

THE WEEK

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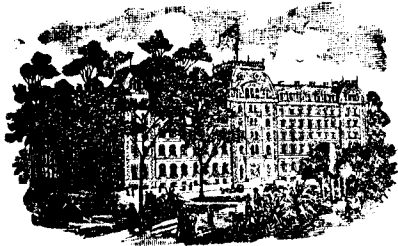
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THE WEEK.

Vol. X.

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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 consequences of a blunder cannot always be stopped by its tardy correction. The local Directors of the World's Fair are said to be now struggling with a hard problem in ethics. Having accepted a sum of money from Congress on condition of keeping the Fair closed on Sunday, they after a time concluded that it would pay them better to violate the condition and refund the money. It was a question whether, having once accepted the condition, they rightfully break the condition on promising to return the money—if they should happen to have it at the close of the Fair. That was ethical question number one. Then, having found on trial that Sunday opening would not pay, they after a few Sundays resolved to close on Sundays. Ethical question number two now confronts them, in this shape. Having resolved to break the original condition, having, in fact, broken it for several Sundays, and having now repented of the blunder because it would not pay, and being returned to the original condition, are they now under obligation to refund

the money to Congress? A majority of them are said to have persuaded themselves that they are now under no obligation to return it. To this some influential papers strongly object, saying in effect: "You are not justified in experimenting upon contract-breaking, and then, when the breaking proves unprofitable, keeping the money which was given on the condition which has been broken." The probabilities are against the returning of the money, nevertheless.

If the dispute between France and Siam were one which affected only those two countries, the unconditional submission of the latter would be the end of all controversy. Unfortunately the extraordinary demands of the French Government for the cession of Siamese territory on the upper Mekong, have brought the question into a larger arena, in which China, Great Britain and possibly Germany may have something to say. Britain's interest in the matter is two-fold. She is bound to protect her commerce, which is involved to an extent which is no doubt a surprise to most of us, and she objects to having the latter take the place of Siam as a next door neighbour in the far East. The latter fact is by no means complimentary to France, and is a singular comment upon the effects of European and so-called Christian civilization upon international relations, but it is the fact nevertheless. The guarded statement of Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords, to the effect that the Government had refrained from giving advice to Siam, save when she had asked for it, leaves room for the inference that Siam's acceptance of France's ultimatum was not a surprise to the British diplomatists, and possibly for the further guess that Siam will not eventually be the loser, by having made the concession, which gives France an easy way out of the difficulty, and may possibly prompt her to a display of unwonted magnanimity. But it is idle to conjecture, while it is not unlikely that a clearer light will have been thrown upon the whole transaction before these words meet the eye of the reader. We shall, at any rate, be spared the spectacle of a great nation, using its superior force, to crush the feeble armaments of a weak Oriental kingdom. However French susceptibilities may be wounded by any intervention of Great Britain in the matter, a peaceful way out of the complication will no doubt be found.

For selfish as well as for better reasons Canadians must deeply deplore the almost unexampled financial disaster which has for the time being prostrated and almost paralyzed business in the United States. Notwithstanding the barrier interposed by two tariff walls, our interests are too closely united with those of our great neighbour to make it possible that they should thus suffer and we not to some extent feel the effects, especially should the depression be prolonged. In addition to other considerations we cannot forget the great numbers of our own people who are living across the border, and who must, as a matter of course, be amongst the sufferers. Should the depression continue long enough to cause these to return in large number to their native land, all unprepared as she is at the present moment to find remunerative employment for them, the calamity may yet be brought home to us still more closely. Whatever complication of causes may have brought about the present deplorable state of affairs across the border, it can hardly be doubted that the short-sighted silver policy, and the consequent fear of a depreciated currency, stands first and chief. There is, therefore, some good ground for the hope which is so widely felt, that if Congress shall only be wise enough to promptly repeal the Sherman Silver Act, when it meets in special session a few days hence, the beginning of the end will at once come. No one doubts the immense recuperative power of the country. The fact of this universal faith in its resources will itself be a most potent factor in bringing a return of confidence and prosperity just as soon as the chief cause of apprehension is removed. Meanwhile the object-lesson is one which should not be lost upon Canada. While we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the superior soundness of our monetary and banking systems, the example should confirm our legislators and people in an inflexible resolve to let nothing tempt them to turn aside for a moment from the system under which the stability of our banks and the soundness of our currency are assured.

Mr. Gladstone has promised to consider the question of appointing a committee to inquire into the origin of the recent disgraceful scene in the British House of Commons. If there were any hope of the House being able to furnish an impartial committee, or one on which the partisanship could be so balanced as to secure an impartial report, such a report might be useful in preventing

a repetition of a brawl which has left an indelible stain upon the history of one of the most ancient and dignified deliberative assemblies in the world, and brought shame and confusion of face to statesmen of all ranks and parties. If it could be established, as there is some reason to think, that the outbreak was deliberately planned, it is highly desirable that not only the members of the House, but the British people and the world, which has looked on in astonishment, should know the fact and be enabled to justly affix the blame. So far as our present knowledge of this and previous disgraceful scenes, which differed from it only in degree, enables us to form an opinion, the honours, such as they are, are pretty evenly distributed between the parties. It may be that it is perfectly parliamentary for an honourable member to describe a whole class of his fellow-members as "garrulous and impecunious," but utterly inexcusable for one of the class so characterized to denounce the characterization as "a gross impertinence," but the distinction is too nice to be obvious to the ordinary on-looker. So too, few of us would care to pronounce an opinion upon the question whether it is more reprehensible to liken the aged statesman at the head of the Government to "Herod," or to call the member so doing a "Judas," though Speaker Peel seems to have been able to mark a clear distinction between the two. In view of the unfortunate reputation of Irishmen for readiness to resort to rough-and-ready methods of settling differences of opinion, the Nationalist members are to be congratulated on the fact, which seems to be established, that they did not strike the first blow, if indeed they struck any blow in the melee.

It then becomes merely a question of how [the necessary revenue] shall be levied—i.e., whether a man shall have his tea free and pay duty on his clothes, or vice versa. If the tax be put upon his tea, nothing happens save a rise in the price of that popular beverage; whereas, if it be put upon his clothes, a factory for the making of these clothes may be started in his own town, with the effect of increasing population and the value of everything he possesses. To prove that this injures the man in question is, indeed, a herculean task.—*Montreal Star.*

This is plausible enough to be worth examination. The man in question might soliloquize somewhat as follows: I am willing to pay my share of taxes for the necessities of an economical Government. I am not willing to be taxed in order to increase the income of my neighbour, or to secure for him a higher price for his goods than that for which they can be procured elsewhere. If my tea is taxed, I know that the amount of the tax, less the cost of collection, goes directly to the Government. The aim is simple; the method direct and effective. But if my clothing is taxed, with the double purpose of raising a revenue and creating an industry by protection, a

see saw takes the place of a straight line. The two objects are incompatible and contradictory. Just so far as the tax goes to the Government, i.e., just so far as I continue to import my clothing, the home factory is not helped. On the other hand, just so far as my tax goes to aid the home factory, i.e., just so far as I purchase its products, no revenue results. I pay the tax to the clothing manufacturer and I must be taxed on something else to make good the deficiency to the Government. In that case I am not only supporting my family and paying my share of taxes to the Government out of the proceeds of my own industry, whatever it may be, but am also being taxed for the support or enrichment of my neighbour to just the extent to which the price of my clothing is increased by the tax. Evidently to use a current metaphor more expressive than elegant, the Government cannot at the same time eat its cake (or mine) and give it to the manufacturer of clothing.

It will be remembered by some of our readers that in connection with the meeting of the International Educational Convention in Toronto a year ago, steps were taken to supply a want which has for years been felt by teachers and others interested in educational work throughout the Dominion—that of a more complete text-book of Canadian History than has yet been produced for use in the schools. To this end a Committee was formed, of which W. Patterson, Esq., of the Royal Arthur School, Montreal, is Secretary, to make preliminary arrangements and invite competition for the production of such a book. Mr. Patterson's letter, in another column, announces a plan of procedure, and invites historians and would-be historians to prepare manuscripts for submission to the judgment of the Committee. While recognizing the need of such a book, and hoping for the success of the method in causing a work of high quality to be forthcoming, we cannot conceal our opinion that, under such a scheme, both authors and the Committee are placed in a somewhat peculiar position. Desirable as it is to foster a patriotic Canadian sentiment in the minds of the boys and girls in our schools, it is still more important that they should grow up with just and broad conceptions of the status of their own country, of its history and prospects, and of its relation to other lands and nations. In being called on to produce a history to order, for an avowedly patriotic purpose, it is evident that Canadian writers are exposed to considerable temptation to patriotic exaggeration. For similar reasons the Committee will need to be on its guard against any inclination to give the preference to the work which shall be most successful in magnifying the historical incidents and the natural resources and prospects with which they deal, rather than in keeping well within the strict limits of well established

historical fact and the severe laws of historical proportion. We have to confess, too, that we do not quite understand why it should be made necessary for any would-be competitor to sue for "permission to write," and are a little curious to know what terms must be submitted to or what credentials furnished in order to gain such permission. We must assume, however, that the members of the Committee, having given the subject full consideration, have good reasons for wishing to limit the number of competitors, or to know the names, or views, or records of competitors. We can only hope that the inducements offered may prove sufficient to engage in the competition the best historical talent in the Dominion and that the chosen work may be a model text-book.

Is it better that a hundred murderer should escape than that one innocent man or woman should be sent to the penitentiary or the gallows? Is it better that a hundred innocent men or women should be suspected and imprisoned than that one guilty of an atrocious crime should escape? These are hard questions. Thoughtful persons could, we dare say, be found to approve either proposition. We do not know that the intrinsic difficulty is greatly lessened if we substitute "one" for "a hundred" in each case. Every good citizen must be more or less willing to suffer vicariously, not for the individual but for society collectively. There is no infallibility in any human agent whom we may employ for the detection and punishment of crime. Some risk is a part of the price we all have to pay for the comparative security for life and property, which are gained for the community, by our criminal laws and the machinery we employ for enforcing them. Yet, notwithstanding all our philosophy, it is not wonderful that such cases as that of Lizzie Borden, which recently occurred in Massachusetts, and which is continually being duplicated on a smaller scale in our criminal courts, should shock the public sense of justice and raise an outcry against officers and administrators. Every man who is arrested and imprisoned for a crime which he cannot be proved to have committed, and of which a jury of his peers consequently pronounce him "not guilty," has a case against the officers of justice and the society whose agents they are, which differs only in degree from that of the unfortunate woman whose long imprisonment, painful trial, and ultimate acquittal, in Massachusetts, have aroused so much sympathy and indignation. It does seem unfair that no compensation, no atonement, is deemed necessary by society or the State to the person who has been deprived temporarily at least of liberty, reputation, and social respect; very often it may be of health and the means of a subsistence, through being accused of a crime which he or she cannot be proved to have committed, not to say of which he or

she may conceivably be shown to be innocent. And yet, what compensation is possible in such a case? What atonement, which it is in the power of the State to offer, would be much better than a mockery of the misery it has inflicted?

The question touched upon in the preceding paragraph, stands closely related to the old subject of debate having reference to the reliability of circumstantial evidence. There can be, we suppose, no reasonable doubt that under the operation of the laws of evidence which prevail in modern civilized communities innocent persons are, from time to time, sentenced to imprisonment and death by courts of law. No living being—or at most not more than one or two—really knows whether the young Englishman who was executed in Woodstock a few years since for the murder of a companion in the woods, in the vicinity of that town, was really the perpetrator of the ghastly deed. Did the jury, therefore, really do wrong in pronouncing him guilty, the court in pronouncing the sentence, and the Executive of the country in carrying it into effect? It may not be an absolutely sufficient answer, but it is perhaps the best available, to point out, as is usually done when the question is under discussion, that to refuse to convict and punish on such circumstantial evidence would be to render conviction and punishment, in nine cases out of ten, impossible, and so to give practical impunity to criminals. Under modern conditions the direct testimony of even two witnesses would often be far less reliable than a chain of circumstantial evidence of reasonable strength. We are thus brought back to the old dilemma, which so often confronts us at the most momentous crises, of a choice between two apparent evils, i.e., between two courses of action neither of which is absolutely the best conceivable, but one or the other of which is the best possible under the circumstances. In this, as in many other cases, probability is, under our limitations, as Bishop Butler has said, "the very guide of life." The only remaining question is that of the relative degrees of probability which warrant certain conclusions and actions. These can, of course, be matters of individual judgment only. It may be, as so many are now crying out, that the detectives in the Lizzie Borden case were stupid and brutal. If so there is a practical evil to be remedied by practical methods. But the sum of the whole matter is that there is no absolute escape from the risks and dangers of life, and that one of these dangers, to which every one of us is exposed in a society in which strict laws are rigidly enforced, is that of becoming some day the victim of circumstances and paying the penalty with the loss of liberty or life under process of law.

If we regulate our conduct according to our own convictions, we may safely disregard the praise or censure of others.
—Pascal.

THE FUTURE RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Those who are following with open minds the vicissitudes of the Home Rule struggle, will read with interest what two of the giants of debate, on opposite sides, have recently had to say on the effects of Home Rule, if granted, on the future relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Salisbury in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and Mr. Bryce in reply in the *Westminster Gazette*, have recently afforded readers a rare opportunity of looking first on this picture, then on that. Lord Salisbury had been asked, he says, to explain in what respect, according to his judgment, Home Rule for Ireland would injuriously affect Great Britain in regard to her external relations. To this question he addresses himself, explaining what in his view would be the two most formidable kinds of danger.

The first of these has relation to India and the Asiatic Colonies, where, he thinks, the blow will be most sensibly felt. He prefaces what he has to say on this point with the following significant remarks:

"In our self-governed colonies its operation may be comparatively slight; but they are already so nearly independent that the injury which it is possible to do the external power of Great Britain in this direction is not of very large dimensions. But with the Asiatic, and generally the tropical, colonies matters stand on a different footing. They are genuinely subject to the rule of the British Government; any weakening of that dominion must mean entire separation; and with separation the loss of all the power, the prestige, the trade, the concentration of realized wealth at home, which the possession of those dependencies confers upon Great Britain. If it is once believed that, in order to avoid a worry, or to satisfy the maxims of some transient cant, she can be made to surrender what our fathers won by strength of arm and will—then when such a conviction is spread abroad, all the force that she can bring into the field may not suffice to uphold her challenged supremacy. The taste for surrender spreads like a contagion in the spirit of the community which has once admitted the fatal germ."

These sentences and those which follow on this point are, by the way, quoted at length by the *Daily Chronicle*, in order as it says to show how completely "Lord Salisbury re-echoes the sentiments of those who opposed the establishment of constitutional government in the Colonies."

The second course of peril is discussed by Lord Salisbury at greater length. This peril arises out of the probability of extensive privateering in the case of any future war in which Great Britain may be engaged. Lord Salisbury quotes Captain Mahan's book to show how great was the damage inflicted on British commerce by privateers between 1793 and 1814. He also points out that while in the last great war Great Britain was able to feed herself, in any future conflict she will be utterly dependent on importations from abroad for her

food supply, and that if it were possible for an enemy's cruisers or privateers to materially diminish this supply, the acutest suffering might be inflicted on millions of the people. He then states his forecast or fears in regard to the part that Ireland under Home Rule would play, as follows:

"How would the matter stand if Ireland, so far as its internal government was concerned, were quite independent; if the executive and the local administration in all its branches were in hands that were not friendly to us, and we were engaged in some war with a great maritime Power? Of course we might blockade with our navy all the bays and harbours of Ireland, but so heavy a task, on such a coast and in such an ocean, would tax our naval resources so heavily that our navy would have little leisure for any other duty. But if the harbours of Ireland were not watched by our ships, and their shores were in hands not friendly to us, it is obvious that the supply of coal to hostile cruisers and hostile privateers might be arranged with the greatest ease, and that Ireland would become a base of operations against the ocean traffic, and especially the cereal traffic of Great Britain. Now Ireland is unfortunately placed in the most convenient possible position for the purposes of a hostile Power in that respect. She lies just opposite to our four principal ports that turn towards the west—Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, and Bristol. A swarm of cruisers might lie on the ocean pathways which lead to St. George's Channel, with the certainty of being able always to fill up their supply of coal when they wanted it, by running for some Irish harbour which had been agreed upon beforehand and in which the requisite supply of coal and other stores would be found. Of course, as long as the Irish Executive receives its orders from Westminster the police and the magistracy serving under that Executive would take care that no comfort was given to any of the Queen's enemies in an Irish port, and the privateers would have to return to the French coast for their supplies. But if the Irish Executive was unfriendly and independent, no such inconvenient vigilance would be practised by police and magistrates acting under its orders, and the population would enthusiastically throw themselves into a commerce which would injure Great Britain, and would be highly remunerative into the bargain. Probably the population of Ulster, whom by granting Home Rule we should have basely abandoned, would join with the keenest zest in any plan by which Great Britain could be humiliated and punished."

