composed by F. D'Auria—"Morning Noon and Night." She has a voice of good quality and compass, which she uses in an artistic manner, and her singing of the above song was characterized by good phrasing, distinct pronunciation, and a happy yet unassuming style. Mr. Walter H. Robinson sang Piniuti's "Queen of the Earth," to which he had to sing an encore number. His voice is of pleasing quality, and his singing, endowed with both warmth and fervour. Mr. Geo. Fox again proved his right of being one of the best, if not the very best, of Canadian violinists. He played with remarkable ease and brilliancy, Wieniauski's "Valse Caprice," Mascagni's "Intermezzo," and Hauser's "Hungarian Dances," besides an extra number to satisfy his admirers. Mr. W. H. Hewlett played the organ accompaniments in a manner highly satisfactory.

We have received from the composers the following new music:

"Impromptu" by Heinrich Kohler. This Impromptu is a scholarly composition, and shows the composer to be a cultivated musician, but it is an ungrateful piece to play, as it is technically more difficult than musically interesting. The accompaniment is built on a triplet figure formed in most cases from a common triad or chord of the seventh, and is extremely difficult to play at a rapid tempo. The first subject is in the key of D minor which gradually leads up to the second subject in the key of D major—and is again made use of in the Coda which is effective. The work, however, is too difficult for ordinary players, but is scarcely of sufficient musical interest to be studied by concert performers.

Two songs—No. 1, "I Saw Thee Weep"—No. 2, "Adoration," poems by Lord Byron, music by Adolf M. Foerster, op. 34, Pittsburgh, H. Kleber and Co. These songs are what the Germans call *durch-componirt*, as the accompaniment and melody are written exactly to suit the text. They are both highly imaginative and full of pleasing harmonies, but require to be studied carefully in order to discover their beauties, which are not always on the surface. We can heartily recommend them for their intrinsic musical worth, and poetic sentiment. "Nocturne"—"Eros" melody, op. 27, No. 1, both for the piano and composed by Adolf M. Foerster. Mr. Foerster is one of the best of America's composers and his works show him to be a writer imbued with lofty ideas, who will not sacrifice art to obtain the applause of the masses. Of the two works under review the latter "Eros" is the more interesting and effective. It is dedicated to the wonderful boy pianist, Otto Hegner, is full of beauty—the melody being both romantic and expressive; nay, almost imploring in its genuine sincerity. The Nocturne is less interesting although there are passages which show the refined musician and artist. The Cadenza beginning in last bar of first brace, page 6 and continuing for 16 measures, constructed on the dominant harmony, with but two melodic notes, is both uninteresting and ineffective and serves no musical purpose, as far as we can see.

"Seranus" Sarabande in G—for piano, by F. J. Hatton, is dedicated to Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison, of this city, and published by the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers.

ers Association, 68 King street, west, Toronto. This composition is written in the style of the Sarabandes of the old masters, and is charming because of its innate musical simplicity, and quiet, unobtrusive, yet dignified character. It is not difficult of performance and can be used to advantage by both teachers and pupils.

"Spanish Dance," dedicated to Mr. H. M. Field, also by F. J. Hatton, is as its title indicates, of different characters from the Sarabande and has for its chief subject a theme both bold and energetic. It is interesting and throughout musical, is not difficult, and should find many admirers. The episode in C minor, page 3, which has a musette character, is somewhat reminiscent of Grieg, yet without its characteristic of Spanish music, because of its quaintness and innocent naivete. F. J. Hatton is a talented and interesting composer, and her works give evidence of ripe musicianship.

"Leona Valse," by Wm. Caven Barron, (Anglo-Canadian Publishers.) These waltzes are well written, being melodious and sprightly. The introduction is charming, and is made use of again towards the end in the Coda in an effective manner. We predict for "Leona" a splendid success, as its composer is a well-known musician and pianist, who writes intelligently for his instrument.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE THYRSOS OF DIONYSOS AND THE PALM INFLORESCENCE OF THE WINGED FIGURES OF THE ASSYRIAN MONUMENTS. By Charles S. Dolley, M. D.

The above monograph is a reprint of a paper read by Dr. Dolley before the American Philosophical Society in the early part of the present year. Dr. Dolley argues that the conical flower cluster of the palm, as conventionalized in sculpture of the later Greeks for the pine cone, and that they and subsequent writers have been ignorant of the peculiar relations of the date palm to the primitive Dionysiac cult. Those who will be unconvinced by the force, and ingenuity of the learned Doctor's contention, will readily admit the industry, culture and literary charm with which he has invested it.

THE MUNICIPAL INDEX. By Allan Malcolm Dymond, Toronto: The Carswell Co. Ltd. 1893.

Mr. Dymond has in this very useful compilation, prepared an index to the provisions contained in the revised statutes of Ontario (1887), and the annual volumes of statutes for subsequent years, affecting municipal corporations, their councils, and officers. No member of the legal profession, or other person, whose duty it is to refer to the statute law of the Province of Ontario relating to municipal matters, can doubt the necessity for such an index. Mr. Dymond has given us a clear, comprehensive, and well arranged compilation. The order is alphabetical, and the general treatment is quite satisfactory. To many who are so often perplexed by the bulk and disarray of our municipal statute law, this index will prove a positive boon.

ISLAND NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs.

We have before referred to the chief story of this volume when it appeared in the Illustrated News. "The Beach of Falsetra: Being the narrative of the South-Sea Trader"—is a strong and vigorous piece of dramatic realism. In it no doubt the author has vividly portrayed the rough, brutal life—a life of avarice, lust and crime—with which renegade whites have so often marred many of the fairest scenes of God's creation, and made the simple virtues of the savage saintly in comparison. "The Bottle Imp" and "The Isle of Looe" are two allegorical tales which

with the first named story complete the volume. In these three stories we have the magic of Mr. Stevenson's style, the mystic power of his imagination, and that subtle grace of description—whether it be of character, incident or scene—which suggests even more than it expresses and leaves a lasting impress on the mind. In the story of the rough trader, Wiltshire, and his life and death struggle with his competitor, the villain Case, as in the two Polynesian allegories named, the author has drawn his material from his surroundings and his pictures are those of the southern sea. They are drawn no doubt from life, but we are not over fond of having certain phases, even of real life openly revealed though at the hand of a consummate master of fiction and in a style that leaves nothing to be desired, save the use of it in that connection.

STRAIGHT SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHER HUMAN BEINGS. By H. Van Dyke, D.D. Price \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: W. Briggs. 1893.

These sermons were preached before the Universities of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, and seem well adapted for "young men and other human beings" to whom they were addressed. We have just a touch of affection in this phrase, as in the title of the volume, and we are bound to add, that the sermons throughout are slightly affected by this talent. It is a pity because they are in many ways extremely good. There is good matter in them. They are so practical in tone and tendency as hardly ever to excite opposition; and they are well and forcibly expressed. The subjects are, A Man, Faith, Courage, Power, Redemption, Abraham's Adventure, Solomon's Choice, Peter's Mistake, Good Over All, and The Horizon. The sermons will thoroughly repay perusal.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830. By Imbert de Saint Amand. Price \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. 1893.

We have noticed some earlier volumes in this very pretty series on the French Revolution, and the present one is as pleasurable to read as any of its predecessors. They began with three volumes on Marie Antoinette, next came three on the Empress Josephine, then four on the Empress Marie Louise, after that, two on the Duchess of Angouleme; and now three on the Duchess of Berry, of which this is the last. Marie Caroline, Duchess of Berry, was daughter of Francis, King of Naples and wife of Duc de Berry, and second son of Charles X., who was assassinated a few years after his marriage and just before the birth of his son, the Comte de Chambord. The portion of the life of the Duchess, which is here told, relates to the period of the revolution of July. The painting is rather favourable to the royal family, especially to the King. We see here, as in the case of many revolutions, how easily they might have been averted, if something different had been done. It is said that the republic does not succeed in France. Certainly the various dynasties have given it every chance.

FROEBEL AND EDUCATION BY SELF-TIVITY. By H. Courthope Bowen, M. A. Lately Lecturer on Education at Cambridge. ABELARD AND THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF UNIVERSITIES. By Gabriel Compayre, Rector of the Academy of Poitiers, France. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

These are two new volumes of the "Great Educators" series, which, judging from those which have already appeared, promises to take a prominent place among works on the history and theory of education. The name of Froebel is especially associated with the Kindergarten move-

ment, the principles of which largely pervade what is called the New Education. Mr. Bowen, after giving a brief account of the life of Froebel, deals with the leading principles of Froebel's famous work, "The Education of Man," and afterwards gives a fairly complete statement and discussion of Froebel's principles and methods in their bearing on physical, intellectual and moral training. Like all Froebellians, Mr. Bowen is somewhat too enthusiastic to be entirely judicial. The service rendered by Froebel to the cause of primary education entitles him to the foremost place among educational reformers; but it is a little too much to claim that in psychology and the science of human nature, he fairly ranks with the greatest of philosophers. Had Mr. Bowen independently examined the psychological principles of primary education, we think he would have modified his view that "the introduction of written symbols (figures) belongs properly to transition classes;" and would probably have given us some reasons for asserting—"with Froebel and his followers"—that in primary arithmetic—subtraction and division should precede addition and multiplication. However, Mr. Bowen has produced a book on Froebel and his principles and methods, which will be of great value to teachers as well as interesting and profitable to the general reader.

The author of this second volume is a well known French educationist. Several chapters of the book are devoted to each of the four important topics: The Origin of the Universities; The Organization of the Early Universities; The Course of Study and the Methods of Teaching; and The General Spirit and Influence of the Early Universities. M. Compayre modestly claims to have given merely a sketch which touches on important questions pertaining to a vast subject without exhausting any of them. He has admirably accomplished his difficult task. We see the universities in their historical development as hearts of knowledge—such knowledge as there was in those days; as professional schools, especially in theology, law and medicine, and gradually becoming great centres of culture. Properly enough the University of Paris holds a prominent place in the author's treatment of his subject, because of its essential connection with the University movement. And this again with freedom of enquiry. He regards Abelard as the real founder of the University of Paris, which served as the model and prototype of most of the other universities of the middle ages; and beyond doubt, Abelard, in his system of teaching and disputation in his spirit of independent enquiry may be regarded as the typical figure of the great University movement. On the whole M. Compayre's book seems to us to be the best exposition of its subject in the English language.

PERIODICALS.

W. H. S. continues to send out his gossip, entertaining and by no means un-instructive brochures from the press of Samuel Usher, Boston.

The Portrait Catalogue of the Cassell Publishing Company is both attractive and serviceable. Here you find out only the names of recent works of popular writers, and their prices, but in many cases portraits of their authors. The catalogues of some enterprising publishers can almost be classed among works of art.

The World's Fair Electrical Engineering is an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the interests of electricity at the Chicago Exhibition. The April number has a portrait of Dr. Elisha Gray, chairman of Congress of Electricians; an article by R. H. Pierce, chief electrical engineer; as well as general notes, and other matter of special interest to electricians.

Cassell's Magazine for May besides the serials "The Island of Six Shadows" and "A Romance of Man," has no less than four complete stories and eleven miscellaneous papers, apart from "Chit Chat on

Dress;" "A Gossip from Bookland" and "The Gatherers." The character of the articles in this number is varied and excellent—quite up to the standard of this favourite family periodical.

We know of no more elaborate or comprehensive catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to America than that issued by Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati. The issue for 1893 comprises 274 closely filled pages, not including the descriptive list of historical and miscellaneous books and the index which cover 72 pages. Dr. Justin Winsor could well call this the most important of American lists.

Overland Monthly—the very title is suggestive of travel, and our thoughts always tend westward when we open a new number of this favourite magazine. E. C. Pleixitto gives us some curious specimens of San Francisco architecture in the opening article of the May number. The illustration from Bougereau's "Broken Picture" is pleasing, and Emma Endres' article on "Silk Culture as a California Industry is instructive. Many short stories, papers, poems, etc. complete the number.

Some very modest, sensible, and well-balanced remarks on the Chicago exhibition preface the contribution of the editor of the Review of Reviews for May on the progress of the world. As usual the other topics discussed are timely and well chosen, and the same may be said of the accompanying illustrations. "Woman's Part at the World's Fair" is the subject of a descriptive paper by Virginia C. Meredith. More than sportsmen will be pleased with Mr. Stead's graphic sketch of the great African hunter, Mr. F. C. Selous and the full page portrait of him; and more than Socialists will read the ample notice of Eugene Richter's "Pictures of the Future." The leading articles are well selected, and the other departments will be found satisfactory.

That fine old magazine, The Atlantic Monthly, in its May number, makes obeliscence to Chicago in the first two articles; the first by Henry Van Brunt discusses the influence the Columbian Exposition will have on American civilization; in the second John Dean Caton gives some reminiscences of the early days of Chicago. A. F. Mahon's paper on "Admiral Samaurez" is excellent reading. A very pleasant natural history paper is that by Frank Bolles on "Individuality in Birds." Learned and literary is the dialogue of "Forster" and "Squire" on "The old Hall and its Portraits" from the pen of Sir Edward Starchey. Lafcadio Hearn has an interesting paper on "The Japanese Smile." S. Shaler argues against "European Peasants as Emigrants," and James Jay Greenough writes thoughtfully and sensibly on the use of English. The remaining matter as usual is good.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox opens the California Magazine for May with a fine strong poem entitled "H."

"Man makes a mountain of that puny word
But like a blade of grass before the scythe
It falls and withers, when a human will
Stirred by creative force, sweeps towards its aim."

Francis P. Lefroy writes attractively of "Summer Days in Kashmir." A short, but interesting paper is that by R. E. L. Robinson on "Lost Races of Arizona." "Columbus, Vespucci and Magellan" form the subject of a timely contribution by Thomas Magee. The chief literary article of the number, and an excellent one at that, is entitled "Some Californian Writers." Y. H. Addis gives us a bit of Mexico in "On the Vega Canal" and Helen Gregory-Fletcher a touch of Japan in her clever paper on "Japanese Folk Lore." Other good articles, poems, etc., complete this beautifully illustrated number.