The assumption that Ireland would, under all circumstances, remain friendly and loyal, Lord Salisbury regards as not warranted by the teachings either of past history or of present experiences. It will be observed that the compliment which he pays to the loyalty of Ulster, of which we hear so much, is of a decidedly left-handed kind.

Having given a gist of Lord Salisbury's main argument in his own words, we cannot do better than to give Mr. Bryce's reply in the same form, so far as our space will permit. The opening sentences refer to a passage in Lord Salisbury's article which we have not quoted, but the purport of which is apparent:

"The native Irish, Lord Salisbury says, though in truth the Celtic and Teutonic stocks are now inextricably mingled, always have hated us, and will continue to do so. It does not occur to him to ask why they have hated us. He takes it as a law of Nature. A student of Irish history would, however, not only ask the question, but find it easy to answer. For centuries we made war upon the Irish, plundered them, dispossessed them of their lands, persecuted their religion, imposed on them an alien Church. Ninety-five years ago we goaded them into a rebellion, and put it down with circumstances of frightful cruelty. During most part of this century, we have treated their complaints sometimes with neglect, sometimes with contumely, have introduced reforms slowly and grudgingly, have mismanaged their affairs, refused the restoration of their Legislature, maintained an oppressive land-system. These things which any one may find fully set forth by eminent writers belonging to Lord Salisbury's own party, are enough to account for the long continued bitterness of the Irish. As these grounds of offence have diminished, so has the hatred; when they have vanished so will the hatred vanish. Such at least is the teaching of history. Scotchmen and Englishmen fought with and hated one another for eight centuries, but that hostility disappeared with its causes. It was not mere Legislative Union that removed it. Legislative Union did not reconcile Scotland; it was the circumstances that followed the Scottish Union and the cessation during last century of the old causes of strife. And the expectation that Ireland also will forget former animosities when the causes of strife have ceased to operate is based, not on mere optimism, but on common sense and respect for the teachings of experience. Lord Salisbury is right in thinking that a hostile Ireland may be dangerous in war time. He is wrong if he thinks that she ceases to be dangerous because the Government is in the hands of a British Executive. Never was she more dangerous than in 1780-81, and 1796-98, when the Executive was absolutely under orders from London. It is the hostility of the people that is menacing, and the moral of Lord Salisbury's references to history is this: Beware of incensing the nation as you did in 1780 and 1796."

Mr. Bryce concludes with a reference to one "international aspect of the question which Lord Salisbury has failed to notice," though he (Mr. Bryce,) deems it by far the most important. It is the fact that the largest part of the Irish race is now outside Ireland. "In the United States alone, there are to-day more Irishmen—that is to say, men Irish in race and in political sentiments and conduct, than in Ireland herself." It is the anti-British attitude of this great mass of Irishmen, which politicians are forced to reckon with, that is "the one obstacle, to that solid and durable friendship between the Government of the United States, and that of the Queen, which is, in our international relations, the thing most to be desired." Here is, Mr. Bryce thinks, something practical, tangible, real, and worth aiming at, "which may well outweigh speculations about the impression which the Home Rule Bill makes on the minds of Indian Ryots."

RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—III.

The propositions for reciprocity which were submitted by the Canadian Government to the Harrison Administration at Washington are generally understood to have embraced the following terms:—Free trade between the two countries in the raw products of the farm, the forest, the mines, and the fisheries, including all articles manufactured or partially manufactured from the same, which were included in the former reciprocity treaty; the inland waters from the head of Lake Superior to the ocean, and all the canals connected therewith, together with the coasting trade thereon to be enjoyed by the citizens of both countries on free and equal terms; the fisheries on ocean and inland waters to be also free to both countries and subject to same conditions for each; the manufactured goods of either country to be admitted into the other on as favorable terms as those of any other nation; a limited list of such named manufactures as might be agreed upon, to be admitted into either country, free of duty; Canada maintaining the right to admit, free of duty, from Great Britain or any other country, any or all of the articles so admitted from the United States.

The counter propositions of the United States Administration appear to have been:—That any reciprocity treaty must include American manufactures generally, and that similar treatment must not be extended to any other country; that the United States "would not be inclined to accept a treaty upon any other basis than that of a free entry of both their natural and manufactured products into Canada, coupled with discrimination against all other countries." Mr. Blaine intimated that it was clear to his mind, "that no other arrangement would suit the United States, and that it must be accompanied by discrimination in favor of the United States, especially against Great Britain, which was their great competitor, and that it must likewise be accompanied by the adoption of a uniform tariff for the United States and Canada, equal to that of the United States. With such a wide divergence between the views of the representatives of the United States and Canadian Governments, a continuance of the Conference was useless, and the negotiations terminated.

If reciprocity between the two countries, based upon fair and equitable terms, would tend to their mutual prosperity and to the equal advantage of both, as it undoubtedly would, to which of two Governments should the blame be attached for failure in arriving at an understanding?

It is charged by the opponents of the Canadian Government, that they were insincere in their efforts to obtain reciprocity; that they had no reason for expecting that the terms which they proposed could possibly be accepted, because of the much larger advantage which Canada would derive, as compared with the United States. Is there any good foundation for this charge, or were the terms proposed by the Canadian Government unreasonable? When the McKinley bill was passed by the United States Congress, it was accompanied by a scheme of reciprocity applicable to every country in the continent of America, except Canada. The avowed objects of the contemplated treaties of reciprocity were to reduce the large adverse balance of trade

which existed against the United States, and to increase its exports of produce and manufactures to these countries. Canada was specially exempted from the operation of this treaty, either owing to what the Canadian Government supposed to be a misconception of the true position of the trade between Canada and the United States, or from a mistaken idea that the United States occupied such a controlling power over that commerce as to be able to regulate it according to its own good pleasure. The Canadian Government, in going to Washington, was in a position to prove by the records of the United States Bureau of Industries:—

1. That since 1872-73 there had been in every year, a large excess in the imports into Canada from the United States, over its exports to that country.

2. That while the exports of raw products from Canada to the United States had slightly exceeded the imports of like products from the United States, Canada's imports of manufactured goods from that country had very much more largely exceeded its exports of this class of merchandise; that this excess, during the last four years, had averaged over \$20,000,000, annually.

3. That Canada is the fourth largest importing country of American manufactures; its imports of this class of goods exceeding one-seventh part of the total exports of United States manufactures; that all this merchandise is admitted into Canada on as favorable terms as the same articles are admitted from Great Britain, which admits Canadian products, free of duty.

4. That Canada admits, free of duty, from the United States, about 50 per cent. more merchandise than that country admits from Canada, on same terms.

5. That even prior to the passing of the McKinley bill, the average rate of duty levied by Canada on dutiable goods imported from the United States was 20 per cent. lower than the average rate of duty levied upon the same merchandise if imported into the United States from Canada.

In view of the above facts, established by United States official reports, surely the Canadian Government was amply justified in demanding a modification of the many obnoxious clauses of the McKinley bill; and, if the remedy for removing its just complaints could be best found in a treaty of reciprocity, a fair and candid consideration of the existing condition of the commerce between the two countries must convince any impartial mind, that the terms offered by the Canadian Government were eminently just and reasonable. If reciprocity with the other countries of America were advisable, why not with Canada? The following two tables show the position of the commerce between the United States and these other countries, prior and subsequent to the operation of the reciprocity treaties which were made with them:—

STATEMENT showing the total values of Imports and Exports of merchandise into and from the United States from Mexico, Central America, West Indies and South American countries, during the following years, ending June 30, Compiled from Quarterly Report, No. 4, 1891-92, of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, pages 837 to 842.

YEAR.	Imports into U. S.	Exports from U. S.	Excess of Imports.
1890.....	\$198,940,575	\$90,886,103	\$108,054,472
1891.....	242,512,577	90,413,516	152,099,061
1892.....	288,894,902	92,545,868	196,349,034
Total for 3 years...	\$730,348,054	\$273,845,487	\$456,502,567
Proportion of Exports to Imports		37.51	
Value of the above Imports, distinguishing between dutiable and free.			

It will be noticed that during the last year of the old treaty, the exports of Canadian produce to the United States were three times larger than the exports to Great Britain. During the year 1891-92 the exports to United States formed only 60 per cent. of those to Great Britain, and when allowance is made for the deduction from exports to United States which ought to be made, for produce not taken for consumption in that country, and for articles which were not merchandise, it is found that the actual value of Canadian produce and manufactures sold in the United States was only \$24,000,000. In addition to this, there should be added to the exports to Great Britain a considerable amount for produce shipped to that country through the United States and included in the exports to United States. Taking these items into consideration, the exports of Canadian products to Great Britain in 1891-92 were two and one-half times larger than the actual sale of like products in the United States. Note also, that the exports to West Indies and to foreign countries have increased in an enormous proportion. In the face of established facts to the contrary, a large section of the Canadian press and an important political party are persistently asserting that the United States is Canada's best and natural market; and for the advantage of obtaining free access to that country for a few million dollars worth of produce, recommend and advocate a policy which would greatly imperil Canada's trade with all the other countries in the world. Nor is this the only or even the strongest objection to the proposed policy of discrimination. Canada is now purchasing from the United States about twenty-four million dollars worth of manufactured goods in each year. With the same customs duty as on goods from Europe, American manufacturers are compelled by European competition to sell to the Canada trade a large number of articles at much lower prices than those at which they sell to the American trade. Take off the duty on American manufactures, as is proposed, and retain or increase the duty on the manufactures of Great Britain, etc., and at once American manufacturers could demand their own prices, except on such of the goods as would be exposed to competition with Canadian manufactures. Nor is this all. Canada imports from other countries than the United States about sixty million dollars worth of merchandise, from which it obtains a revenue of over \$15,000,000. Under proposed discrimination, not only would a large part of the revenue be lost, but, to a great extent, Canada would be confined to the United States for its purchase of the goods now obtained from Europe, etc., and be compelled to pay present prices, and lose a large proportion of its revenue.

The absurdity of this discrimination policy is so glaring, that it is evident, that Mr. Blaine must have known that it could not be entertained by the representatives of the Canadian Government. It is equally evident, that for some occult reason, Mr. Blaine was predetermined that the reciprocity conference should result in as wide a divergence of views as he could accomplish.

With respect to Mr. Blaine's other condition as to the adoption of a Canadian tariff uniform with that of the United States. This was no doubt a desirable object for the United States Government, with its prohibitory tariff; as it would have made smuggling into that

country useless and unprofitable. But for Canada such an agreement was an impossibility. The United States tariff is contrary to Canadian ideas on trade subjects; and apart from this, Canada values its fiscal independence too highly to submit to outside dictation. Canada has always been sensitive, even as to suggestions or advice from the British Government. It would never tolerate dictation from the United States.

The Government of Canada has the business sentiment of the Dominion overwhelmingly in its favour, in support of its position with respect to reciprocity. It is felt that the propositions submitted to the United States Government were eminently fair and reasonable, and that the counter-propositions of that Government were so exacting and unfair as to require prompt rejection. The advantages which may be reasonably expected to result from an equitable treaty of reciprocity, or liberal adjustment of the tariffs of the two countries, are so numerous and important that it is to be hoped that both Governments will direct their best energies towards such an agreement as will promote mutual prosperity and amicable trade relations. Canada entertains great expectations from what it believes to be the more liberal and friendly feelings of the Cleveland Administration. It expects that its own Government will cordially respond to every invitation to discuss or determine the future commercial relations of the two countries. If it should clearly appear that there is no disposition on the part of the United States to cultivate more liberal and extended trade with Canada, then Canada must proceed with the reform of its own trade policy, which will unquestionably be in the direction of adjusting its tariff in favour of those countries which admit its products on the most favourable terms.

ROBERT H. LAWDER.

THE CRITIC.

What a unique position Canada occupies amongst England's colonies! Alone among them all is she overshadowed by a huge, unfriendly power which incessantly picks quarrels with her motherland and as incessantly nags and irritates her weaker neighbour by offensive fiscal and commercial regulations. It is vain to fight against such a rival. National prosperity cannot be forced any more than trade can be forced, for in reality national prosperity is but the trade of that nation in a flourishing condition. That great nation to the south of us is our bane. By her very size she exercises a sort of physical attraction of gravitation which draws immigrants to her rather than to us. Her opulence intensifies this attraction: Men and money go where men and money can be found, for only there can enterprises of great pith and moment be undertaken. Canada's day will come when all the waste land in the United States is occupied; when manuring comes to be necessary; when it will take more labour and capital to produce crops. Then our spacious North West will feel a healthy "boom," and perhaps not till then. But that time is a very long way off. Capital seems to cut channels for itself when it flows in one direction for any length of time. This is not to be considered as strange. Well known stocks only are quoted on 'Change; men lend on the advice of friends or by what they see in the city article of their daily paper. What

is there to make Canada known? We speak of her wealth, and so she has, latent wealth, no doubt, in abundance; but it is useless without men and money, and men and money at present flow to the States.

The Australian Colonies are free to work out their own salvation; India is unfettered; in Africa, British possessions are contiguous to nothing more important than Native States or infantine German colonization experiments. Canada lies throughout her whole length beside a great nation between whom and herself not always the most cordial feelings are in the ascendant. This is a fact that too many writers upon our present position and our hopes for the future forget. It is always remembered in the cases of France and Germany, and it may even be said that the propinquity of these two great rival European nations largely colours their respective general policies. But there is a day coming when the two nations on the Northern half of this continent will be more nearly on a level of wealth and power. When the waste lands of the States become narrowed in extent; when to produce crops and herds there will require more labour and capital than it now does; when men and money flow into Canada and British and Canadian syndicates open up our natural wealth, then there will, perhaps, be a different story to tell, and instead of the Southern influencing the Northern half, the latter may be dictating to the former.

RAMSAY'S THE CHURCH IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE BEFORE 170 A.D.

Prof. Ramsay's new book has already attracted the attention of all theologians, and may for general interest, and because of its fresh treatment of old questions be safely placed at the head of theological books of the year. To attempt to offer even a word of criticism would be far beyond the capacity of the present writer, but in view of the fact that the positions will certainly be much canvassed by the critics during the next few months, it may be of interest to some of the readers of *The Week*, who do not care to purchase the book to know what it is all about.

The bulk of the volume is composed of lectures delivered at Mansfield College, Oxford, in 1892. The distinguished author was already well known by his researches in the geography and archaeology of Asia Minor, and had published an important work dealing with these subjects. In the present volume he enters the field of Church history, and applies the results of his former studies to the elucidation of some knotty problems of Church history.

The work is, on the whole, of a conservative character. The writer, though frankly owning his admiration for German methods and German scholarship, does not accept the results of German criticism of the New Testament. "None," says he, "admires and reverences German scholarship more than I do, but it has not taught me to be blind to faults, or to be afraid to speak out." (p. ix.) At the same time he seems to imply that in some cases he would do so but for the new evidence with which his travels in Asia Minor has supplied him. In regard to the Acts of the Apostles, for example, granting the old presuppositions common to the German Radical and the English Conservative schools, he is disposed to think that the Germans have the best of it. "The necessary inference from the prevalence

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view (i.e., as to the locality of the Galatian churches) is, either that this history belongs to a much later period than it claims to belong to, (an inference drawn with strict and logical consistency by a considerable body of German scholars), or that the connection between the religious and the general history of the Empire must be abandoned." (p. 11.)