Mr. A. H. Morrison makes a trenchant attack on superficiality, sham and pretention in education, in the opening article of the Canadian Magazine for May. A short but pithy paper on "British Hopes and

British Dangers" follow from the pen of Mr. A. H. F. Lefroy. Mr. W. H. Merritt next makes a strong plea for the smelting of steel by Canadians. Then Mr. Hector Charlesworth tells us of Canadian girls that, "In addition to making religions for themselves, some are devoting considerable attention to the task of being 'not like other girls.'" However this is not all nor the best that Mr. Charlesworth has to say on his delicate subject. Dr. Peter H. Bryce has an instructive paper on cholera; Mr. S. E. Peal writes of the canals of Mars; Mr. T. C. Birnie describes a trip after bark in northern Ontario, and Mr. Morrison again appears to advantage in the fine pathetic ode to "The Grey North Sea." The remaining contributions add to the interest of this pleasing number.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

"The Rebel Queen," now appearing in the Illustrated London News, is said to be the best story Mr. Besant has written.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has written an ode to celebrate the opening of the Imperial Institute. It will be published in one of the monthly magazines.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's serial, "The One I Know Best of All," now running in Scribner's Magazine, will be reissued in book form immediately on its completion.

The Spanish novel, "Dona Luz," by Juan Valera, has been translated by Miss Mary J. Serrano, and is issued by Mr. William Heinemann as one of his 'International Library.'

"Loaded Dice," by Edgar Fawcett, is a novel dealing with the social lapses of a woman of the world. It is a dramatic story, skillfully told and is published by Tait, Sons & Co., New York.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer has just completed a new book of special interest at this season of the year, particularly for the owner of a suburban or country place. It is entitled "Art out of Doors," and treats of landscape gardening as an art.

Mrs. J. R. Green, widow of the English historian, is plucky. Her years of acting as amanuensis for her husband brought on writer's cramp. When her right hand gave out she learned to write with her left. Two of her own works, "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," and "English Town Life in the Middle Ages," were both produced in this way.

It is stated that Mr. George A. Woodberry is to write the authorized life of James Russell Lowell. Mr. Woodberry, who has issued a valuable edition of Shelley, is well known as a good critic, and has contributed largely to the Nation. He is also the author of a poem which as yet is only privately printed, but those who have read it declare it to be of great mark.

Of Giosue Carducci, the Italian poet, professor of Greek in the University of Bologna, it is said that from that venerable and rather conventional seat of learning he hurls contempt upon the modern world. He is an ancient Roman republican, who hates modern institutions, thrones, churches, and altars; and he even went so far as to write a hymn to Satan,—one of his lyrical masterpieces.

Readers on both sides of the Atlantic will be interested to hear, says the Bookman, that the veteran Dr. Oliver Holmes is now engaged in writing his autobiography. As Dr. Holmes is the last of a famous literary generation, this volume will have a peculiar interest, as it will contain reminiscences of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell, Emerson, Bryant, Whittier, Thoreau, and many other literary celebrities.

The celebrated library of the Count de Mosburg has just been sold in Paris, and realized nearly \$70,000. The highest priced lot was a vellum manuscript, written for Mile. de Rambouillet, which realized \$3,800. Amyot's translation of

"Daphnis and Chloe" (a copy which belonged to Philippe d'Orleans, with his arms on the cover) was run up to \$2,500. Colbert's copy of the "Chevalier Delibere" (1483) fetched \$2,750.

An important addition to Antipodean literature will shortly be made by Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston, and Co., who will publish 'The History of South Australia, from its Foundation to the Year of its Jubilee,' by Edwin Hodder, author of 'George Fife Angus, Father and Founder of South Australia' &c. The work, which will be in two volumes, illustrated by special maps, will also contain a chronological summary of all the principal events in the Colony up to date.

Among the announcements of Messrs. Methuen, we observe, "Pierre and His People" and "Mrs. Falchion," both by Herbert Parker. Mr. Parker's popularity in England is amazing, for so young an author. But his work is so conscientious and thorough, and his ability and skill are so manifest that time will but increase it. He has, as the St. James Gazette says, "the story teller's gift." The Athenaeum, The National Observer and even The Saturday, freely sing his praises.

The first number of The Studio, 'an Illustrated Magazine of Fine and Applied Art,' is announced and will contain as an art supplement 'Weed Burning in the Fens,' an original drawing on stone, by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A. Among the special features promised are 'Letters From Artists on Topics of General Interest,' 'Technical Papers on the Arts and Crafts,' 'Schools of Art-Crafts,' 'Critical Notices of Artists and Their Work,' and other matters of interest to all art-workers and art-lovers.

"M. Taine," says the Paris correspondent of The Author, "always led a most healthy life, being a great believer in exercise, fresh air and regular hours. He had a huge pair of dumb-bells in the ante-chamber of his fine apartments in the Rue Cassette, and told me that he practised with them regularly every morning and evening. He had also the English habit of the daily tub of cold water. When down at his country house he used to take long walks. He has always been a man of a very sober, temperate life, though an incessant smoker of cigarettes. One day I had an hour's conversation with him, and during that period we emptied a box of Khedives between us.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the following publications: "The Wilderness Hunter": An account of the big game of the United States, and its chase with horse, hound and rifle. By Theodore Roosevelt. Uniform with his "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman." With many original illustrations by well-known artists; "The Shrubs of Northeastern America." By Prof. Chas. S. Newell. Uniform with the same author's "Trees of Northeastern America," now in its third edition. "An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory." By W. J. Ashley, M.A., Professor of Economic History in Harvard University. Part II, to the end of the middle ages.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, says the London Literary World, has just settled down in his native 'Thrums' where he means to spend the spring and a part of the summer working on his new novel for America. The people of Kilmuir are naturally proud of their literary lion, and do not forget to remind the world that they can also claim Rev. Dr. Whyte, of Edinburgh, W. one of their sons. By the way, Mr. W. Hole, R.S.A., who has recently illustrated 'The Window in Thrums,' and who is to do a like service for 'The Little Minister,' is not a Scotchman, as some seem to think. He is a native of Devonshire, and would certainly be as much at home in association with Mr. Hardy as he has been in Mr. Barrie's company.

Nothing takes longer in saying than anything else.—Lowell.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Boyesen, Hjalmar, Hjorth. Social Struggles, \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Elliott, Sarah, Barnwell. John Paget, \$1.25. New York: Henry Holt & Co.
Finck, Henry, T. Wagner and His Works, 2 Vols., \$4.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
Homes in City and Country, \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

NORTHWIND AT NIGHT.

Good it is when Northern winds come blowing from the ice and bear, shouting round the shaking steeple till the opal stars can hear;
Good it is in shifting dusks to feel the polar thunder-flail lashing at the weary forehead with its knots of biting hail!
Hurricanes that blow the foxes over leagues towards their prey, Roaring sagas of the icebergs, songs of baby seals at play!
Hurricanes with ghostly chorus of the Norsemen grim and stark harling oaths at giant foemen lacking furious in the dark!
In the lulls between the wrangle of the tempest and the floe sweet it is to fancy love-songs of the patient Esquimaux;
Speeding, warm at heart, across the level purity of plain, Love beneath his furs as constant as beneath the ice, the main!
O, I joy to hear the sinews, of the god of Northern blast crackle as his fingers fasten on the icy hilt and vast!
Rushing over wold and valley, dusky-dells and uplands bleak, How he flings his frozen gauntlet at the challenge of my cheek!
Tho' he dash the dew about me from the blooms of other stars; Pansies from the lap of Venus, sparry rushes down from Mars;
More I love his gusty onset than the woman-breeze that brings scent of harems and the radiant Persian roses on his wings!
Northland god, your tears of fury drive upon my fresher'd cheeks, While the roadside branch above me writhes in agony and creaks!
As we wrestle at the midnight, Care and pain depart like swallows lifting to a friendly land!
Norman Gale, in London Literary World.

COMPARATIVE POLITENESS.

Politeness is the result of different motives, and manifests itself in different ways, according to the individual and his nationality. The Englishman is generally accredited, in his own country at least, with cultivating a genuine and sincere kind of politeness, which is inspired as much by good feeling as by good breeding. It is further alleged that the true Briton scorns the idea of allowing his inward principles on this subject to be influenced by outward appearances or circumstances, and that consequently he is not less polite, or very little less so at all events, to his unthan he would be to his renowned rich one. French politeness is pleasant enough, as far as it goes; but it is often difficult to decide how far it does go. The Italians are of the opinion that they excel as a nation in true knightly gallantry. To have a good opinion of one's self is next to possessing that of others; but in truth we believe that it is only the Spaniard who can contest this honour with the Italian. The pretty, flattering speech flourished nowhere more in former times, on the European continent, than in Spain

and Italy. In Venice, for instance, some fifty years ago, a graceful or pretty woman was complimented by the passer-by in the streets on her beauty as openly as one might now compliment on a pretty child or portrait. Noble and peasant were equally susceptible to beauty's charms; and when the exclamation, "Che bella donna," was heard, one turned, not to look in astonishment at the speaker, but in quest of the object of his admiration. At this date, the Venetian restaurants were likewise the scene of such and similar compliments. Little or no heed was paid, however, to these business banalities. It might have startled a foreigner then, as it would now, to hear the waiter say, "There is room for the pretty signora at this table," or, addressing a male customer, ask, according to circumstances, "Would the signor with the beautiful eyes, hair, or beard, like to sit here?" But the Venetians who frequented the second and third-rate restaurants were only too much accustomed to this self-interested adulation, and were doubtless thankful when at last it gave place to a more reasonable form of dialogue. Had such compliments been anything more than formalities, it would have required all the waiter's or the proprietor's ingenuity to avoid creating jealousies, amongst the ladies of the company at least.—Evening Standard.

PROMPT PAYMENT.

In accordance with the custom established at its organization, the North American Life Assurance Company still adheres to the principle of settling claims immediately upon the satisfactory completion of proofs of claim, as will be seen by a perusal of the following letter.

Toronto, May 8th, 1893.

Wm. McCabe, Esq., Managing Director N. A. Life, Toronto:

Dear Sir,—I acknowledge receipt of the Company's cheque in favor of Mrs. Farley for the full amount payable under the policy on the life of her late husband, and on her behalf thank you very kindly for the prompt manner in which the Company has paid the claim; the cheque for the same being at my office one hour after the receipt of the proofs of the claim by you.

Your promptness and satisfactory dealing are but characteristic of the general conduct of the business of the North American, and to which no doubt can be attributed the success of the Company, and the popular estimation in which it is held by the Canadian insuring public.

Yours truly, (Sd.) H. A. E. Kent, Solicitor for Mrs. Farley.

Very satisfactory—are the words which properly express the feeling of all interested in the report of that strong Canadian company, The Confederation Life Association, just presented at the annual meeting. After all, there is a great deal in a name. The "Confederation" is a purely Canadian company doing a Canadian business, and is a splendid representative of legitimate Canadian enterprise, and assured Canadian success. What more could be desired than the report of the directors discloses: During last year there were 2,388 applications for \$3,815,050. Of these 2,258 for \$33,596,550 were approved, and the balance declined or withdrawn. Adding to the new issues the revived policies of previous years and bonus additions, the total new business was 2,291 policies for \$3,672,591 of insurances. The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$22,565,752, under 14,674 policies on 12,914 lives. The death claims which arose during the year aggregated the sum of \$173,751, under 105 policies on 86 lives. The mortality continues favourable, and the amount of the death claim conforms very closely to that of the previous year. As its building is one of the chief ornaments of our city, so the staunch and progressive company it so well represents, is one of the soundest and most trustworthy of the financial institutions of our country.

Canada's Book Store. Wm. Foster Brown & Co.'s List. NEW BOOKS, NEW EDITIONS.

- The Victorian Age of English Literature. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice," "Laurence Oliphant's Life," etc., etc. In two volumes, 12mo, cloth, gilt top, \$3.25.
Marshall McDonald's Recollections. DUKE OF TARENTUM, DURING THE WARS OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON. With 8 Portraits and other Illustrations. New and cheaper edition. Cr. 8vo, \$2.75.
Homer and the Epic. By ANDREW LANG, M.A., Hon. LL.D., St. Andrews, Honorary Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. \$2.50.
Christ in Modern Theology. By PRIN. A. B. FAIRBAIN, D. D., Oxford, \$2.50.
Primary Convictions. Being discussions on Subjects Connected with the Evidences of Christianity. By WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry. Crown, 8vo, gilt top. \$2.50.
Glengarry in Canada. By J. A. MACDONELL, of Greenfield, \$2.50.
Invalid Cooking. By MARY A. BOLAND. \$2.25.
Evolution and Man's Place in Nature. By H. CALDERWOOD, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. \$2.25.
Tropical America. By ISAAC N. FORD, with 18 illustrations. Cr. 8vo, \$2.00.
How to know the Wild Flowers. A Guide to the Names, Haunts and Habits of our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. WILLIAM STARR DANA. With 100 Illustrations, by Marion Satterlee. Sq. 12mo, \$1.75.

The above is but a partial list of books received. TO BE HAD OF WM. FOSTER BROWN & CO. 233 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Any book sent postage prepaid on receipt of price.

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-first Annual Report.

ANOTHER YEAR OF SOLID PROGRESS.

The New Insurance Written Exceeds That of Any Other Year in the History of the Company—Increase Made in all Departments of the Company's Business.

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Confederation Life Association was held on Tuesday, May 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Board Room of the Company's new building in Toronto.

The Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, C. B., K. C. M. G., occupied the chair, and the Managing Director, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, was appointed secretary. There was a large attendance of policy-holders and shareholders of the Association, among those present being:—

Edward Hooper, vice-president; W. H. Beatty, Q.C., Walter S. Lee, W. H. Gibbs, George Mitchell (of Halifax, N.S.), S. Nordheimer, A. McLean Howard, J. D. Edgar, M. P., Alfred Gooderham, James Beatty, Q.C., H. H. Ogden, J. S. Huston, I. Diamond, C. M. Gripton, R. R. Gamey, R. S. Baird, Alfred Myers, C. E. Hooper, W. A. Lamb, Dr. William Oldright, W. McGibbon, J. M. Richardson, J. P. Donald, Henry Harper, F. W. Green (provincial manager, C. L. A., Halifax), W. R. Harris, D. McDonald (Inspector, Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia), J. Tower Boyd, Thomas Sanderson, F. H. Heath, H. C. Snow, F. H. Johnston, Rev. Mr. Ball, John Colridge, D. George Chesnut, A. W. R. Markley (Calgary), G. W. arker (of St. John, N. B.), James Mussen, P. D. McKinnon, R. H. Gamble, J. P. Oram, A. J. Russell Snow, R. J. Hunter, W. Macdonald, J. L. Kerr, etc.

The President opened the meeting by calling upon the Secretary to read copy of the advertisement and of the notices to the shareholders calling the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and formally adopted.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WERE THEN SUBMITTED TO THE MEETING:

REPORT.

Your Directors beg to lay before the shareholders and policyholders their Report for the past year. In doing so they take the opportunity to express their gratification at the striking evidences of the growing popularity of the Association, as shown by the large increase in new business. It should be borne in mind that the business obtained by this Association is drawn entirely from the healthy lives of our own Dominion, and has been secured without resorting to the far too common practice, on the part of some Companies, of granting policies for nothing, or for only a small portion of the premium for the first year. Nor has it been obtained by insuring lives in climates and countries where the mortality experience must prove unfavorable and consequently injurious to the Canadian policyholders.