The first part of the book is taken up with the study of St. Paul's missionary journeys. The question of greatest importance here is as to the locality of the Galatian churches. Hitherto the majority of scholars both in Germany and England have supposed that these were situated in the northern part of the great province of Galatia. This is the view Lightfoot defends with equal learning and lucidity. Assuming the point established, he proceeded to show that this part of the Province was largely inhabited by a Celtic (Gauls) population, and their emotional temperament would account for both the affectionate enthusiasm with which they at first accepted both the Gospel and its preacher, and the fickleness which led them, almost as soon as the Apostle's back was turned, to transfer their allegiance to the Judaizers. It is worth while noting that this view, which was quite as theoretical as that of the worst German of them all, was readily accepted on Lightfoot's authority and has become a common-place of succeeding English commentators, and of the class-room.

Prof. Ramsay rejects the theory *in toto*. The Galatian churches are those of the first missionary journey, Antioch, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe. Admitting the difficulty of ascertaining the precise meaning of Chap. XVI, 6-8, he thinks it impossible that the verses can refer to the locality supposed by Lightfoot (cf. pp. 75-89). But if they do, then on several grounds Prof. Ramsay concludes that "the writer of the Acts misunderstood the facts entirely, and wrote something which is not correct, and which we must alter in order to introduce the above interpretation." (p. 83.) But he strenuously contends for the accuracy of the author of Acts XIII-XXI (the "Travel-Document," he calls it), and if this be so, then "his words (XVI, 6) definitely exclude the supposition that Paul on this occasion travelled in North Galatia." (p. 83.) Space will not permit me to do more than allude to the ingenious comparisons between Galatians and Acts, which show the remarkable accuracy of the author of the latter (according to Ramsay, either the Apostle himself, a companion, or one writing under his immediate supervision), supposing the prevalent view mistaken and his own correct.

Another interesting point raised concerns the homogeneity of the Acts. On the ground of inconsistency in the use of geographical terms, Ramsay decides against this, and if I understand him rightly, supposes two original documents, and a redactor. The "Travel-Document" describes the journeys of St. Paul, and was probably written under the immediate supervision of the Apostle, possibly during his imprisonment at Rome, which would account for the abrupt termination of the book. The early chapters belong to a separate work, and from "a narrative that has passed through Ramsay concludes this part of his work with the following words: "I now feel even more confident than before that Acts XIII-XXI is an authority of the highest character for the historian of Asia Minor. Formerly I looked

on it with much suspicion. Now I have learned that those points which roused suspicion were perfectly true to the first century, but were misjudged by me, because I contemplated them under the influence of prepossessions derived from the facts of the second century." (p. 168.)

Another interesting question and one concerning which we are almost certain to hear more, relates to the date of the 1st Epistle of Peter. It is generally supposed that St. Peter suffered martyrdom about the same time as St. Paul in the Neronian persecution, and his Epistle is therefore dated, by those who accept its authenticity, A.D. 64-66. (Cf. Marcus Dods' Introduction to the New Testament, p. 205). On the other hand, those who reject it as a composition of St. Peter's argue that the references in the Epistle conclusively point to a later date. With this contention Prof. Ramsay agrees, but he holds that there is no conclusive evidence that St. Peter perished under Nero, and he may have lived (as tradition seems to imply) many years after it. He assigns it to the years 75-80 A.D. The reason assigned for a later date than the sixties is to be found in the references to a general persecution against the Christians, *as such*. Hitherto they had been confounded with the Jews, or persecuted for supposed crimes, now it is for the name of Christ. (I Peter IV, 14, etc.) Granting that the evidence for the later date is conclusive, I think it will be obvious to most readers that the evidence for the years 75-80 A.D. is of the slenderest. It depends upon the correctness of Ramsay's view that Vespasian persecuted the Christians *as such*. For this he offers scarcely anything in the way of proof, while Mounssen says: "Ramsay is wrong in regarding Vespasian as the true originator of the warfare against the Christian creed in itself; he was far too practical for such a crusade. Much better does it agree with the sombre but intelligent despotism of Domitianus." But the most probable date of Domitian's edicts is 95 A.D. (p. 226.) Are we prepared to accept so late a date as this for I Peter?

The argument which compels our author to assign a late date to I Peter, leads him to assert the authenticity of the Pastoral Epistles, and supplies evidence for the date of the Apocalypse. Throughout this second part of the volume Ramsay continues to deal hard blows at some of the characteristic blemishes of German criticism. He is himself not free from a tendency to theorize. But it is not so much this that he objects to, but to their custom of making sweeping statements without evidence, and of dogmatizing where certainty is unattainable. (Cf. pp. 186 ff.) The whole volume affords an excellent illustration of the characteristic difference between the mind of the German and English student. The German is philosophical. He has a *notion* of the development of Christianity. He may have seized the leading idea, but in its development he is too apt to forget that in actual history we meet with confusions, contradictions, inconsistencies, and reactions. The English student, devoid of an *idea*, is less philosophical, but more practical and historical. A correspondence between an archaeological discovery in Asia Minor and a passage in the Acts of the Apostles has more weight with him than a discrepancy between the Acts of the Apostles and an Epistle of St. Paul, supported not on historical but philosophical grounds. But such a comparison as this is only *generally* valid. German theologians are not indifferent

to history any more than English theologians are to philosophy. Both methods are needed, and both contribute to our understanding of Primitive Christianity. Baur, the characteristic German, and Lightfoot, the characteristic Englishman, have both contributed largely to our knowledge, and have both laid us under a debt of gratitude which it is ungenerous to repudiate.

The scope of Prof. Ramsay's work is wide, and many other interesting questions are broached. His remarks upon the development of Episcopacy have been already commented upon by Prof. Sanday. The section on the Acts of Paul and Thekla will attract some criticism, whilst the treatment of the general question of the relations of Church and State in the Roman Empire contribute very greatly to a clearer conception of the life of the Christian communities in the first and second centuries.

HERBERT SYMONDS.

Ashburnham.

ASHES OF ROSES.

..... "Ninnium breves
Floris amantæ ro.æ."

Ah! yes, I know this packet well,
Which here in secret drawer has lain
So long forgotten: the sweet spell
Can nevermore be woven again
That bound my helpless heart when she,—
Young, gay and free,—
Gave me these roses.

They're dry and withered now; but then,—
Loveliest of all their lovely sorts,—
They made me happiest of men;
For sometimes such a gift imports
More than a maiden's lips may speak;
And her flushed cheek
Rivalled the roses.

Hers, too, was once this white silk scrap,
In which, ere they had time to fade,
With careful hand did I enwrap
The precious flowers, then fondly laid
Here to preserve them, while my heart
Kept the best part
Of the rare roses.

This was a *Gloire de Dijon* grand,
This a sweet-breath'd *Madame Bracy*;
Could these shrunk petals now expand,
In full-orbed beauty I should see,—
Could they lost form and hues regain
Brilliant *La Reine*
Queen of the roses.

The flowers are sere, and sere the love
Of which I thought them emblems meet:
Do all fair forms thus faithless prove!
All brightness brief, all fragrance fleet?
My nymph is now a stately dame,
To whom my name
Suggests no roses.

Glad children call her 'Grandmamma':
She's a fine woman still, and not
Sallow or wrinkled, rich, and ah!
She's happy: I'm—no matter what.
For all that's fled with vanished years
No sighs, no tears,
Even o'er these roses!

And now I'll burn the worthless lot,—
Stained silk and all that it contains:
All but this meek *Forget-me-not*,
Whose deep blue color yet remains
Almost unchanged, as if to show
Some blossoms grow
Truer than roses.

'Tis fit what's dead thus to cremate:
How quick the flickering flame upsprings!
Down sink the ashes through the grate:
Ashes are grey, unlovely things,—
Nor sweet to smell, nor fair to see,
Even though they be
Ashes of Roses!

W. P. DOLE.

PARIS LETTER.

After the storm the calm. It would be difficult to know who has gained by the late street rows, save the painters and glaziers. I have walked the Boulevards from the Place de la Republique to the Bastille, and there is not a newspaper kiosk, or police sentry-box but has been more or less wrecked. The tenants of the new stalls, chiefly old women, have pasted paper to replace the disappeared glass, or adopted thin planking. And the glass thus broken was covered with costly coloured advertisements. The city bill for repairs, will be heavy; but Paris is rich enough to pay for her three days' glory. Among the wounded brought into the hospitals was one very bad case indeed; the man was insensible, never came to, and has since died. He was alluded to as a victim of the brutality of the police, who, when ordered to disperse a crowd that declines to move on, and indulges in railery, do not reply like Quakers, or put on kid gloves. In the medical report on the death of the member of the sovereign people in question, the deceased died from delirium tremens! The police of no city when ordered to disperse rioters, act like lambs; the complaints of the sufferers ought not ever to be taken au tragique; the best way to avoid knocks is, not to go were they are expected to rain; and if punched on the head, or in the back, to say nothing, but thank the gods that you are not a deputy, or your punishment would be certainly more severe. I have been in these kind of rows from time to time: on one occasion when the police were hitting hard, I assured them I way not a deputy; they laughed, and allowed me to pass to the rear and to be off for good—the latter I accepted as a paternal counsel and acted on the advice. The anarchists have got a lesson to remember. The Cabinet has been unhappily irresolute in all these troubles, alternately grit and flabby—the worst of all policies for the French. Indeed, the neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring programme, is good at any time. Strangers would make a great mistake to conclude that Paris is a gunpowder magazine, and every citizen carrying a flaming brand to fire the explosive. The inhabitants quickly took in the situation, so did the students, and left the authorities to balance accounts with the fishers in troubled waters. There was nothing on the cards to get up a revolution; citizens would never fly to arms because rioting students were exceptionally rough handled, as the retort to their unangelic proceedings; nor would the closing of the Labour Exchange—that M. Floquet, when Prime Minister, also closed—cause the stones of Paris to rise in mutiny, because trades unions defied the law. Nothing is to be gained, as the Germans say, by painting the devil on the wall.

Prefect de Police Lotze, has been superseded, in order to appease the extreme Republicans. That is regrettable weakness on the part of the Ministry; M. Lotze is a very able functionary, very resolute, and who accepts no playings at disorder. In their secret hearts the French like that vigorous kind of character. He represents for the multitude that administration which the song depicts: "I blame it—and I praise it, it is wrong, and always right." No capital was to be made out of the shutting up, for a short time to allow the law to take stock, of the Labour Exchange; the trades there located were illegal; they have only to comply, like all other citizens, with the law, to be reinstated. The expelled rage like the

heathen; resolve to have a Labour Exchange of their own—all moonshine, as they cannot open till they comply with the legal formalities; nor will the private subscriptions of members ever cover the annual endowment by the city of 75,000. fr.

There is ever something original about French strikes: hitherto they were all run on the hum-drum common lines, of not working: it is now proposed to strike on the 14th July—"the day we celebrate," by not keeping that holiday, but continue to work as on a week day, or Sunday. This is to reprimand the authorities for suppressing the riots and closing the Labour Exchange: to mark their deep sorrow with the latter, the town council of St. Denis will send a delegation to the city, to deposit a mortuary crown at the exchange building, and that the police at present in charge of the establishment would at once throw the symbol of "eternal regrets" into the passing dust cart. The Labour Exchange only suffers from suspended animation—not death. In any case the national holiday will be far from lively, though country cousins are flocking in crowds to Paris, and Parisians flocking away to give them room.

Senator and ex-Premier Goblet may be regarded as the figure-head of the advanced Republicanism of all shades; he has issued his electoral programme, the chief clauses of which are, the separation of Church from State, the expelling of the Jesuits who have returned to France; the abolition of the Senate, and the adoption of an income-tax, with other et ceteras too numerous to mention. These measures have not the ghost of a chance to be adopted, but will not the less embarrass many candidates. The 20th August is still accepted as the date when the elections will take place. It is not likely they will be made to cement the unity of the Republicans; the split in the party is deeper and wider than ever. The country does not display any marked interest in the coming electoral struggle; but this will change when the decree appears dissolving Parliament.

None of the neighboring departments of the Seine desires to employ the city sewage for agricultural purposes, and least of all the country between Paris and St. Germain, at Achères, near the race course of Maisons. The municipality had obtained legal powers to lay down pipe to that locality, and then to select the exact fields to be irrigated, a jury being impanelled to indemnify the owner of the land. Now such juries can award what sum for indemnity they please, and from their decision there is no appeal. It is thus that the jury accorded to the proprietor of the first lot of land wanted for sewage farming, an indemnity of ten millions of francs! for an area of 160 square yards only! being at the rate of one milliard of francs per acre! thus five acres would represent the total war indemnity paid to Germany. That is the system to be adopted to prevent the sewage being run to St. Germain side; such compensation for land required Paris never could afford to pay, but she must abide by the decision in question, having accepted the local arbitration, and no change can be made, save to recast and limit the whole law on expropriation—that will never be done. Citizens must keep their sewage to themselves.

The police have not been able to discover the birthplace of the nigger Veron-Norton, who forged, at the instigation of Clemenceau's adversaries, documents alleged to belong to the

English Embassy: perhaps Norton, like Topinbe, was not born but "grewed." He will be seen before the assizes, along with editor Ducrest, that he accuses of employing him to commit the forgery. It is to be hoped that before then Lord Dufferin will return to Paris, and the French Government send their new ambassador to London. There is honey and vinegar in all this business, and the sooner it is ended the better. The private professional schools in France are on their last legs, though it is to enterprising individuals that institution is wholly due. The Government now organizing the professional element in whatever locality the want is felt, and for all trades; while the trades themselves are opposed to such technical teaching as turning out unfinished artisans and bringing the price of labor down. The schools will be extended all the same.

M. Jules Lebauty, the sugar refiner, was the next after Leon Say's establishment died in 1892, and left his widow 103 million frs. and his son Jules 27 million frs. The son is 20½ years old, and has been leading a fast life; he expended 300,000 fr. last year in promissory notes given in payment, in jewels for demi-mondians. His mother applies to the court to declare him a ward, under the control of a family council, and so put an end to his extravagance; he replies, that his mother declined to give him pocket money suited to his social standing: that despite her million name at St. Cloud, on 6,000 fr. a year.

French economists commence to be apprehensive that their Indo-Chinese empire will likely be the grand sufferer from the decision of British India on the rupee. The country will have a fine field before them in any case.

A writer suggests that in the absence of "fire" in the buss horses, that only indulged in "funeral marches," all soldiers patronizing the vehicles ought to be placed next to the horse, the latter, at the sight of the red pants, might become lively and show bellicose ardor. The omnibus horses get maize instead of oats.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Such happy dreams and long sweet indolence—
My days not spent withal in idleness,
For nature's ever-varying moods and tones
Are food for thought, to comfort and to cheer.
The city-worn, tired eyes and senses weary
Escaped awhile to the fair country scenes,
To take their fill of sunshine bright and clear.
Green fields, fair flowers, and woodland's lawns
Screens:

Where all day long in undisturbed content
With space, and amplitude of God's free air,
I view the ethereal blue so softly bent
Overhead, and know that all I see is fair.
So in these brief but happy summer days,
I hymn with nature the Creator's praise.

CONSTANCE FAIRBANKS

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOMINION HISTORY.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:
SIR,—For several years the educationists of the Dominion have been looking forward to the production of a new text-book of Canadian history by a competition established for that purpose. The preliminary arrangements are now complete, the money required for printing having been subscribed by the provinces.
Competing authors will write with permission from the Dominion Committee conditions of competition may be known by application to the secretary.
The author of the best book shall be awarded

a royalty of 10 per cent. of its retail price. As there are over 16,000 public schools to use the work, the prize will be one of great value. Authors of the next four manuscripts of merit will receive \$200 each.

The Dominion Committee begs to inform intending writers that it is now prepared to consider applications for permission to write and that it will receive manuscripts up to January 1, 1895.

The promoters of this movement to have the history of Canada written from a Dominion instead of a provincial standpoint as at present and suitably for general use in all Canadian schools, irrespective of creed or nationality, are actuated by a wish to inspire the boys and girls of the Dominion with a true sense of the nobility and grandeur of the heritage of Canadians and so to help to create and maintain a unity of patriotic sentiment. In furtherance of that design they solicit the press of Canada, and especially educational journals, to keep the present competition for a time before the public.