The question of extending the operations of the Association to points outside of Canada is one which may require more than a mere incidental consideration from your Board, and if at any time it should be decided to go outside, the operations will be restricted to countries where the mortality will not injuriously react upon our home policyholders. There is, however, very much to be said in favor of confining the business to Canada, and growing with its growth.

The new business is much the largest of any year in the history of the Association. There were 2,888 applications for \$3,815,050. Of these 2,258 for \$3,596,550 were approved, and the balance declined or

withdrawn. Adding to the issue the revived policies of previous years and bonus additions, the total new business was 2,291 policies for \$3,872,591 of insurance.

The total insurance in force at the close of the year was \$22,565,72, under 14,674 policies on 12,914 lives.

The death claims which arose during the year aggregated the sum of \$173,751, under 105 policies on 86 lives. The mortality continues favorable, and the amount of the death claims conforms very closely to that of the previous year.

The financial statements herewith submitted exhibit fully the Company's position at the close of the year.

The audit has been made in a thorough, prompt and satisfactory manner. The report of the auditors will be found following the financial statements. The handsome Head Office building is now almost finished. The Association took possession of that part occupied for the business of the Company on October the 11th, and the first meeting of the Board was held in the new board room on the following day. The Association's offices are handsome, commodious and well lighted, and are in every way suited for its present and future business. A considerable portion has been rented and very much more would have been but for the great and unlooked-for delay in completing it. The western block will soon be ready, when it is anticipated satisfactory arrangements for renting will be made. Your Directors believe that already the Association has derived great benefit from the erection of our Head Office building, as there is no doubt it has had the effect of giving a feeling of increased security, and its future as a paying investment is assured. The future of the City of Toronto is the best guarantee of the future of our building. Situated in the very centre of the city, the day is not far distant when the demand for the spacious, airy and well lighted renting spaces will yield a better return than the best investment of the Association.

Under the Act of Incorporation all the Directors retire, but are eligible for re-election.

W. P. HOWLAND,
President.

J. K. MACDONALD,
Managing Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Net Ledger Asset, Dec. 31, 1891.....	\$3,483,617 99
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums.....	\$716,048 24
Annuities.....	5,411 75
Less Re-Assurance Premiums....	721,459 90
	4,481 82
Interest and Rents.....	\$173,903 68
Less Repairs and Taxes.....	12,371 81
	160,532 37
	\$4,361,128 43
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Expenses (Salaries and Commissions, Agents, Doctors, Solicitors, etc.).....	\$174,947 54
Annuities (Life \$3,373 90), Temporary \$26,621 59.....	29,994 49
To Policyholders.	
Death Claims.....	\$168,980 14
Endowment claims.....	17,787 00
Surrendered Policies.....	27,024 65
Dividends (Cash and T.R.'s).....	65,789 15
	279,580 94
Dividends to Stockholders and Civic Tax.	15,816 42
Balance to New Account.....	3,861,439 04
	\$4,361,128 43
BALANCE SHEET.	
ASSETS.	
Mortgages.....	\$2,098,483 61
Debentures.....	461,964 57
Real Estate.....	914,473 70
Loans on Stocks and Debentures.....	57,593 79
Government Stock and Deposit.....	4,824 70
Loans on Company's Policies.....	327,663 69
Fire Premiums due from Mortgagees.....	4,490 51
Furniture.....	4,912 29
Advances to Agents and Employees on Security of Salaries and Commissions and for Travelling Expenses.....	4,340 77
Sundry Current Accounts.....	126 70
Cash in Banks, \$16,590.60; at H. O., \$213.08.....	16,803 68
Outstanding Premiums.....	\$101,972 75
Deferred Premiums.....	34,747 43
	\$136,720 18
Less 10 per cent. for collection.	18,673 00
(Reserve thereon included in Liabilities)	128,048 18
Interest and Rents due and accrued.....	96,426 41
	\$4,116,170 60

LIABILITIES.

Assurance and Annuity Funds.....	\$3,600,780 00
Losses by Death accrued (not adjusted)....	85,535 68
Fees, Doctors and Directors.....	7,474 69
Capital Stock paid up.....	100,000 00
Dividends due January 1st, 1893.....	7,800 00
To Policyholders for Balance Declared	
Profits (Cash and T.R.'s).....	48,330 66
Current Accounts.....	34,398 97
Cash Surplus above all Liabilities.....	206,423 15
	\$4,116,170 60
Cash Surplus above all Liabilities.....	\$ 293,423 18
Capital Stock paid up as above.....	100,000 00
Capital Stock subscribed not called in.....	900,000 00
Total Surplus Security for Policyholders.....	\$1,293,423 18

J. K. MACDONALD, *Managing Director.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We beg to report that we have completed the audit of the books of the Association for the year ending December 31st, 1892, and have examined the vouchers connected therewith, and certify that the financial statements agree with the books and are correct.

The securities represented in the assets (with the exception of those lodged with the Dominion Government, amounting to \$84,500), have been examined and compared with the books of the Association, and are correct, and correspond with the Schedules and Ledgers.

The bank balances and cash are certified as correct.

(Signed) W. R. HARRIS,
WM. E. WATSON,
Auditors.

Toronto, February 10th, 1893.

The President, Sir W. P. Howland, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report and financial statements submitted therewith, pointed out that notwithstanding the increased competition encountered, the new business of the past year showed a gain over the previous year of \$755,868, and there was in force at the end of the year the very large amount of \$22,565,752—an increase in the amount of risk over that at December, 1891, of close upon \$2,000,000, this being the largest business ever done in any year of the Company's history. The operations of the Company have extended and increased in every part of the Dominion, and, as the report shows, it is rapidly gaining in public confidence wherever represented.

Mr. Edward Hooper, Vice-President, said that the magnificent business of the Company had placed it in the very first rank of Canadian companies. He referred to the organization of the Company, and that he was one of the original stockholders. His confidence in its future was established when it became known to him that Mr. Macdonald, its present Managing Director, was to be at the helm. He expressed great joy at the unexpected pleasure of being present to-day. He had been present at the first meeting in connection with the formation of the Company, and had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Macdonald, the Managing Director, voluntarily offered an explanation in regard to one or two of the items contained in the report, and stated in conclusion that the business of the Association for the present year was, so far, eminently satisfactory. The applications for new insurance are over one-third greater than for the corresponding period of 1892, or any former year. The interest income shows an increase, up to the end of last month, of over \$10,000, and the Premium Income, speaking from memory, of over \$15,000. (Applause.)

The motion in regard to the adoption of the Report was then unanimously carried.

Mr. George Mitchell, of Halifax, N. S., in reply to a vote of thanks, which was duly passed, to the General and Local Directors of the Association, expressed his great satisfaction with the Company's new building after a thorough inspection of it. He also expressed his surprise with the growth and solidity of Toronto—his

last visit to the city having been made twenty-five years ago. Speaking for the maritime provinces, he said: "The Confederation Life has been steadily growing in public favor. The Manager for the Provinces, Mr. F. W. Green, had proved himself to be thoroughly competent and everywhere popular, and his early training at the Head Office and the knowledge acquired while there concerning the affairs of the Company gives him a measure of confidence which proves invaluable to him and those under him in his field work. I am proud to feel that the maritime provinces are contributing largely to the success and prosperity of this great Company." He thought that all Canadians, east and west, should unite in sustaining our home companies, instead of giving business to foreign ones.