W. PATTERSON,
Secretary Dominion History
Committee.

Royal Arthur School,
Montreal, June 26, 1893.

ART NOTES.

You must take time to look at a picture. As a famous German writer has aptly said: "You must treat a work of art like a great man. Stand before it, and wait patiently until it deigns to 'peak.'" In the art galleries you will see persons who pursue this policy. They will sit or stand for a long time in front of some fine painting. New beauties and fine bits of work will constantly be revealed to them; for it must be remembered that it has taken the artist a long time to execute a really great work of art. He has put, as we say, his heart and soul into the work, and we cannot expect to appreciate, much less to understand it, if we simply give it a hasty glance.

In a late number of the Paris Revue Des Deux Mondes, is a most interesting article by M. G. Valbert on that great master of the needle as well as brush, Rembrandt, which has been translated for Public Opinion. The following will give some idea of the whole: Never had painter a more individual talent, and never did one more plainly express his life and his character by his works. As M. Michel remarks, the subjects which he loved to treat, were always in harmony with his inward feelings, with his situation, with the condition of his heart. When he had lost his mother, and his wife's health was declining, he painted scenes of his family life, and gloried all the sweetness of those domestic joys which he appreciated the more when he knew them to be uncertain and fleeting. In his years of distress, when his implacable creditors declared him bankrupt, he returned to religious painting. He shows us the Christ as he had learned to know Him, as tender, as grand. About the same time he executed that magnificent study of an old woman. Seated in an arm chair, clothed in a yellow robe with a brown waist, wearing a broad-brimmed hat which threw her face in shadow, that poor old woman, scissors in hand, is engaged in cutting her nails. She has suffered much; sorrow has deformed her features; she is almost decrepit; and yet she impresses us with a secret majesty. She no longer loves life; nor fears death; but she has the air of saying: "When one has lost all illusions, it is still necessary to guard her habits and not to neglect her nails. . . . Profane antiquity and contemporaneous history failed to inspire him. On the other hand, some of those spectacles to which the greater part of mankind is indifferent, moved him quickly. A feeble old man, of a thick, a swine asleep at the edge of a thicket, three beggars at the gate of a mansion, three withered trees under a black sky, were enough to stir him to

the depths of his soul as if he had received from a mysterious hand that magic touch which sets genius going. He could say with the Latin poet: "Things are what one makes them; they have the value which the heart gives them."

Powerful, robust and tormented genius, original above all, the multitude found him bizarre. It pleased him to work wondrous. As has been said: "It is with the night or with the darkness that he makes the day." He adored nature, and he joined to the love of that which is, the passion of that which is not. That visionary was the most exact of observers; he gave to real things an air of mystery and transformed dreams into realities. He magnified small matters and mingled the farcical with the sublime, prosaic details with supernatural adventures. He applied himself to softening ugliness by intensity of feeling, by nobility of expression. There was sorcery in his talent, and that magic made souls and faces express that which no one would have dared to say.

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT, X.

Rather strange is a picture by Louis-Auguste Girardon, "Happy they who Die in the Lord": the heads of these martyred ones lie on a marble slab surrounded by laurel leaves. Large and full of life, sunshine, and all sorts of brightness is "The Flowery Way," by P. F. Lamy. Maurice Leloir has given an episode of the revolution in "Manon Lescaut." Leon Thermitte has a strong, solidly painted group in his "Haying," remarkable for the same qualities as are to be seen in "The Friend of the Lowly," which has been referred to before. You are struck with the depth and intensity of purpose and feeling; with the power, rather than delicacy or brilliancy in technique. "Born of a Virgin," by Felix H. Lucas, is the picture of a young girl who, wearied with her spinning which she has been doing on the housetop, has fallen asleep in her chair. The sun has set, the new moon risen, and the stars are beginning to come out, while the birds are busy with their lives stealing the unwoven flax. The hush of twilight is over all in the sky, the landscape, the drooping figure of the virgin. Adolph Marat has a spirited picture in "Returning Home"; the cattle rush towards you, driven by fear of the heavy storm coming up. The animals are full of action; the threat in the sky is well expressed. Equally good are the willows in "The Lauce," by the same artist.

"First Trial," by Paul Mathey, is a printer carefully inspecting under the skylight the first proof of an etching. The light is strong and the work solid. There is fine flesh painting in "Young St. John," by Leon Perrault. Edmond Petitjean has two sunshiny effects in: "Village in Lorraine" and "Landscape in Lorraine," somewhat alike, but lacking the intense brightness and sparkle of the work of Gagliardini. There are three examples of Raffaelli here, very fine in modelling, showing wonderful mastery of technique and sympathy with his subjects; in two pictures they are peasants, but his colour seems low and dull. If it is beautiful colour one is specially seeking after, here it is in "Sacrifice," by Alfred Richemont; a fire-lit room; you cannot see the fire, only its light on the faces of the two girls seated on the floor before it, who are busy burning letters. The delicacy and softness, as well as brilliancy of colouring are very fine. Few pictures have finer flesh than in "Women on the Grass," by Alfred P. Rolle, especially in one figure with red hair. The colour is so clear and transparent, yet the work is solid. Rosset-Granger has three, any one of which would make one pause. Perhaps "Evening at a Fete in Provence" is the most remarkable, with its dusk lighted by Chinese lanterns and glimmering lights in the distance, and the figures seen in the foreground; some in full light of the lanterns, others in the shade. Far removed in its dull colour is "Flotsam and Jetsam," with its cold, purple flesh tones and wet seashore. Daniel Staubes has

the picture, "Marat, Friend of the People," that received honorable mention and was much talked of when first exhibited. It shows the rough, uncouth, forbidding man, who yet sought in his way to be an honest friend of the people. "Worm Hunters at Daylight" is a purple, misty morning, in which the worm hunters are blurs of darkness, each with its light glimmering in the mist.

In this, as in the other galleries, the water colours, engravings, and etchings are of necessity untouched. Many great names are unmentioned: Pelouze, Jan-Monchabon, Laurens, Lefebvre, Henner, Delacroix, Donce, Pointelin, Breton and others, because, in many instances, their work, although of greater merit, is less interesting than those described.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The recent publication by Messrs. Augener & Co., of certain of "Cramer's Studies," with comments by Beethoven, is an event of considerable importance and interest, not to pianists alone, but to all earnest students of music. The interest may be regarded, apart from that natural connected with the name of Beethoven, as twofold, being at once historical and intrinsic. Let us then examine these studies in each aspect.

Cramer, who, as regards the impetus afforded by him to the development of pianoforte technique, stands second only to Clementi, wrote, as every pianist knows, 84 studies for the fifth part of his "Grosse praktische Pianoforte-Schule," which have been by force of merit a portion of the necessary curriculum of musical study ever since their publication. All authorities from Beethoven to Von Bülow, have united in singing their praises; indeed, Beethoven declared them to be the best possible preparation for the study of his own works.

In the Royal Library at Berlin is a copy of the first book of the "Studies," with a number of remarks in the handwriting of Anton Schindler, some signed A.S., but some with the name of Beethoven affixed, and it appears from the observations of Schindler that the great composer annotated certain of the studies for the guidance of his graceful nephew Carl. For their authenticity we have, in the absence of the copy originally used by Beethoven, only the word of Schindler, but there is no reason to harbour doubt upon the subject, inasmuch as the comments themselves are eminently such as we might expect from a man of Beethoven's character and opinions. Schindler himself seems to have regarded them as little less than revolutionary, and subversive of the musical ideas of that day, albeit, he for his part fully accepts the new gospel as preached by his hero. Fearful of results, however, he did not venture to publish them, lest they should meet with contumely and neglect. So they have lain in the Royal Library until Mr. J. S. Shedlock, with more courage, has prepared for publication those particular studies, 21 in number, to which Beethoven's comments are attached, and has written a most interesting preface, historical and explanatory.

As regards the comments themselves, we can conceive no reason why they should not have been published any time during the last 25 years, but the editor, apparently sharing Schindler's ideas as to their revolutionary tendency, says that they "are as it were a bombshell thrown into the camp of the purists—the sticklers for the exact text." Here we feel bound to join issue with him, and, to show reason for so doing, shall examine the principles that guided Beethoven in making these remarks, which, doubtless, were amplified by him by word of mouth when teaching his nephew.

Briefly, the whole matter resolves itself into correct accentuation and rhythm, so that passages which to the unseeing eye, appear passages and nothing more, may by proper treatment, reveal their melodic and harmonic structure, and thus enhance the interest and

beauty of the composition. It is worthy of notice in passing, that just as Beethoven's own subjects and themes are frequently diatonic and scalar in character, so here in these studies his penetration has presented to us a construction on similar lines, the progression being built as a rule upon diatonic scales. Space forbids detailed proof of this in every instance, but we may point to No. 12, where Beethoven says that the melody lies throughout in the second note of each group, although the rythmical accents are on the first note. Another judgment might perhaps take exception to the word "throughout," but those who examine this study according to Beethoven's dictum will find the melody thus disclosed to be both diatonic and scalar.

It is also interesting, in view of Mr. Abdy Williams' articles in the columns of the Musical News some months ago, and of his recent paper before the Musical Association on the Rhythmical Construction of Bach's 48 Fugues," to note that Beethoven insists upon the study of the classic metres, and that the words "long" and "short" are constantly employed by him; the term, however, to which he attaches most importance is "Bindung," or "binding." This, and to our thinking this alone is the "bombshell"; this is the sole interference with the text that Beethoven permits himself. And what is this formidable missile which is to carry dismay to the foe of poetic design, and to mete out far-reaching destruction to their conservative ideas? Merely a dwelling upon or lengthening of certain notes which prove on investigation to be of more importance than might at first seem apparent. Beethoven speaks very clearly on this point, for in study No. 5 he says that even if the notes for the right hand as they stand at present had been written as equal semiquavers, the first note of each group would still "have to be uniformly accentuated and held down." He thus leaves us in no manner of doubt as to his intention in the other studies, where he uses the term "binding" as indicating the lengthening of short notes so as to accentuate their importance, and to display the metre of the melody.

Now, this is undoubtedly a freedom: so much in fairness must be conceded; and it will always be a matter for discussion how such freedom—we avoid the word "license"—is permissible, because it is very certain that it may be abused by the ignorant and incompetent. In fact, only the artistic instinct can divine, only the ripened judgment can decide. But is there anything so novel about this? It appears to us that, whether consciously or unconsciously, this thing has been done before, and granting equal technical skill, is one great difference between the artist and the merely brilliant performer of pianoforte passages. Who is the artist that would play Beethoven's sonatas exactly as they appear on paper? who is the elocutionist that would recite Hamlet's soliloquy without the accentuation and expression which reveal its beauties to the hearer? Mr. Shedlock very justly says that we must "regard the notes merely as an index to the composer's thoughts and feelings," and no one—to whatever school he may belong—can take reasonable exception to the words, but it is evident that only the finished artist can carry them out to the fullest extent. It is quite within the range of possibility that Cramer himself would have heartily subscribed to Beethoven's remarks about "binding," and would himself have lengthened the notes in many cases.

To prevent possible misunderstanding, let it be repeated that while Beethoven's annotations are both interesting and valuable, they tell us nothing absolutely new in principle. Beethoven students are aware that it was highly improbable that the master's compositions were intended to be rendered in a uniform and colourless manner—his life and temperament forbid such a supposition—besides which, just as written language fails and must fail to convey all subtleties of inflection and accentuation which give it life and meaning, so the mere notes fall

to indicate with precision the full poetic possibilities of a composition. In the rendering of the one, as of the other, all those qualities which distinguish the exponent must inevitably tinge his performance. We may talk of the composer's intention, but can we know for certain what that is? It is only possible to do so from the composer himself, and as in course of time this passes into tradition, like all tradition it eventually becomes inexact and inaccurate. Hence we have to fall back once more on the experience and instinct of the well-trained musician.

As a general principle, that treatment which transforms what would otherwise be without character, or at best merely interesting, into perfect beauty must be legitimate. It is because we so thoroughly believe in the truth of this, that we deplore Mr. Shedlock's remark about the "purists and sticklers for the exact text," as unfortunate, and calculated to excite prejudice, instead of dispassionate and possibly favourable consideration.—J. Percy Baker, in Musical News.

LIBRARY TABLE.

CHURCH AND STATE IN NORTH CAROLINA. By Stephen Beauregard Weeks, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University Studies.) Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1893.

Professor Beauregard, in this historical treatise, continues the study already begun by him, and seeks, by a careful examination of the authorities, to put on paper the real causes which contributed mainly to the struggle between Church and State in the early days of the history of North Carolina. The subject is one of interest to historical students, and, to them, the picture drawn of the hardships, restraints, and oppressions which were incidental to the unorthodox of those days, cannot fail to be of value. To the general reader, the conviction of the blessings of freedom of thought and opinion, and religious toleration, will be deepened.

ARCHIE OF ATHABASCA. By J. Macdonald Oxley. Boston: D. Lothrop Company, 1893.

"Archie of Athabasca" was the son of Donald McKenzie, who had command of Fort Chipewyan, a post of the Northwest Fur Company, in the early part of the present century. Faking that far northern land as the scene of his hero's upbringing, the author gives him a life full of trial and adventure. "Give the laddie his head. Don't worry him. Many a good horse has been spoiled in the breaking," indicates Mr. McKenzie's method with his boy. Courageous, high-spirited, yet manly and noble—Archie proved himself to possess the material from which brave and good men are made. We cannot follow Archie and his Indian friend Sawitoulai, through all their adventures and misadventures "by flood and field": in their games; in trapping, hunting, canoeing; in Archie's memorable race and wrestling match with the famous Beddakoonnai; in his hazardous passage with Sawitoulai of the "Portage of the Drowned," or his gallant rescue of his captive father from the toils of their enemy, Miles McDougal. Suffice it to say that those boys who have not read these and the other brightly-told incidents of his pure-toned and graphic story, should do so at once. It is just the book to be read by the lake or river side, and to talk over by the light of campfire. May Mr. Oxley's vigorous pen provide us with many a welcome companion for "Archie of Athabasca."

DONALD MONCRIEFF. By Jeannie Oliver-Smith. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton, 1893.

This is the sort of book we would expect an ambitious and enterprising Unit-

ed States school girl to write. Miriam Rice, "a girl of the people," is wedded by David Temple, Mayor of Kanemata, who, while handsome, wealthy and intelligent, and not 'one of the people,' is yet a social reformer. There can be but little doubt of the affection of the Mayor of Kanemata for his wife—as on their return home from their honeymoon trip, he casually remarks to her "Miriam, my wife, I love you! I love you!" There are other characters in the book, such as Mrs. Zembra, the philosopher, Ralph Townsend the stranger, and a very bad man of foreign origin, named Zuriky—who loves Miriam, hates the Mayor of Kanemata, and finally modestly demands \$1,000,000 from an unaccommodating bank president, and gives the reader a taste of his quality by blowing up the bank and "ten innocent people" with dynamite, and is dismissed the scene in an extract with appropriate head lines from a New York paper. But we must turn from stern tragedy to the play of the softer passions. One of the characters, an elderly person, a Mr. Moncrieff, is thus made to apostrophise Miss Benedict—who has taken a trip to New York: "Oh, that she knew me better! Caramia! hear me through the dark! I love you! I love you! I love you!" But we must refer our readers to the book if they would know it better.

APOLOGETICS; or Christianity Defensively Stated. By A. B. Bruce, D.D. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; Toronto: Presbyterian News Co. 1892.

We have already drawn favourable attention to the two previous volumes of the International Theological Library, by Prof. Driver and Dr. Newman Smyth; and this one, by Dr. Bruce, is in no way unworthy of a place in the same series. The list of works on Apologetics is now a somewhat lengthy one; but there is room for Dr. Bruce's. In his general idea of the subject he does not differ greatly from his predecessors. In Book i. he deals with Theories of the Universe; in Book ii. with the Historical Preparation for Christianity; in Book iii. with the Christian Origins, meaning thereby the work of Christ, the ministry of St. Paul, the Gospels, and so forth. The peculiar characteristic of Dr. Bruce's work is its adaptation to contemporaneous modes of thought and belief. Thus, without actually accepting the results of the "higher criticism," in reference to the Old Testament, he points out that these do not essentially affect our views of the Gospel; and we cannot doubt that any one who rises from the perusal of Dr. Bruce's work will feel strengthened in his faith as to the supernatural origin of the Gospels. We had marked a good many passages for special notice or quotation; but must content ourselves here by a simple reference to them. Our readers should note the remarks on Personality at p. 83 and p. 143; on Materialism at p. 105 and p. 109; on a Future Life at p. 224. But these are only slight samples out of many that might be given. We do not like the word "Mosaicity," at p. 211. It is worse than "historicity"; nor do we recognize as English the use of "thereby," on p. 318; but generally the book is written with lucidity and elegance.

THE DOMINION CONVEYANCER. By William Howard Hunter, B. A., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister at Law. Toronto: The Carswell Co. (Limited).

This collection of common forms will be of great service to Solicitors and Conveyancers throughout the Province who require a set of precedents in compact form.

No one, we suppose, but the author and proof-reader ever goes through such a book from cover to cover, not even those to whom it will be most useful will ever require to study more than a percentage

of the forms it contains, and the reviewer must content himself with the examination of a few of the precedents, and apply the maxim, "ab uno disce omnes."

Mr. Hunter's collection does not profess to be exhaustive—his guiding principle, as he says, has been "utility," and his professed object of "keeping in view the convenience of the general practitioner," appears to have been fairly accomplished.

A few slight imperfections may be noticed, which, however, the author will doubtless remedy in future editions; e.g. in form 57. "Agreement for partition between Tenants in Common"—one, not a qualified solicitor, might conclude that only "the heirs at law of—of—who lately died intestate," etc., would be "tenants in common". A note of explanation that the recitals should be altered to suit the circumstances of each case would be an improvement. Or, we are inclined to think, that even better still would be a more general recital, such as that used by Prideaux: "Whereas the parties being seized of the hereditaments, etc., as tenants in common, in fee simple,"

Again, a deed by an executor (No. 322) (which, by the way, is at page 285, not page 385 as indexed) might be under "The Devolution of Estates Act," and not under a trust for sale and conveyance; and we would suggest that a form of conveyance under that Act might be a useful addition to the list of precedents.

These, however, are matters which do not detract from the general usefulness of the work and will receive Mr. Hunter's consideration in a future edition. Meanwhile we can recommend the work as a very useful compilation of generally required precedents, and one calculated to fill a long-felt want in the offices of legal practitioners in this Province.

The letterpress and general style of the book are quite up to the standard of its well known publishers.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE. By one of Them. New York: Tait, Sons and Company.

This is a most amusing book. To say that it is modest, unpretentious or delicate, would be beside the mark. The author says in his preface: "I have taken my cue from the daily papers. I have tried not to be dull; but, above all, I have tried to present a true picture of the life and character of 'Americans in Europe.'" His pages are indeed well spiced with gossip anecdote and story of the kind which attracts so many readers to the pages of those journals of questionable morality—the society newspapers. The object of the writer seems to be to paint in startling colours, the vagaries of his countrymen, and alas! countless, too, abroad. Here we find abundant evidence of the weakness of women of the United States when tempted by foreign titles, so often coupled with poverty and rascality. The many victims which his country offers up to foreign love and the native greed for position and title vex the author's soul. He says: "The matter has cost me many a sleepless night, and I have at last come to the conclusion that Europe is the asylum for American fools." So much does he take it to heart, that he further says: "If I were made the Dictator of the United States of America, my first act would be to issue an edict prohibiting all American women unmarried and under thirty years of age, visiting Europe under any pretence whatever. And I should make it seem strange, to say the least of it, to find such admissions towards the end of a volume which presents us with the following axiom as the second paragraph of its introduction: "The success of the American nation is unparalleled in the history of nations, and the influence of the American life and character is to-day the dominant influence of the world. This influence is confined to no special domain, but is everywhere present, and everywhere potent, transforming and revolutionizing all the social, political, industrial and commercial institutions of the globe."

work is not that which has commonly found favour among ourselves. Yet we can strongly advise all preachers and teachers who may have to deal with Old Testament subjects to give careful study to the contents of these volumes.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

The real name of Mr. "Maarten Maartens" is Mr. J. M. W. Van der Poorten-Schwartz.

Sir Richard Temple's 'Life in Parliament,' 1886 to 1892, will shortly be published by Mr. Murray.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish directly a volume of personal reminiscences of Whittier, by Mrs. William Claffin.

Mr. Murray, the London publisher, announces a new work, by a new and unnamed writer, entitled 'Barneraig: Episodes in the Life of a Scottish Village.'

The Life of Professor Owen, which his grandson, Rev. Richard Owen, is preparing, will be based on the Professor's correspondence, his diaries, and those of his wife.

Francis Parkman, the historian, has recovered from his severe illness, and is passing the summer at New Castle, N.H. In the fall he will return to his summer home at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mr. George Moore has, we hear, just completed a novel upon which he has been engaged for two years. It will be published by the London house of Mr. Walter Scott in the autumn, probably under the title 'Mother and Child.'

Sir George Chesney, the author of 'The Battle of Dorking,' 'The Private Secretary,' and many other novels, has just completed a new story—a labour and wealth Battle of Dorking—which, under the title of 'The Lesters,' will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., of London.

The second series of 'Selections from the writings of John Ruskin,' now being issued by Mr. George Allen, makes its appearance this week as promised. It contains excerpts from Mr. Ruskin's works published between 1860 and 1888, 'Fors Clavigera,' 'The Art and Pleasures of England,' and 'Præterita' being amongst them.

Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of 'Jupiter Lights' and 'Anne,' has just finished her new novel 'Horace Chase,' and upon its conclusion has removed to Florence, where she hopes to rest for several months. For the last year or two she has been living at Oxford, in the neighbourhood of Worcester College.

Dr. John Rae, the distinguished English Arctic explorer, who recently died in London after a long illness, was a native of the Orkney Islands, and studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh. His voyages to the far North when in the service of the Hudson Bay Company began in 1845. He was the first to obtain information as to the fate of Sir John Franklin, for which he received a reward of \$50,000. He was a fellow of many scientific societies; and his publications, very modest in number, were brief accounts of his voyages and explorations.

An odd looking little book, having a kind of quaintness in type and general make up, bears the title of "Ai." The author is Charles Daniel, and his purpose is to present "a social vision" of what "may be" in 1950. While not exactly along the line of "Looking Backward," it was evidently suggested by that work. It is, perhaps, needless to say that social, domestic, municipal, political, and philanthropic reforms are the pet themes. The book shows warm interest in the advancement of the human race, and an intelligent appreciation of conditions by which it might be brought to higher earthly good and happiness.

OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGY. By Dr. Hermann Schultz. Price 18s. net. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; Toronto: Presbyterian News Co. 1893.

It will help our readers to understand the significance and merits of this great work, if we say a few things quite plainly as to its characteristics. In the first place, it is distinctly a great work, showing deep and wide learning on the part of the author, great independence of thought and judgment, strong intellectual power, and clear spiritual insight. In regard to Professor Paterson's translation, it seems to us to approach as near to perfection as can be reached in work of this kind.

It is but fair, however, to let our readers know that Dr. Schultz accepts, to a large extent, the results of modern criticism on the Old Testament. This he announces on p. 31, as follows: "Genesis is the book of sacred legend, with a mythical introduction. The first three chapters of it, in particular, present us with revelation-myths of the most important kind, and the following eight with mythical elements that have been recast more in the form of legend. From Abraham to Moses we have national legend, pure and simple, mixed with a variety of mythical elements which have become almost unrecognizable. From Moses to David we have history still mixed with a great deal of the legendary, and even partly with mythical elements that are no longer distinguishable. From David onwards we have history, with no more legendary elements in it than are everywhere present in history as written by the ancients."

It is evidently not within the province of a literary journal to discuss these questions, and we merely acquaint our readers with the author's point of view. But it must not be supposed that Dr. Schultz in any way ignores the divine meaning and purpose of the history of Israel. Throughout every detail of that history the spiritual significance of a divine guidance is carefully indicated.

After a lengthy Introduction, in which the author points out the character of his undertaking, he distributes his work in two main divisions, the first dealing with the development of Religion and Morals in Israel down to the founding of the Asmonean State, the second with the religious ideas of Israel.

The first division is of great interest, not merely in its tracing out the historical development of the people, but in the comments on many special points—for example, on Prophecy, Heathen and Israelitish, on the "Suffering Servant of Jehovah," with special reference to Isaiah lii., on the sacred institutions of Israel according to the Law—Sacred Persons, Places, Seasons, Ceremonies—all of which are treated with great acuteness as well as religious insight. In the second division we have a discussion of the following topics—the Consciousness of Salvation, the Religious View of the World, the latter including (1) God and the World, (2) Doctrine of Man and of Sin, (3) the Hope of Israel. On this follows a consideration of the Hope of the Prophetic period, dealing with Future Salvation as an Act of God and the Human Instruments for establishing the Kingdom of God.

It is apparent, from previous remarks, that the point of view of the present

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Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has made known what, in his opinion, are the "best books." His list is as follows:—(Poetry)—Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth (daily), Gray, Shelley, Keats, Scott, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Pope, Dryden and Young. (Prose)—Lord Bolingbroke, Lord Erskine, Burke, Bacon, Bishop, Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, Sir Thomas Browne, Cardinal Newman, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Southey. Coleridge, he said, was of course omitted; and Tennyson he excluded, because any estimate which placed him below Shakespeare was the mark of a Philistine. Browning he had not been so fortunate as always to understand.

One of the literary executors of Victor Hugo reports that a large number of unpublished manuscripts of the master bear the words, 'The entire Lyra,' as if they were all intended as parts of a great work in metre, covering the entire poetic scale. This work will be published in eight parts as designed by the poet. The first part is devoted to humanity—history; the second to art—poetry, poets, and painters; the third brings together all that relates to the "ego"—personal feelings of the poet; the fourth covers nature; the fifth, philosophy, morals, and politics; the sixth is devoted to love; and the seventh to phantasy; the eighth to the clarion tones of 1870. This is the largest part of the work, and includes 560 verses in pentameter.

Paris has now a society of French novelists, which is organized under the name of "Les Romanciers Français." A hundred of the most celebrated writers of France are already enrolled among its members. To become a member it is necessary to have published at least four novels. Novelists have come to the conclusion that their interests should be protected as fully as are those of the playwright and musician, and with this end in view they devote their meetings to the discussion of questions of contract between authors and publishers, the disposal of rights to translate, etc. Among those who have already inscribed their names as members are Hector Malot, Andre Theuriot, Emile Zola, Jules Claretie, Jean Rameau, Edmond de Goncourt, Alphonse Daudet, Georges Ohnet, Armand Silvestre, Pierre Loti, and a host of other "romanciers."

PERIODICALS.

"Perlycross" enters the ninth chapter in the July number of Macmillan's Magazine. W. Warde Fowler, in a pleasant paper on "Gilbert White of Selborne," says: "As a man he must have had his faults, but as the writer of his one book, he assuredly came near to perfection." In the present instalment of Mrs. Ritchie's chapters from some unwritten memoirs, Mrs. Kemble is set before us with no unloving hand. "Number Two in the Cloisters" is a short story; "Trimalechio's Feast" revives the memory of the Salyrican of Petronius; "The Fetish Mountain of Krobo," is a piece of African description, and some interesting chapters are added to Miss Stuart's Legacy.

As one might expect, the August number of the Methodist Magazine is a good number. Mr. Caine's "Metempsychic India," is again laid under tribute. Some very pretty verses are contributed by Ida H. Wilson, entitled, "In the Pine Wood"; the Editor carries one agreeably along the road from Jericho to Jerusalem, in his descriptive series on "Tent Life in Palestine"; and literary readers will thank him for the extract from the late J. A. Symond's "Our Life in the Swiss Highlands," as lovers of natural history will for the too short paper on that popular favourite, "The Rev. John George Wood." University students will read with interest Professor A. P. Coleman's paper on Examinations at a German University. Other readable matter completes the number.

A fine portrait of Charles Dickens—evidently taken in early manhood—forms the frontispiece of the Magazine of Poetry, for July. It may be said in favour of this compilation, that, in its pages will occasionally be found selections from

the poetry of famous men and women whose distinction has been achieved as writers of prose. In the present number the reader will find poems of Charles Dickens and George Eliot; there is also a portrait of the latter writer. The best known of the remaining poets represented, are Lewis Morris and Coventry Patmore. A favourite with many—William Allingham—is also represented, while Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and many a lesser light swell the bulk of the present number. In such a periodical as the Magazine of Poetry, the claims of mediocrity seem necessarily to be considered.

Professor C. A. Beckwith, in an able and comprehensive paper on "The Place of Christ in Modern Thought," opens the July-August number of the *Andover*. The learned Professor says: The supreme duty of our time is to gain and guard an accurate knowledge of the historic Christ. . . . We must be absolutely guided in our apprehension of Him by what He knew Himself to be—the Son of God and Son of man, the Saviour of the world. Professor Henry M. Tyler has some present-day impressions of Socrates; George R. Stetson argues against extreme humanitarianism in dealing with criminals; Rev. C. Starbuck begins a series of papers on "Missions and Colonies," and Professor Frank C. Porter, in discussing Liberal and Ritschlian Theology in Germany, says: "Christ is indeed approached first through history and testimony, but when He is really known, is it not as living and divine."

There are two magazines the July numbers of which all readers should be careful not to miss, and these are the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Fortnightly*; the first for Mr. Curzon's, "The Siamese Boundary Question," and Professor Goldwin Smith's "The Situation at Washington," in which latter, the Professor is optimist on the political situation at Washington and pessimist (but that need scarcely be said) on that in Canada; the second for Dr. Brock's, "Advance of the United States during one Hundred Years." There is in the *Fortnightly* also, an article on the Siamese question, written by Sir Richard Temple, but it does not contain such detailed information as that by Mr. Curzon, nor is it embellished with a map, as is the latter. Two articles on the Home Rule Bill in the *Nineteenth Century* also call for notice: Mr. Edward Dicey's, "The Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Westminster," and Dr. Wallace's, "The Ninth Clause." Mr. J. Astley Cooper once again recurs to the idea of "Pan-Britannic Gathering," in this magazine. Much may be said both pro and con the project; Mr. Cooper gives of course the pros.

The August number of *Lippincott's* commences with a complete story entitled "In the Midst of Alarms," by Robert Barr (Luke Sharp). It is a tale of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1871. The sixth in the series of Lippincott's "Notable Stories" is "Jane's Holiday," by Valerie Hays Berry. In "The Lady of the Lake," Julian Hawthorne describes some of the statuary and other attractions of the Columbian Exposition. The "Athletic" series is continued in an article on "The National Game," by Norton B. Young, accompanied by portraits of several leading players. "Zachary Taylor, His Home and Family," is by the President's grand-niece, Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson. It corrects certain popular errors (as that concerning the first marriage of Jefferson Davis), and gives much interesting information about one of the least known of our great men. Another valuable biographical paper, "A Philadelphia Sculptor" (William Rush), is by E. Leslie Gilliams. W. H. Babcock discusses "Supermundane Fiction."

Scribner's for August is a well got up fiction number, containing six short stories, five of them illustrated, and instalments of two serial stories by Robert Grant and Harold Frederic. The writers of other short stories represented are Thomas Bailey Aldrich, H. C. Bunner, Sarah Orne Jewett, Howard Pyle, W. H. Shelton, and Grace Ellery Channing. The artists who illustrate the fiction are Marchetti, Howard Pyle, C. S. Reinhart, Irving R. Wiles, W. T. Smedley, and W. L. Metcalf. All read-

ers of this number will be especially pleased with the humorous element which predominates in the stories of Miss Jewett, Mr. Bunner, Mr. Grant and Mr. Shelton. In addition to the fiction, the number contains the fourth of the series on "Men's Occupations"—Mr. Julian Ralph's account of the every-day life of "A Newspaper Correspondent." There is probably to-day no other working journalist in this country better able to describe the stirring life of this occupation. J. A. Mitchell, the versatile editor of *Life*, describes in his pungent way "The Types and People at the Fair."