Mr. W. H. Gibbs moved, seconded by Mr. Walter S. Lee, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the officers, agents etc. of the Association for their efforts during the past year.

Mr. F. W. Green, manager for the maritime provinces, replying on behalf of the field workers of the Association, expressed his great pleasure at being present at the first annual meeting of the Association in the new Head Office building. Agents of some rival companies endeavored to depreciate the Association in connection with its building. His answer to these was that the building was the outcome of the mature judgment of the same Board of Directors who had made the company such a phenomenal success from its formation, and which was in itself an evidence of the wisdom and enterprise of the management. Referring to the statement made in the report in regard to the too common and pernicious habit of rebating, he said: "That although in the last four years several million dollars' worth of new business had been sent in from the maritime provinces, not a single policy had been obtained by a rebate or a concession of even so much as one cent. The company had firmly fought the common practice of rebating, and he hoped it would continue to set its face against it."

Mr. A. W. R. Markley, of Calgary, and others, spoke expressing their pleasure at being present at the meeting, and refer-

red in complimentary terms to the high appreciation in which the Association is held by the insuring public.

After some further routine business a poll was duly opened for the election of Directors. All the members of the old Board were re-elected.

Mr. W. H. Beatty then, at the request of the President, unveiled a portrait of the Managing Director, painted by Mr. G. A. Reid, of Toronto, and in a few graceful words presented it, on behalf of the Directors, to the Association. Mr. Beatty referred to the fact that he had attended the first meeting of the Insurance Committee, and that the first application offered was that of Mr. Macdonald's, and it was a coincidence that the first Board meeting in the new building was on the fifty-fifth anniversary of his birthday. (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald, in acknowledging the compliment paid him in painting the portrait, referred to the many acts of kindness of the Directors, and to the agreeable manner in which all suggestions and recommendations made by him to the Board had been received, and he might say generally accepted. He stated that he would have been disinclined to accede to the request to having his portrait painted, had it not been made at the suggestion of the President, and pressed upon him. He trusted that the remaining years of his life would be spent, as so many had already been given, in the building up of the Confederation Life Association, which had now become a part of his very existence. (Applause.)

The meeting then adjourned, immediately after which a meeting of the new Board of Directors was held, and Sir W. P. Howland was re-elected President, and Messrs. William Elliott and Edward Hooper, Vice-Presidents; the remaining members of the Board being W. H. Beatty, Esq., Hon. James Young, S. Nordheimer, Esq., ex-Ald. W. H. Gibbs, A. McLean Howard, Esq., J. D. Edgar, Esq., M. P., Walter S. Lee, Esq., A. L. Gooderham, Esq., W. D. Matthews, Esq., George Mitchell, Esq., Halifax, and J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director.

A BABY POEM.

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get those eyes of blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry twinkles left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into bonds and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all just come to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I am here.

—George Macdonald.

BURIAL SHIPS OF THE VIKINGS.

Viking shades would have been poorly off if provided with means of land transport only. To the "riders of the keel," existence in this world or in the next was inconceivable unless divided between sea and shore. Even the sun-god of the North, besides his chariot, possessed a siff—"Skithbladner," the ship of the air—so cunningly constructed by trolls that while capable of carrying all the Norse Olympians—and Thor was a weighty cargo in himself—it could be folded up

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for **Sarsaparilla** itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of **Peculiar** sales abroad no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research **To Itself** in medical science has developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

like a piece of cloth and carried under one arm. The idea then of a mortuary outfit was incompletely carried out until the "dragons" and "skeids" of the sea rovers became their sepulchres. Burial ships have so far been discovered to the number of about a dozen in Sweden and Norway. The bodies laid in them, burnt or unburnt, were equipped with pathetic care. Besides being elaborately armed and adorned, they had placed at their disposal means of employment and diversion, such as writing tablets, forging tools, whetting stones, scissors, cooking utensils, chessmen, draughtsmen, and dice. In one of nine boats, containing as many bodies, disinterred in the churchyard of Vendel, in Uppland, weapons and implements were associated with the remains of three horses, three dogs, a cow, pig, ram, ewe, and goose. Another sheltered the bones of a goose, a duck, a falcon, rock owl, and crane. The inference seems justified that all these birds were domesticated. Inside the ribs of the celebrated Gokstad ship, some peacock's feathers lay scattered with fragments of gold-embroidered silken stuff; and the tumulus near Sandefjord, from which it was unearthed in 1880, contained the skeletons of at least twelve horses and six dogs. But the treasures of the sepulchral chamber amidstships had long ago fallen a prey to some of the numerous and nameless thieves who

Ransacked the graves of warriors old,
Their fashions wrenched from corpses' hold.

The vessel itself, which is of oak, clinker built, and 75 feet long, is preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Christiania.—Edinburgh Review.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—The top of my head was bald for several years. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had.

Mrs. Albert McKay.

Wheatly River, P. E. I.

I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on my head and now have a good head of hair after having been bald for several years. It is the only hair restorer I have ever found.

Mrs. C. Anderson.

Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumption becomes germ-proof and well. ●

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need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—those who want to be made strong, and those who want to be made well. It builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures.

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For all the disorders, diseases, and weaknesses of women, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only* remedy so unflinching that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, the money will be returned.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

Peterborough Review: Hon. G. W. Ross, like his leader, poses as a prohibitionist, but he has twice deliberately stepped in to shelve the question.

Hamilton Spectator: Thank God Canada is safe from the spoiler so long as the Union Jack floats over her, and so long as her people are true to the traditions they have inherited from their sires.

Barrie Advance: This journal, with a full knowledge of Mr. McCarthy's courage and ability, has the most abiding faith in his unbuyable honesty. It is manifestly Mr. McCarthy's mission to lead the way to a better trade policy and to a higher plane of political morality.

London Free Press: The political schemers who are using the cause as a lever in their own interests have forced a plebiscite in Ontario, and prohibition will probably carry; but after the excitement has died away it will be discovered, as it has been here, that no good has been accomplished by it.

Montreal Gazette: Believers in arbitration as a means of settling international difficulties will hope that the half-threats of repudiating the award of the Behring Sea Commission made by the United States counsel will prove nothing more than the expression of passing anger by the gentlemen interested. Great Britain and the United States have most to gain by peace and most to lose by war of all nations of the world.

Manitoba Free Press: Down in Ontario they are scarcely so emotional, and as we have said, a voice is raised now and again against the proposal to have a plebiscite there. But they will have it all the same. The temperance cause figures largely on the political chess board, and the party leaders are manoeuvring for position. They would prefer not to touch it, but when it comes to a game of humbug they have to dance to the piping of the wirepuller.

The Templar: Mr. Meredith is beyond all question the most popular man in the Conservative party in the premier province, and he has been frequently spoken of as a national leader. Without any regard to party preference every honest prohibitionist must rejoice to find so strong and influential a politician on the right side. Mr. Meredith is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, a total abstainer, a clean politician, a magnetic leader, a lawyer of high reputation, and the greatest debater in the House.

Halifax Chronicle: Officials should not only be within their legal rights but they should be above the suspicion of having any undue advantage over outside citizens. Any Government, taking this view of the subject introduced an amendment which provides that neither the heads of departments nor any officials of any kind employed in the Province building shall be permitted to apply to the Mines Office for any mining rights or to act as agent for any person so applying, and this sweeping provision has now become law.