As is becoming in a midsummer number, *Harper's* for August is strong in fiction. Howard Pyle contributes a quaintly illustrated ghost story; Mr. William Black in his "Handsome Humes" gets to a proposal of marriage; Richard Harding Davis tells a tale of "A Bad Angel;" Miss Woolson reaches Part VIII of her novel, "Horace Chase;" Mr. Herbert D. Ward, in "A Cast of the Net," spins a sailor yarn, in which a seaman's chaplain figures, in what might be Gloucester town; and F. Mary Wilson and E. Levi Brown bring up the end of the procession with two short stories, the first of which contains, facing page 456, a well-done woodcut. But the most delicious bit of writing is Mr. Howells' "Briar Roses," in his parlor-farce style, the German dialect in which is "too good for anything." Mr. Howells must have witnessed this whole scene at the florist's. For heavier articles we have a study of old Greenwich Village on Manhattan Island, by Mr. Janvier; "Riders of Italian Gardens," by Mr. Platt; a bird family of Tunis, by Colonel Dodge; a "Rider" "on the Bittersweet," by Gibson; and a canoeing sketch, by F. Remington; all with pleasing illustrations; and poetry by Massena Latimer and Stoddard, and Miss Cooper. Altogether it is a very readable number for a summer's day.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

WHITTIER AND DICKENS.

In the year 1867 Charles Dickens came to America to give his famous readings. Whittier was seldom tempted out of his country home and habitual ways, but Dickens was for one moment too much for him. To our surprise he wrote to ask if he could possibly get a seat to hear him. "I see there is a crazy rush for tickets." A favourable answer was dispatched to him as soon as practicable, but he had already repented of the indiscretion. "My dear Fields," he wrote, "up to the last moment I have hoped to occupy the seat so kindly promised me for this evening. But I find I must give it up. Gladden the heart of some poor wretch who dangled and shivered all in vain in your long *quene* the other morning. I must read my 'Picwick' alone, as the Marchioness played cribbage. I would so like nevertheless, to see Dickens, and shake the creative hand of his. It is as well, doubtless, so far as he is concerned, that I cannot do it; he will have enough and too much of that, I fear. I dreamed last night I saw him surrounded by a mob of ladies, each with her scissors snapping at his hair, and he seemed in a fair way to be 'shaven and shorn,' like the priest in 'The House that Jack Built.'"

The death of Charles Dickens, in 1871, was a personal loss, just as his life had been a gain to this remote and invalid man. One long quiet summer afternoon, shortly after Whittier joined us for the sake of talking about Dickens. He told us what sunshine came from him into his own solemn life, and what grateful love he must ever bear to him. He wished to hear all that could be told of him as a man. Tea came, and the sun went down, and still he talked and questioned, and then, after a long silence, he said suddenly, "What's he doing now? Some times I say, in Shakespeare's phrase, 'O for some courteous ghost,' but nothing ever comes to me. He was so human I should think I must see him sometimes. It seems as if he were the very person to manifest himself and give us a glimpse beyond."—*Harper's Magazine*.

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THE COLOUR OF FLOWERS.

The question of the origin and the mode of formation of the perfume of flowers has long been earnestly debated among botanists without ever being satisfactorily solved. In a paper lately read before the Academie des Sciences, M. Menard, a young French student of botany, set forth the results of his investigation of the subject, which appear to be more than usually happy. By minute microscopic study of the constituent parts of flowers, he has made out that the essential oils which give off perfume have for their chosen seat the inner surface of the calyx and the corolla. On the outer surface they are rarely found, while on the other hand, coloured pigments, and the tannin which serves to form them, abound. Following out the development of flowers, M. Menard finds in the chlorophyll the green colouring matter contained in leaf cells, the source of all these products. It is first transformed into glucosides, substances analogous to tannin. On the outer surface of the flower, where these glucosides are exposed to light and air, they serve as materials for the production of pigments and tannin; on the inner side protected in the bud, they are transformed into essential oils, which are strongly oxydized at the moment of bloom, and thus disengage their perfume. The fragrance is fine in proportion as the essential oil is pure; that is to say, in proportion as it is free from secondary products derived from the chlorophyll. This explains why white flowers are generally fragrant, while green ones are odourless, and those of the composite family, rich in tannin, are often disagreeable.

HEAD OF THE GORDONS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND HIS CAREER.

Fortunate indeed are the people of the Dominion of Canada in the class of public men whom the Queen has sent to preside over them since Confederation was established in 1867. One and all they have acquitted themselves well, both socially and politically, while several have been afforded opportunities of an indelible impress of their high character on the laws and institutions of the country. One of the most popular of the Canadian viceroys was the young Marquis of Lorne, a Scotsman of Scotsmen, whose achievements in many fields of honorable venture, with those of his royal consort the Princess Louise, have added considerably to Dominion prominence. Now another Scotsman takes possession in the person of the head of the Gordons, and, if we may judge from the reputation which he brings with him, his occupancy of Rideau Hall will not be long undistinguished. Of genial temperament and proved capacity for public affairs, Lord Aberdeen, though young in years, has added not a little to the traditional glories of the family. Born August 3, 1847, his lordship was educated at Oxford, where he took his B.A., in 1871, and an M.A., in 1877. While at college he succeeded to the title as seventh earl, owing to the death of his eldest brother, George, whose romantic career as a seaman before the mast has oft been told. The unfortunate nobleman was serving on the American vessel *Hera*, on a voyage from Boston to Melbourne, when he was accidentally washed overboard and drowned before assistance could be rendered him.

Lord Aberdeen entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but disagreeing with Lord Beaconsfield's government on a question of policy, has since become more and more closely identified with the Liberal party. For many years he held the office of High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland; but it was as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, during Mr. Gladstone's previous term of office, that his lordship displayed to the full those fine qualities of head and heart which have made his name respected and beloved, not alone by the Irish people, but by the many in every land who sympathize with their cause. His lordship has been ably seconded in his political career, as well as in his various philanthropic and religious efforts, by an energetic and devoted wife—Isabel Maria, youngest daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth—to whom he was united in 1877. Five or six children have been born to them, the eldest of whom, Lord Haddo, bears a title not unfamiliar to old time Parliamentarians. Lord and Lady Aberdeen having resided quite recently in Canada, in one Province of which his lordship owns and cultivates large tracts of land, they will take their recognized places there—one at the head of the government, and the other at the head of society—with the feeling of perfect ease and satisfaction which comes from association with old and well-known friends.

Rideau Hall, the government house at Ottawa, under whose broad mahogany many distinguished personages, including Charles Kinsley, Albert Bierstadt, H. M. Stanley, Bret Harte, E. A. Sothorn, John L. Toole, Canon Farrar, Arthur Sullivan, and Henry Ward Beecher, have at various times, to use a new and popular phrase, stretched there "eminent legs," is by no means palatial in appearance, albeit a perfect mine of money has been expended upon it; but it is well situated, cozy in its inner recesses, and possesses in its surrounding domain extensive and well-kept drives, walks, and gardens. Here, on Saturday "afternoons," after the vice-regal household has returned to the northern capital from its usual summer outing, may be seen almost every one worth seeing and knowing in and about Ottawa. If it is during the session of Parliament, many of the great legislators and statesmen, with their wives and daughters, will be there in either garden, rink, or ballroom, the place of resort being contingent on the weather, which is never very certain in Ottawa. In the winter season it is a very gay and animated scene indeed which presents itself on and about the skating rink and the toboggan slides at the Government House. Here the Local Prime

Minister, Sir John Thompson, meets on common ground the Opposition Demosthenes, Mr. Laurier; here Mr. Costigan, the leader of the Irish Catholics, quite regardless of church or state, hobnobs for the time being with Mr. Wallace the Grand Master of the Orangemen; here Sir Donald Smith, the great millionaire and believed to be the largest-hearted man in Canada, and Mr. Van Horne, the railway king, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, the learned Chancellor, and Dr. Lewis, the eloquent Metropolitan, find opportunity for putting their heads together touching some new scheme of benefit or advantage to the country; crowds of happy, and well dressed people abound—Cabinet Ministers, Judges, Senators, M.P.'s, civil servants, professional men, bankers, lumber kings, and merchant princes—they are all there; and conspicuous everywhere moves their Excellencies, with the busy members of the staff, intent only on one object—that of making their guests thoroughly at home. On returning to the house, before separating for the day, dancing is indulged in; and here, when wraps and clouds are discarded, an opportunity is afforded the wayfarer of seeing something of the pretty women of the capital, both married and single. In this respect, as in others, Ottawa will be found to be able to hold her own with Dublin, Lord Aberdeen's former official place of residence, or any of the other political capitals, but the new Governor-General will be able to judge for himself when he comes to be installed, an event which is fixed for August. Their Excellencies will doubtless meet with an exceedingly hearty reception from all classes of the Canadian people.—Henry J. Morgan, (Old '48), in *Harper's Weekly*.

RAGGED RELICS.

The custom of fastening rags, shreds, and such worthless votive offerings to bushes which grew near holy wells, and springs which were noted for health-giving properties, though now obsolete, once flourished in England and Scotland. Near to Newcastle, in the suburb of Benwell, a well which was once famous for such gifts, still exists. The practice is not unknown in Ireland. Indeed, it survives in all countries where Roman Catholicism flourishes, which is not surprising when it is borne in mind that the Romish Church had a special prayer for blessing cloths used for the cure of diseases. At Wierre Effroy, in France, where the water of St. Godeleine's Well is esteemed efficacious for ague, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the limbs, a heterogeneous collection of crutches, bandages, rolls of rag, and other rejected adjuncts of medical treatment is to be seen hanging upon the surrounding shrubs. These are intended as thankofferings and testimonies of restoration. Other springs, famous for curing ophthalmia, abound in the same district; and here, too, bandages, shades, guards and rags innumerable are exhibited. Whatever may be the cause for keeping up the practice, its origin was unquestionably veneration for the dead, or a desire to render homage to some supernatural power. Whether men tore their clothes, broke their weapons, or rendered their domestic utensils useless, the object was the same. Thus fragments of ancient pottery, the debris of an African grave or a Manipuri cairn, and the rag which flutters upon a bush, as well as the candle which gutters before an image of the Virgin, are all links in the chain which connects the dead past with the living present. In the good times of old, men yielded to the impulse to make some offering, how trifling soever, to the superior powers, as a mark of respect, an act of petition, or an acknowledgment of benefits received. Travellers far from home, with little about them that could be spared, would bestow some portion of their clothing at sacred sports, as representative of the complete garment. Poor but pious pilgrims, who might have journeyed over half a continent, either as an act of penance, or in search of blessing, might regard even a rag or thread as an acknowledgment of the favour shown, or representative of the offering due to the

LIFE IN TANGANYIKA (EQUATORIAL AFRICA).

Some years ago Captain Hore, who spent some years in the command of a mission steamer on Lake Tanganyika, visited New Zealand. He addressed the Sunday-school children, and succeeded in interesting them by his curious and instructive information about Central Africa and its inhabitants. We take the following account of life in Tanganyika from the *Grahamstown Journal* (Cape of Good Hope):—
"Captain Hore," says the *Journal*, "showed that the life and habits of the people of Tanganyika did not differ in essentials from those of people leading a simple existence elsewhere, and the impression made upon him, especially of the people settled to the north-east of the lake, was decidedly favourable. They had no literature, and consequently knew of no past. They had no knowledge of the outer world, and therefore could neither hear nor think about other people; but they were too busy to feel *ennui*. When a man wanted a house, he did not consult advertisements; he had to set to work, choose a site, and build it. The day's life began early. First, the women and girls went to fetch water in vessels they themselves had made; then they took axes, which their husbands or brothers had made, and cut wood for fuel; then they ground corn, which the family had grown, and which was stored on shelves in the hut out of the way of rats, for their porridge, and so they earned their breakfast. It was turned to at sowing time and harvest. It was an error to suppose the men did not work. They sometimes worked both night and day, and suffered great hardships as bearers in expeditions. The women were not more harshly dealt with than they were in England. One thing was to be said for these people: they were self-supporting and self-reliant. Every labour and ingenuity was the fruit of their own fishing and navigation of the lakes, and in other parts of the world. Nor were they without ornamental art, for their earthenware was of graceful design, and Captain Hore had a canoe-man who composed a long poem about the white stranger, and sang it to an instrument of his own making."

well or tomb from whence they expected deliverance. So, partly from the necessities of the case, partly from changes of fashion, and most, perchance, from the disposition of us all to give little for much, rag-bushes, with the whole religious tribe of leaden images, sacred hearts, and wag candles sprang into vogue. So that in religion, as an ordinary life, shams took the place of the real.—Antiquary.

THE SACRED NATURE OF PROMISES.

Life is too short for evasions, quibbles, untruthfulness, and neglect; if we desire to get the best out of life, we must live the best ourselves. To every man and woman blessed with a liberal, or even a common school education, there is given an added responsibility. We must war against the corrupting influences of a foreign population which increases rapidly, and brings with it vice and ignorance; we must place our children side by side with children who know nothing of pure home training, and children who have never had a home; we must meet falsehood with truth, and dishonesty with honour, and so train the youth of this broad land, that a falsehood would be to them the vile thing it really is. At West Point, the young cadet is taught that a falsehood is beneath the dignity of an officer and a gentleman; in the wide world let us teach our young army of coming rulers, in small things, as in great, the mighty power of Truth. Alas for any people when Honour and Truth make way for Policy and Expediency. It was Ruskin who said: "Teach your sons that their deeds are but a firebrand's tossing, unless they are indeed just men and perfect in the fear of God.—Kate Tannatt Woods, in *The Chautauquan*."

ONE WOMAN'S WORK.

A notable example of the activity of women, in these days, in various directions of benevolent undertaking, is afforded in what the *London Christian World* says of the work of Miss Agnes Weston among sailors: "This devoted lady may fairly be regarded as the Mother-in-chief of the British Navy. The extent of her influence may be estimated from the fact that, among other things, ten thousand letters, all purely personal, were written last year by herself and her lady helpers, in reply to as many written by officers and men of the fleet throughout the world. In addition to these, two monthly general letters are printed, of which, last year, half-a-million copies were circulated. What is remarkable is, that the crews of the American men-of-war, envying the privileges of the British marine, have applied to be taken in hand in the same way, and in consequence, a special edition of the letters is prepared for them, and is now distributed regularly in every American warship, amid every token of thankfulness and appreciation. That is not all. Miss Weston is bringing about a divorce between Jack and his grog. Her temperance work has been so splendidly successful, that it is now calculated that about one in six of the sailors in the British Navy are total abstainers."

IS JOURNALISM LITERATURE?

In response to the question, "Is journalism literature?" the *Illustrated American* answers unhesitatingly, "No," going on to say that journalism bears about the same resemblance to literature that sign-painting does to pictures or stone-cutting to sculpture. Journalism is now, says that publication, not only not literature, but is rapidly destroying it. The spirit, form and intent of literature are disregarded. Style, meaning, correctness and grace in expression, while setting forth thought, are the essentials of literature. Had the article in question stopped at this point, it might be conceded that it stated a half truth. There are many newspapers which make no pretence to literary character or standing, and the writer could have found enough of these to make at least a plausible showing on

behalf of his assertion, but he was not content with this. He undertook to define literature, and in so doing did what the immortal Dogberry asked should be done for him, wrote himself down an ass.

He went on to say: "When Addison wrote in the *Spectator*, and Sainte-Beuve and Taine, critiques and studies, in various French journals, they illustrated the difference between the ordinary matter of newspapers and the article we call literature. Addison's writings, like Sainte-Beuve's, Taine's and scores of others that could be named, were literature, because, printed in books, they have become classics." This means, if it has any meaning, that the writings of Addison, Sainte-Beuve and Taine gained something, he does not explain what, by being transferred from the columns of a newspaper or magazine to the columns of a book. This would necessitate a new definition of literature, namely, "Literature is something printed in a book and bound with cloth or board covers." That is the inference which is drawn naturally from the assertions made in the article quoted. But if this be the true definition of literature, what would this writer do with the essays of Macaulay, Carlyle, De Quincey, Jeffrey and others in the early *Edinburgh Review*. What with the contributions of Huxley, Tyndall, Wallace, Milvart, Gladstone, Le Conte, Dilkie, Blaine, and hundreds of others to the modern magazines and reviews? When Charles Dickens wrote the "Pickwick Papers," which are generally conceded to be literature, they were published in serial form, and several of Thackeray's novels made their first appearance in one or another of the English magazines. In fact, there is hardly a writer of distinction of the present day, who has not, at one time or another, contributed to the daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly press. It must be evident that the frequency or infrequency with which a publication appears does not determine its literary character, for if so the very crown of a literary production would be one that appeared only once in each century.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

CANADIAN SOCIETY.