Victoria Colonist: It is important that the people of the Province should know that the mainland has already a majority in the Legislature. Whether it is entitled to a greater preponderance than it now enjoys is the question which the Government has to decide. We believe that there is every disposition on the part of the majority of the present House to do ample justice to the mainland, but they cannot be expected to work in the dark. They must have full information as to what is the population of the Province, and how it is divided.

Dundas Banner: If we are to have prohibition of the liquor traffic it should be total prohibition, not prohibition in spots. What is good for one province should be good for another, and when prohibition becomes law it will take all the power of

the central government to enforce the Act. Surely it would be absurd for the Ontario Legislature to make a law prohibiting the traffic in liquor while the Dominion Government allows the breweries and distilleries to run night and day, for it is as certain as anything can be that as long as liquor is made it will find its way to the lips of those who want it.

St John Globe: The Government party is drifting it knows not where. It has no clearly-cut policy on the great questions of the tariff, for it is now seeking to find out what is best to do, going through the process of learning its ABC by a series of popular lessons, while its incompetency and its corruption were as completely exhibited in the last session of Parliament as in previous sessions. It is not able to do anything to improve business conditions or to stop the exodus of our people. The McCarthy movement in the West is splitting it in twain. The indications everywhere are that the Government must soon be replaced by competent men.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have that "tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarasarilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Lord Palmerston's reply to the illiterate member who asked him "Are there two hens in 'Oniton?" is a specimen of his rather boisterous chaff—"No, only one; that's why heggs are so scarce there." Mr. Disraeli's comment upon a portrait of himself, "Is it not hideous?—and so like," exhibited a discernment not common with unlattered sitters.

FOR FROST BITES.

Sirs,—For chapped hands, sore throat, and frost bites, I find nothing excels Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I had my feet frozen three years ago, and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which soon healed up the frozen part.

Charles Longmuir, Alameda, N. W. T.

The vital principles of Beef and Wheat with Hypophosphites Staminal, a food and a tonic.

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

The largest steam engine at the World's Fair, simply for exhibition, has a horse-power of 2,000, and is of the Reynolds Coroliss type. The next in size there will have only 1,000 horse-power.

Corn husks boiled in caustic soda are being utilized for the manufacture of paper. The cooking process results in the formation of a spongy, glutinous paste, which is subjected to heavy pressure so as to eliminate the gluten, the fiber remaining being made into paper in the ordinary way.—S. Int'l. American.

This good story is picked up by "Power": "A customer of Mr. Corliss was criticising the latter's fly-wheel, and laying a great deal of stress upon the fact that the flat arms offer little resistance to a sidewise stress. 'Yes, but my dear sir,' pleasantly interrupted the great inventor, 'I did not design the wheel to run sideways.'"

Some one expresses the opinion in "The Engineering News" that the Swiss turbine wheels selected to run the dynamos at Niagara will transmit only from 75 to 80 per cent. of the power which drives them, and that they are not superior to the American wheel (Pelton) which was discarded, and which, it is claimed, is good enough for at least 80.

The question is sometimes asked, Why do they wet the gun-cotton in a shell when tests are being made of guns like those of the Vesuvius? The precaution is intended to prevent premature explosion, either in the gun or while handling. The water is applied only to the outside of the charge, whose explosive power is not impaired if the primer is inserted far enough.

A remarkable series of Roman iron tools, over 60 in number, were discovered in a rubbish pit during excavations at Silchester in 1890. Among the tools are anvils, hammers, chisels, gauges, adzes and a carpenter's plane, the only one yet found in Britain. The find also included two plow coulters, a sword blade, a large gridiron, a lamp and a bronze steelyard.—The Athenaeum.

A trolley-car system is being tested in Washington, D. C., for which the current is supplied from a conduit underground, instead of by an overhead wire. The buried trolley wire is cut into sections, each 200 feet long; only the one in contact with the trolley wheel carries electricity at any moment. Automatic switches control this. A supply wire, of course, runs parallel with these sections.

"The Nile," says a scientist, "has a fall of but six inches to the 1000 miles. The overflow commences in June every year and continues until August, attaining an elevation of from twenty-four to twenty-six feet above low-water mark, and flowing through the 'Valley of Egypt' in a turbulent body twelve miles wide. During the past 1000 years there has been but one sudden rise of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000 people were drowned."

The ethnographic exhibit at the Chicago Fair will be partly within the main building and partly outdoors—the collections being within and other features without. The American department will include specimens of native tribes living their usual life and engaged in their usual occupations; relief maps of the most famous earthworks to the Mississippi Valley, models of the mysterious structures of Yucatan and Central America, with casts of the hieroglyphics; Peruvian mummies; palaeolithic implements and relics of the mound builders; photographs of mounds and ruins from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego; illustrations of primitive religions, games and folk lore; and numismatic, zoological, geographical and natural history collections in general.—Popular Science Monthly.

POET--LORE

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LETTERS.
Browning Anniversary Number.
MAY 1893.

- Robert Browning—The Man: Some further Reminiscences. William C. Kingsland.
- From the Provincial of Sordello, Troubadour. Prof. Owen Beaman.
- Aristophanes' Philosophy of Poetry According to Browning. Helen Leah Reed.
- Ideals of Beauty in Keats and Browning. Alice G. H.
- Gentle Will, our Fellow. F. G. Fleay.
- Browning's Mastery of Rhyme. Dr. William J. Rolfe.
- Browning's Mildred. J. J. Britton.
- The Sightless. Maurice Maeterlinck.
- Browning Books of the Year. Triggs' Browning and Whitman. A Study in Democracy. P.—Rev. Eli's Browning's Criticism of Life.—Browning's Prose Life of Stratford, etc. C.
- The City of Dreadful Night. C.
- Notes and News. The Original Book of Browning's 'The Ring and the Book'.—Some Interesting Reminiscences of Browning, Carlyle, Lowell, Holmes, etc., by Moncure D. Conway.—Browning. A Sonnet. C. E. J. Phelps.—Boston Browning Society. E. E. Marean

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S. C. WOOD, Manager.

Toronto, 19th April, 1893.

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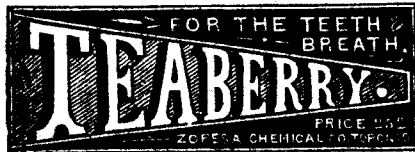
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For DYSPEPSIA, and for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

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INTERNATIONAL

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Japanese children are taught to write with both hands.

SCRAPED WITH A RASP.

Sirs,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me.

Miss A. Downey, Manotick, Ont.

The Paris sewers are the largest and most complete in the world.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

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

The British Isles comprise no fewer than 1,000 separate islands and islets.

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Gentlemen,—I have found B. B. B. an excellent remedy, both as a blood purifier and general family medicine. I was for a long time troubled with sick headache and heartburn, and tried a bottle, which gave me such perfect satisfaction that I have since then used it as our family medicine. E. Bailey, North Bay, Ont.

One pound of cork is amply sufficient to support a man of ordinary size in the water.

BEST EVER MADE.

Dear Sirs,—I can highly recommend Haggard's Pectoral Balsam as the best remedy ever made for coughs and colds. I am never without it in my house.

Harry Palmer, Lorneville, Ont.

In regard to good roads, the United States is at present about where England was 150 years ago. The movement for good roads in England began in 1770.