The withdrawal of the Imperial troops (a most unpopular measure of Gladstone's, by the way) gave the death-knell to Canadian society. The constant succession of English officers (men usually of birth and breeding) was a factor in sustaining the tone of Colonial society. These men had travelled, and were often accomplished and well-read, and intercourse with them could not but give new ideas to the stay-at-home Canadians. After their withdrawal a young generation sprang up, unaccustomed to hearing the English language spoken in its purity. What with Irish nurses, and French and Scotch and American servants, the poor young Canadian of the present moment has little chance of preserving his English accent in its beauty. A twang prevails which is unequalled all the world over for ugliness, and the most hopeless feature in the case is that its victim is unconscious of the gravity of his symptoms. He lets the disease eat its way without an attempt to check it, and even jeers at an English accent as "affected," and prides himself on his mongrel pronunciation. This is the more to be regretted, as the young Canadian is a fine, manly, noble creature. He excels in sport, does not know fear; and if he be not exactly fitted for shooting in Mayfair drawing-rooms, he has made his mark in Africa. Within the last four years Stairs, Mackay, and Denison, all young Canadians, graduates of the Military College, have done good work as explorers, and cheerfully laid down their lives in the African jungles. The early training of Canadians makes them ideal soldiers. For their own amusement they spend days "in the bush," camping out, canoeing, shooting rapids, and otherwise training their nerves and muscles in a way no English youth has the opportunity of doing.

The social amusements of Canada are peculiar and delightful. Balls and din-

ner parties are the same all the world over; but here exist attractions seldom to be found in other countries. In winter, skating, tobogganing, sliding, moonlight trips on snowshoes, picnics to frozen falls, and moose and caribou hunting. In summer, canoeing, fishing, boating, riding, driving, dancing, and camping out in parties. Canadians are extremely social, and are averse from solitude in every shape. Even when the early visit to "salt water" is paid they bathe in company, and live from morning till night on each other's verandahs. Privacy is assuredly a state little prized in the Dominion. Canadian country houses answer rather to the description of villas than "places." The general run are two-storied and are built with wide verandahs, which shade the living rooms in the hot, fierce summers, and are overgrown with beautiful creepers. These houses are shaded by trees, and are surrounded by shrubberies, lawns and pleasant gardens. In Quebec the style of domestic architecture is French, and all over the Dominion mansard roofs are much in vogue. What is known in the States as "Colonial architecture" does not exist north of the American frontier. Country-house life, as it is understood in England, is little known in Canada; but there is a reason for it, inasmuch as the houses are not large enough for house parties, and in the months of June, July and August all the world goes to the sea-side or the shores of the St. Lawrence. Entertaining is done chiefly in winter, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto being the gayest among Canadian cities. Quebec indulges itself in occasional balls, many kettle-drums, skating and driving parties. A Canadian girl drives alone with a man, toboggans and sleighs with him, and that ogre the chaperon is little obtruded, except as the caretaker of a party, not of individuals. Canadian girls have a very good notion of taking care of themselves, and know how to ensure respect. Certainly no more modest and pure-minded women are to be found anywhere than in Canada, and this in spite of more latitude given as regards the intercourse of men and women. With none of the prudery that exists in France and Italy, there is an absolute propriety, and divorce and undignified conduct in married life are almost unknown. Before marriage the Canadian girl is allowed her fling; and she dances, skates, thrives and enjoys life to the full. After marriage she settles down to the humdrum details of daily life and the management of a small income with content, caring and living for little beyond her husband, children, and household.

Canadian women are excellent housekeepers as far as a practical knowledge of cookery goes and of the details of house-keeping. They cannot equal Englishwomen in administrative abilities; but their households being so much smaller, as a rule, they have not the same need of these talents. Too often they are inclined to do work out of their spheres, rather than trouble themselves to train their servants properly. There is no doubt that early marriages and pressure of domestic cares weigh too heavily with Canadian women. Their complete absorption in household matters, however praiseworthy, is deplorable in its results. Gifted with great natural intelligence and talents, they seldom attempt to keep up their accomplishments or improve their minds after marriage. Music and languages and social talents generally languish for need of nutriment. Where there is an absolute contentment there can be no progress, and the English mediocrity. At an age when the English married woman is the centre of attraction in Society, the Canadian belle has abdicated and retired into the background of her own accord. There is too little of that joie de vivre which lasts with American women into extreme old age, and forms their most potent charm. The German Hausfrau is to be found quite as much in the homes of Canada as in the *Buckholz* families of Berlin. Happily the good to be got out of this, and the logical sequence of so much domestic dereliction, is that the "emancipated" woman

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the political woman and the professional woman are as yet unknown in the Dominion. The beauty of a Canadian woman is American in its character, rather than English. You seldom see a figure modelled on the lines of Juno, but delicate and lovely features are common, and the Canadian woman has matchless feet and hands. Her colouring is often striking and unusual, as, for instance, the combination of dark eyes with yellow hair or gray eyes with black lashes and eyebrows—combinations which owe their existence largely to the mixture of races. A Canadian woman, moreover, loses her freshness and beauty all too soon, and this fact is largely owing to the unhealthyness of Canadian houses, which during the severe winters are kept at an abnormally high temperature. The dry heat of the stoves indoors, and sudden transition to cold winds and frosts outside, shrivel the skin and deprive it of all moisture and freshness.—Lady Jephson, in the New Review.

A SUNDAY SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

Rev. Dr. Whitelaw, of Kilmarnock, describes, in the Androssan Herald, a service which he attended in Chicago, which was addressed by Mr. Moody and the Rev. John McNeill. The circus tent in which the meeting was held, was filled with a crowd of fifteen or twenty thousand persons. Dr. Whitelaw says: "It is not asserting too much to ascribe to the musical part of the programme, a large amount of the credit due, if not for attracting, certainly for impressing the monster congregation."

When Mr. McNeill ended, another preacher, writes Dr. Whitelaw—God Himself—stepped to the front. Mr. Moody rose, holding in his arms a beautiful little boy who had got lost in the crowd, and had been handed up to the platform by one of the circus men. Calling aloud to the audience, he asked them to note how God, by this incident, was illustrating the truth he had been trying to set before them. Here was this lovely child, who could not find his papa or his mamma, who, doubtless, were seeking him. There was no question but they would find him. Was Christ going to find those whom He was seeking in that audience to-day? Then, telling how, as he held the little fellow in his arms, he felt the child's heart beat with alluring until his eyes lighted on his father, with a bound of joy, he sprang into his father's arms, the audience as Mr. Moody closed with one more appeal that which the child evinced on being restored to its parent. The incident was a most impressive service. I can well believe that all retired, thinking that, while Mr. Moody and Mr. McNeill preached well, God preached best by that simple but affecting incident of the lost boy.

THE MORALITY OF ANTS.

Mr. John Lubbock is as much interested in ants as in ledgers. For years he has been investigating the nature and habits of these industrious, but pugnacious insects, several colonies of which he keeps in his study. Among the curious facts which his studies have brought to light, there is one over which the Republic leaders of Europe should rejoice. Mr. John has discovered that even ants are susceptible to the influence of democracy. If an ant's nest loses its queen, and gets accustomed to living without one, nothing will induce it to admit a queen, even for a day. In one case, Sir John exhibited a queen to a queenly nest for three days. To guard against democracy, and to accustom them to the sight of royalty, he confined her in a wire cage. But the moment she was introduced into the nest, the ants ruthlessly killed her. Evidently they

regarded her as an expensive superfluity, which they would not support.

But Sir John does not speak so well of the morality of his ants as he does of their democratic sympathies. He says their reputation for veracity is bad, and he is afraid that they are as much addicted to lying as are human beings. He bases his opinion upon sundry facts he has observed, which convince him that one ant never believes another until he has clear and independent evidence of the truth of the other's story. For instance, an ant finds some booty too large for him to bring to the nest. He hurries home and reports his discovery. Several recruits languidly accompany him on his return to his booty. But their hesitating movements indicate that they suspect he is leading them on a fool's errand. If he hurries on and they lose his tracks they turn back to the nest. The suspected discoverer is often obliged to return two or three times before he can persuade his sceptical brethren to follow him unto the end. But as soon as they themselves see the object sought their languor gives place to an activity which soon brings the booty into the nest. On one occasion, Sir John pinned an ant a little distance from the nest. Its cries summoned help, which was responded to by several ants. They came forth from the hill, but moved slowly, as if suspicious that the crying one was fooling them. Sir John's explanation of the facts he has witnessed is, that ants are so much in the habit of telling big stories as to create a common feeling of distrust.

A STUDY IN STATE SOCIALISM.

An impressive essay in economy and sociology, directed against the socialistic movements and tendencies so markedly prevalent or apparent in Germany has been written by Eugen Richter, the distinguished parliamentarian. It has attracted attention in Germany equal to that received by Bellamy's "Looking Backward" in America. The narrative is simple and entertaining, and the author has ingeniously emphasized points which, while seemingly trivial, strike to the very heart of the comprehensive plan of paternalism whose workings he depicts. A hard-working, conscientious, and earnest democrat, a bookbinder, by trade, is the narrator, and the other characters are the immediate members of his family. The great day of emancipation, on which the red flag is raised and the old order changed, is coincident with his silver wedding, and it also witnesses the betrothal of his son to a milliner. The young man is a compositor, and they expect to derive a good income from their trades. The platform of the Socialist party is adopted temporarily as the fundamental law. By this all sources of production, the land, the mines, quarries, machines and tools, and all means of transport and communication have been declared the property of the State, or, to use the significant term of the new dispensation, of society. Labour is declared to be compulsory on all persons of both sexes between twenty-one and sixty-five. All under the minimum will be educated; all over the maximum will be supported at the cost of the State. The despised bourgeois emigrated by thousands, which is noted with satisfaction by the chronicler. All bonds, pawn tickets, certificates of stock and bank notes, are appropriated by the State as an act of jubilee over their departure. Inventories of personal property, wearing apparel, jewelry, etc., are required of owners. Private production ceased; individual effort will no longer be known. The army is disbanded and taxes are abolished.

But clouds soon appear in the clear sky, and mutterings of discontent are heard. The sweetheart of the young compositor finds that her savings bank deposit has been appropriated to the uses of the State. A riot of aggrieved depositors is dispersed from the gates of the Schloss by the armed guards. A general assignment to occupations is begun. Per-

sonal preference, capacity, or previous training is not considered. The police force has been dispersed, but it is found necessary to establish a new constabulary to enforce discipline, and these officers distribute the appointments. The bookbinder, a veteran master, is put to journeyman's work; his son is sent to Leipzig to work as a compositor; his wife is placed as a nurse, but not in the establishment where her youngest child is cared for by the State. The prospective daughter-in-law is obliged to abandon her work as a milliner and become a plain needlewoman. The bookbinder's father is removed to a home for the aged. Only by evading the official distribution of lodgings do husband and wife remain together. Marriage under the new conditions, is a purely private relationship, and can be dissolved without process of law; the government takes no cognizance of marriages and no records are kept. Every woman is entered in the labour register under her maiden name. A new circulating medium is devised, being in the form of certificates as to labour performed, and arranged with coupons, entitling the owner to a lodging, a dinner, etc. The appropriation of furniture, even including heirlooms, and the separation of families in the reassignment of lodgings, cause more distress and still greater confusion, but this is allayed by a temporary interest in the opening of the State kitchen. Every day the same bill of fare is served in one thousand government restaurants; policemen are on guard to prevent loitering at table; there are no second portions—every man eats what the State gives him, and is entitled to no more.

But the absence of individual incentive is soon apparent in the workshops. Even the Chancellor advises the legislature that allowance ought to be made for special circumstances. He complains that he wastes time necessary for State business in brushing his own boots. The hands of mechanics lose their cunning; the system develops the very quintessence of laziness. The command in the shop is: "Slowly, slowly, so that the next man can keep up." Litigation increases, but, owing to the indifference of officials and State lawyers, it is almost impossible to get a case adjudicated. The young printer and his sweetheart presently succeed in escaping from the country, though emigration is by this time a crime. The frontiers are carefully guarded to prevent the departure of the dissatisfied. The first decisive blow in the counter-revolution, is a strike of the iron workers, who are ordered to work twelve hours a day. At the same time the legal working period of each individual is extended so that it shall begin with the fourteenth and end with the seventy-fifth year. There was a deficit in the public treasury the first year of the social democracy of a billion marks, caused not by a greater demand for products, but by a less degree of production. The country is now menaced by the French from without, and by an army of dissatisfied social democrats within. The whole system presently goes to pieces in war and anarchy. Richter's concrete forecast of the evils of socialism touches upon all sides of the question. Utopians who look forward to social peace in the extinction of the individual and the elevation of the State can hardly fail to be appalled by Heerr Richter's story.—Indianapolis News.

The Shah of Persia has ordered from Paris a terrestrial globe which it will be more correct, perhaps, to style unique than rare, seeing that the different countries of the world are depicted on it in precious stones. Thus, for instance, Italy is represented by a topaz, France by a sapphire, England by rubies, Russia by diamonds, etc. The seas are represented by emeralds. In short a valuable curiosity.—Un po' di Tutto.

There would not be so much harm in the giddy following the fashions, if somehow the wise could always set them.—Bouvee.

TO THE SOUTHWEST WIND.

(A Reply to Mr. Norman Gale.)

Let who will extol the North wind,
Biting blasts and blinding snow;
But to me the sweet Sou'wester
Is the fairest wind I know!
When old Boreas' savage splendour
Has at length its course outrun,
And from skies of April, tender,
Smiles the northward-veering sun;

When, in warm and sheltered places,
From brown beds of leafage sere,
Pale young blossoms lift sweet faces,
Shyly poised 'twixt hope and fear;
Comes the soft Sou'wester, blowing
From the isles of spice and palm,
Fields and woods with blossoms strew-
ing,

Filling all the air with balm.

Life-restorer!—Beauty-giver!

How our hearts, with longing sore,
Throb to see the captive river
Sparkling to the sun once more!
While the happy thrush is telling
Sweet bird-gossip to his bride,
How the brown leaf-buds are swelling,
Where the gentle violets hide!

How the lily-bells are ringing
Chimes upon the fragrant breeze,
Incense-laden censers swinging
For the butterflies and bees!
How, the velvet mosses leaving,
Ferns their croziers green upraise!
How thy fairy touch is weaving
Wreaths of bloom o'er woodland ways!

Glad, we hail thee, Southwind, bringing
Hint and glimpse of fairest things,
Of the woodland, gay with slinging,
Of the rush of airy wings;
Happy toil of hopeful sower,
Bloom of summer's glorious prime,
Golden sheaves that bless the mower,
In the joyous autumn time!

Let who will, then, praise the North wind.

Reigning king of frost and death:
Nature-lovers love the Southwind,
With its life-bestowing breath!
Bearing to our human sadness
Dreams of beauty, far above
All our earthly spring of gladness,
In eternal life and love!

—Agnes M. Machar, Kingston, Canada.

PARTICLES, MEN, NATIONS.

To the death of particles in the individual answers the death of persons in the nation, of which they are the integral constituents. In both cases, in a period of time quite inconsiderable, a total change is accomplished without the entire system, which is the sum of these separate parts, losing its identity. Each particle, or each person, comes into existence, discharges an appropriate duty, and then passes away, perhaps unnoticed. The production, continuance and death of an organic molecule in the person answers to the production, continuance and death of a person in the nation. Nutrition and decay in one case are equivalent to well-being and transformation in the other. In the same manner that the individual is liable to changes through the action of external agencies and offers no resistance thereto, nor any indication of the possession of a physiological inertia, but submits at once to any impression, so likewise it is with aggregates of men constituting nations. A national type pursues its way physically and intellectually through changes and developments answering to those of the individual, and being represented by infancy, childhood, youth, manhood, old age, and death respectively.—Prof. J. W. Draper.