"CUTS." The best thing we know of to heal up a cut or wound, is to bind up the injured part with a cloth saturated in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Only 25c. for the New Big Bottle.

Prof. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion Interior Department who has been chosen as the British commissioner to determine the boundary line between the Dominion and Alaska, left Ottawa this week for Victoria, B. C. His party numbers about 100, including representatives of the Canadian Geological Survey. He will also be accompanied by a large staff. Two steamers will be placed at the disposal of the survey party by the Dominion Government.

To the point—the points of the Esterbrook pens, which are smooth and even, producing pleasant and easy writing.

The most curious of all journals is probably the "Beggars' Journal" of Paris, which is published daily, and gives its subscribers a complete list of baptisms, weddings and funerals to take place the same day, which may be assumed to afford a good "pitch." Beggars' letter-writers are provided for by a special section giving the arrivals and departures of persons of known charitable tendencies.

GREAT GAMES.

The great American game, Baseball, in the States, and the great English game, Cricket, in the Dominion, are in full career, and it is apropos to consider what a celebrated pitcher says: Mr. Louis Rush, 49 Preston St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., writes: "In pitching ball I sprained my arm; two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." If you want to be ready for the next day, try it.

The flimsy paper called tissue paper was originally made to place between tissue cloth of gold or silver, to prevent its fraying or tarnishing when folded.

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Pure Concentrated Cocoa

Is excellent, its flavor, solubility, and wholesomeness leaves nothing to be desired.—Alfred Crespi, M.D.



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HYPOPHOSPHITES
STAMINAL

A FOOD AND A TONIC.



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

E. W. CILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

The naked truth may be well enough for some, but the "undraped actuality" is better.

She: I can sympathise with you; I was married once myself. He: But you weren't married to a woman.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

Fussy: Sir, the howling of your dog annoys me dreadfully. McGuff: It do, do it? Maybe yez want me to get a trained baste they can play on the flute.

Penelope: Well, after all, I believe the less one knows the happier one is. Genevieve: That is a comfortable philosophy. You must be very happy.

Major Henderson: That's bad news I just heard about Colonel Carter. Captain Dawson: What's up now? I understand the colonel stopped drinking. You don't say so: When is the funeral?"

"Hair's very thin, sir." "It was thinner than that thirty years ago." "Indeed, sir, you surprise me. Why, you don't look much more than thirty now, sir." "Thirty yesterday."

MY LITTLE BOY.

Gentlemen,—My little boy had a severe hacking cough and could not sleep at night. I tried Hagyard's Pectoral-Balsam and it cured him very quickly.

Mrs. J. Hackett, Linwood, Ont.

Hostess (to fair Yankee): Oh! thank you so much for your delightful recitation. It was most amusing. You must give us one more before you go, and let it be as funny as the last. Fair Yankee (haughtily): Funny? Amusing? Why, it was a sensational love tragedy! (An awkward pause ensues.)

"You demand high wages," said the mistress of the house, "but I am willing to pay good wages to a good girl. You are prepared to give satisfaction, I suppose, in the matter of references?" "As to references, mum," replied the young woman haughtily, "I don't require 'em. References is out of place between ladies!"

What is lacking is truth and confidence. If there was absolute truth on the one hand, and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a \$500 guarantee. They say—"If we can't cure you (make it personal, please) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you \$500 for your trouble in making the trial." "An advertising fake," you say. "Funny. Isn't it, how many people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute. Wise men don't put money back of "fakes." And "faking" doesn't pay.

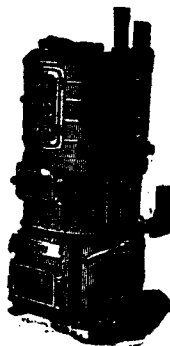
Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

Sam Wellerism's: "This ought to be looked up," as the man said when he pointed his telescope at the moon. "Go to blazes," as the cook observed when she broke a lump of coal with the poker. "Hardly fair," as the party remarked the first time he saw a mulatto. "He takes a lot of interest in his business," as the lawyer said of the money lender. "He's a bad second," as the fellow who was fighting a duel exclaimed when he found his friend hidden up a tree, well out of the line of fire.

An English chemist writes: "Brown's Bronchical Troupes are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of, and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try them. Price 25cts. a box.
Mead's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

— FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, —

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

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And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

N.B.— Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

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TEA SETS AND WHITE CHINA.

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From Liverpool every Saturday. From Montreal every Wednesday at daybreak.

The steamers of this Line have been built specially for the Atlantic passenger traffic. The state rooms are very large, all outside, and have the best of ventilation. The saloon accommodation is fitted throughout with all the most modern improvements for the comfort of passengers. There are bath and smoke rooms, also ladies' saloon.

Superior accommodation for Second Cabin and Storage Passengers.

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According to accommodation. The \$45 single and \$90 return per Lake Nipigon only.	
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Passages and berths can be secured on application to the Montreal office or any local agent.

For further information apply to

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Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

It will **STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS, STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK ALL WASTING DISEASES.** A remarkable flesh producer and it is almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure to get the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrappers.

Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS BEAUTIFIES the skin. No cosmetics will do it.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. On its virtues it has stood the test of 40 years; no other has, and is so harmless, we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Bayer said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

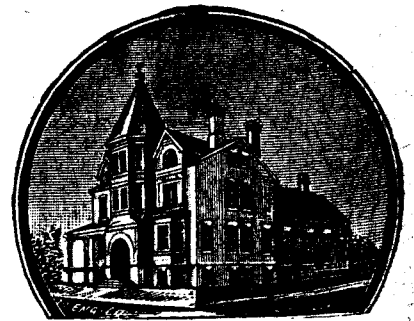
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FAMOUS COD LIVER OIL

IT IS INVALUABLE IN CONSUMPTION CHRONIC COLDS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, PULMONARY AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS AND WASTING DISEASES GENERALLY.



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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 12 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES **DYSPEPSIA.**

Wrong action of the stomach and digestive organs causes Dyspepsia and kindred diseases, such as Sour Stomach, Waterbrash, Heartburn, Dizziness, Constipation, **SICK HEADACHE,** Lost Appetite, all-gone feeling at pit of stomach and distress after eating. To be dyspeptic is to be miserable, hopeless, languid and depressed in body and mind. No case, however, is so obstinate or severe that B. B. B. cannot cure or relieve it.

I was in misery from Dyspepsia but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it.

Miss L. A. KUMS, Hamilton, Ont.

B. B. B. Cures Dyspepsia.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS AS A **SPRING MEDICINE.**

No other remedy excites so powerful an effect on the entire system as Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies, cleanses, tones and strengthens.

IN SPRINGTIME various disorders may attack the liver. The strong food taken during winter overloads the system, clogs the bowels and produces biliousness, constipation, sick headache, boils, pimples, bad blood, skin diseases, etc.

Burdock Blood Bitters unlocks all the clogged avenues of the system, carries off all foul humors and impurities, and cures the above named diseases, while at the same time giving health and strength to the entire system.

B. B. B. Best Spring Tonic.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES **BAD BLOOD.**

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness are causes of Bad Blood. Good Blood cannot be made by any one suffering from these complaints. The results of Bad Blood are **BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,** Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters really cures bad blood, driving away every vestige of it from a common pimple to the worst Scrofulous sore. It is the kind that cures.

Mr. H. M. Lockwood, of Lindsay, Ont., had 68 boils in one year but was entirely cured by B. B. B.

B. B. B. Cures Bad Blood.