A good laugh is sunshine in a house.
—Thackeray.

Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies, the world lies down in a sepulchre of ages. But time writes no wrinkles on the brow of eternity—Bishop Heber.

ENGLISH VERACITY.

English valour and English intelligence have done less to extend and to preserve our Oriental empire than English veracity. All that we could have gained by imitating the doublings, the evasions, the fictions, the perjuries which have been employed against us, is as nothing when compared with what we have gained by being the one power in India on whose word reliance can be placed. No oath which superstition can devise, no hostage, however precious, inspires a hundredth part of the confidence which is produced by the "yea, yea," and "nay, nay," of a British envoy. No fastness, however strong by art or nature gives to its inmates a security like that enjoyed by the chief who, passing through the territories of powerful and deadly enemies, is armed with the British guarantee. The mightiest princes of the East can scarcely, by the offer of enormous usury, draw forth any portion of the wealth which is concealed under the hearths of their subjects. The British Government offers little more than four per cent., and avarice hastens to bring forth ten millions of rupees from its most secret repositories. A hostile monarch may promise mountains of gold to our sepoy on condition that they will desert the standard of the Company. The Company promises only a moderate pension after a long service. But every sepoy knows that the promise of the Company will be kept; he knows that if he lives a hundred years his rice and salt are as secure as the salary of the Governor-General; and he knows that there is not another State in India which would not, in spite of the most solemn vows, leave him to die of hunger in a ditch as soon as he had ceased to be useful. The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one trustworthy government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

All who are contemplating a thorough musical education would do well to investigate the New England Conservatory of Music, both in regard to its magnificent and well regulated home and also in regard to the superior educational advantages which are offered by this grand Institution.

The existence, under one roof, of the schools of Music, Elocution, Languages, and Fine Arts, controlled by the one idea of the greatest efficiency at the lowest possible cost, makes the Institution at once comprehensive and economical.

Talk's cheap, but when it's backed up by a pledge of the *hard cash* of a financially responsible firm, or company, of world-wide reputation for fair and honorable dealing, *it means business!*

Now, there are scores of sarsaparillas and other blood-purifiers, all cracked up to be the best, purest, most peculiar and wonderful, but bear in mind (for your own sake), there's only *one guaranteed* blood-purifier and remedy for torpid liver and all diseases that come from bad blood.

That one—standing solitary and alone—*so'd on trial*, is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

If it doesn't do good in skin, scalp and scrofulous diseases—and pulmonary consumption is only lung-scrofula—just let its makers know and get your money back.

Talk's cheap, but to back a poor medicine, or a common one by, by selling it *on trial*, as "Golden Medical Discovery" is sold, would bankrupt the largest fortune.

Talk's cheap, but only "Discovery" is *guaranteed*.

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—For years I have been troubled with scrofulous sores upon my face. I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to effect a cure, without any result. I am happy to say one bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT entirely cured me, and I can heartily recommend it to all as the best medicine in the world.

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A CLERGYMAN'S STORY.

A PROMINENT MINISTER RELATES HIS REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE WITH THE GRIPPE.

How He Was Affected And How He Was Cured. An Article That Everyone Should Read And Remember.

From the Philadelphia Item

Rev. Thomas L. Lewis, who resides at 2349 Nott Street, and is pastor of the Richmond Baptist church, relates a very interesting account of his experience with the grippe and how he secured relief by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Lewis is thirty-nine years old, and is recognized as one of the most popular preachers of Philadelphia.

He is an alumnus of Bucknell College at Lewisburg, Pa., where he attained the degree of Master of Arts. With his other work, he edits and publishes The Richmond Baptist, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the Church. He looks upon the practical side of life, both preaching and publishing, the importance of good health, and when asked to tell what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for him, he went before Eugene Ziegler, a Notary Public, at 2738 Nott street, and cheerfully made affidavit to the following narrative:

"I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, two weeks ago this Sunday. I had the grippe for more than two weeks. I had great trouble during that time with my eyes and head. The disease also affected my appetite and my stomach. It required great determination and effort on my part to do my work as pastor, and I did it when I should have been in bed.

"In a week's time the effects of the grippe were completely removed. I then continued the remedy on account of my stomach difficulty, being confident that it would remove that. I want to recommend the use of Pink Pills to all those who are affected as I have been. I believe they will build up grippe patients.

"As for myself, I cannot say too much for them. I went on the scales two weeks ago to see what I weighed, and I found I had gained two pounds—a pound a week.

"On account of the sedentary habits natural to my occupation, and to some internal injuries sustained years ago, I have had a severe stomach affection, and have been troubled, beside, a great deal, with indigestion. Since taking the Pink Pills my appetite has improved, my digestion is better, and my stomach has been relieved of its pain.

"I was struck accidentally in the stomach by an iron bar, and once I was kicked by a mule in the same place. It was 20 years ago when I was first hurt. Since that time I suffered much from stomach difficulties. I was treated frequently, but not cured. I feel better now than at any time since I was hurt, and I am so pleased with my improvement that I am glad to let the public know of my bettered condition. I have heard of other cures effected by the Pink Pills, but I prefer to speak only of my own case.

Thos. L. Lewis.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, A.D., 1893.

Eugene Ziegler.

(seal.) Notary Public.

The discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People certainly deserves the highest tribute that pen can frame. His medicine has done more to alleviate the sufferings of humanity than any medicine known to science, and his name should be handed down to future generations as the greatest servant of the present age.

An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Although prepared in quantity and handled in the drug trade as a proprietary article, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription, and used as such in general practice. So great was their efficacy, that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all, at a price which anyone could afford to pay. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and made to be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

A new invention is reported having for its aim the saving of waste in woolen and worsted mills. The device, as described, consists of a square wooden tank, about 6x6. Suspended in the upper part of this tank is a receiving box. Into this box is put the waste generally found in the mill, such as floor sweepings, waste from beneath the dusters, etc. The bottom of the receiving box is made of netting, and it is swung to and fro mechanically, the dust, etc., falling through. This leaves the waste, pieces of sticks, straw, etc., on top. Now the action of the electrical current which is obtained by a series of wires just above the receiving box, causes the wool fibres to separate from the refuse matter, and raised sufficiently to meet a current of air produced by a fan, by which they are carried off and saved.—Electricity.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known 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 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 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 has developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

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

100 Doses One Dollar

THE OKA FARM.

Dom Antoine, the Abbot of the Monastery of La Trappe, at Oka, furnishes some interesting facts regarding the large farm owned and worked by the members of the Order. Its area is 1,000 acres, of which 258 acres are wooded, 464 acres being opened up, 248 acres in cultivation and 35 acres in orchards and gardens. What is now producing was a forest ten years ago. The stones removed from the land have been used to erect a three-storey monastery with basement, stables and a fence around the cultivated parts. The walls vary from five to seven feet in width, and from four to eight feet in height. The farm is thus sown: Twenty acres in wheat, 13 acres in oats, 20 acres in barley, 4 acres in buckwheat, 5½ cabbage for cows, 10 corn for ensilage, 10 potatoes, 1 carrots, 2 turnips, 3 cabbage of Siam, 4 beets, 5 beans, 7 timothy and 22 various. Hay fields will be opened up later on. From 100 to 150 head of cattle, producing 20,000 pounds of butter, 30 to 40 horses and 200 hogs are now on the farm. Some 1,250 tons of manure is secured, making some 30 tons of manure per acre of manured land. The manure is always mixed with phosphate and nitrate is also employed. The crop of wheat is about 20 bushels per acre and the oats vary from 35 to 40 acres. The crop is better than any on the farms around. Each cow gives some 200 lbs. of butter per year. The creamery each year sends out from 40,000 to 45,000 lbs. of butter, some of which is made from milk supplied by the neighbors. The orchards are thus made up: 1,000 apple trees, 1,200 small fruit trees, 2,000 vines, a quarter of an acre of strawberries and the same area in asparagus. The growing trees are: 10,000 apple trees of three years; 25,000 of two years; 60,000 of one year, and 45,000 of this year. Several young men are here to be taught practical farming.

The ordinary folding fan is said to have been invented in Japan, in the seventh century, by a native artist, who derived the idea from the way in which the bat closes its wings.

The great Russian Engineer Minkoff, writes from Odessa to the Smithsonian Institution describing the ruins of an ancient canal discovered in Crimba, which he regards as one of the wonders of the world. It is certainly twenty-seven centuries old, and among similar ancient objects of historic interest, is second in age only to the great pyramids.—Washington Star.



DON'T LISTEN to the dealer who is bent on bigger profits. The thing that he wants you to buy, when you ask for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, isn't "just as good." Proof of this is easy. The only guaranteed remedy for the ailments of womanhood is the "Favorite Prescription." If it ever fails to benefit or cure, in making weak women strong or suffering women well, you have your money back.

Anything "just as good," or as sure to bring help, could be, and would be, sold in just that way.

This guaranteed medicine is an invigorating, restorative tonic, especially adapted to woman's needs and perfectly harmless in any condition of her system.

It builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

For periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, ulceration, inflammation—every thing that's known as a "female complaint," it's a remedy that's safe, certain, and proved.

EXPERIENCE.



"Over a month ago I commenced using ST. LEON Mineral Water. I find it invigorating to the system, and a strengthener of the stomach and liver. Before using it I was affected with periodical attacks of rheumatism, but a few weeks' use of this water freed me from them. I use it daily.

Rev. W. C. Young,
337 Huron street,
Toronto.

St. Leon Mineral
Water Co., Ltd.
Head Office King st. W.
Branch, 448 Yonge,
cor. College, Toronto.
Hotel at St. Leon now open,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

"SUMMER TOURS"

MAY BE HAD FREE

ON APPLICATION TO ANY AGENT

OF THE COMPANY OR AT

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1 KING ST. WEST.

COR. YONGE STREET.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W.G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

The Hamilton Spectator: There is no use in lamenting about the foolish people who have exodusted from Canada—those of us who are left are just as well off as if the others had stayed here. Five millions of people can be as happy and as prosperous as sixty millions.

Some papers in the United States speak of the Count Mercier as "the Washington of Canada." We now begin to have a realizing sense of the esteem in which "the Father of his country" is held in the republic of which he was twice the president.

The Hamilton Herald: If newspaper opinion counts for anything, the Dominion Government will withdraw the advertisement offering the Thousand Islands for sale and call the sale off. The project is being condemned from one end of the country to the other by newspapers of all shades of political thought and of no political thought at all. As there is absolutely no occasion for turning the property over to a few wealthy Americans, it is difficult to see why such a thing was ever thought of, and the outspoken comments that are being made should convince the Government that it will be making a grave and irreparable blunder in disposing of the Islands. One party organ, which is usually prepared to follow the leader up hill and down dale and through the bush, is frank enough to say that if the sale goes on the present Dominion Government will "be remembered with indignant condemnation by the Canadian people to the last generation."

The Montreal Star: It is very significant that while a discredited Canadian politician is stumping the New England States, deploring the condition of Canada under "the curse of English influence" and proclaiming that annexation to the United States is the cure for all its ills, the financial condition of Canada is the envy and admiration of our friends across the line, and the tide of the French Canadian exodus has turned in our favour. With the United States, England and Australia in a constant state of financial anxiety and trouble, not a Canadian bank has closed its doors and no great commercial house has come to grief. If a few Canadian speculators are mourning over recent experiences, most of them have bought these experiences on the New York market. The comparative prosperity of Canada is not so much matter for boasting as for thankfulness and for instruction. Happy are we if we know when we are well off, and are content to learn by the mistakes and misfortunes of others.

The London Advertiser: The disgraceful scene in the British House of Commons Thursday, shows that human nature and human passions are pretty much the same the world over. We should now have fewer lectures from the old world newspapers upon the superiority of the British House of Commons, as a deliberative body to the Parliament of Canada and the Congress of the United States. No recent squabble in either of the last named bodies could equal in ferocity the struggle that took place in the British Commons Chamber when the Conservative minority refused to obey the rules laid down by Mr. Balfour in 1887 for the conduct of public business. Sometimes the opponents of woman's suffrage express fears when women get their right to vote, they may enter the deliberative assemblies and be unable to preserve their decorum. Miss Anna Shaw, in her lecture on the subject, fittingly exemplifies the absurdity of this contention by illustrations of how little regard for order is entertained by men in some deliberative bodies she has witnessed at work, such as party conventions. She can now add to her repertoire the British House of Commons when on strike against its regulations.

Many a woman will pass for elegant in a ball-room, or even at a court drawing-room, whose want of true breeding would become evident in a chosen company.—Leigh Hunt.

BISHOP STRACHAN SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES
Re-opens on Wednesday, Sept. 6th.

MISS VEALS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
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English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Art and Music. Pupils prepared for entrance to the Universities, and for the Government examinations in Art. Home care combined with discipline, and high mental training.

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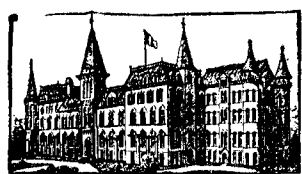
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ALMA COLLEGE
St. Thomas Ont.,

FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Graduating courses in literature, languages, music, fine art, commercial, science, elocution. Faculty of University graduates. Specialists in art and music. certificated teachers, etc. Building and accommodations unsurpassed. University affiliation. Prepares for junior and senior matriculation. Re opens Sept. 7, 1893. B. F. AUSTIN, A.M., B.D., Principal.

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Lessons in Piano Playing and Theory. Private pupil of the great and eminent teachers, Prof. Martin Krause, Dr. S. Jadassohn, of Leipzig, and Prof. Julius Epstein of Vienna.

Applications can be made by letter or in person to Address, 112 College Street, - TORONTO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE BEST REMEDY.

Dear Sirs,—I was greatly troubled with weakness, loss of appetite, restlessness and sleeplessness, and found B. B. B. the most strengthening and beneficial medicine I have taken.

Miss Heaslip, 34 Huntley St. Toronto, Ont.

SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

The prison population of India is only thirty-eight per 100,000 population, or less than half the ratio of Great Britain. The annual average of criminals tried in Germany for all offences is 222,694, in Italy 127,372, in Great Britain 78,438.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Sir Joseph Hooker is publishing, with the aid of the staff of the Herbarium at Kew, an index to the names of all flowering plants. It will be published in four quarto volumes, and will be entitled "The Index Kewensis." The work was undertaken at the request of the great Darwin.

The steamer Paris on her last run again demonstrated her great speed, having eclipsed any previous fast passage between Southampton and New York. Passengers who breakfasted on Saturday morning, the 15th ult., in London reached New York in time for dinner on the following Friday. The passage was made in six days, nine hours, thirty-seven minutes.—New York Herald.

A Bengali in India has made a contribution toward the expenses of a "snake laboratory" which it is proposed to establish in Calcutta. The work of the establishment will include the scientific examination of supposed cures for snake-bite, and the investigation of the properties of the snake poison. The laboratory will be the only institution of its kind in the world.—Popular Science Monthly.

Some experiments are being carried on at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., which, aside from their scientific interest, will be of real practical value in warfare. The objects sought are to determine the best color to paint torpedo boats in order to avoid detection in the glare of the search light, and, on the other hand, to test the value of the search light in revealing approaching torpedo boats.—Electric Age.

One of the simplest methods by which micro-organisms can be removed from water is by the addition of alum. Experiments carried out at Leeds showed that the addition of one-half a grain of alum to a gallon of water reduced the number of microbes by ninety-nine per cent, and the material has recently been used for purifying water on a large scale in America. It is found that in all cases after agitating water to which a small amount of alum has been added, an absolutely sterile liquid is obtained, though as many as twelve hundred microbes originally existed in a cubic centimeter (0.06 cubic inches).—Knowledge.

We believe the truth about vegetarianism to be this—that it almost invariably injures those who adopt it after being accustomed to a flesh diet. A man may eat garden stuff all day, and not get the sustenance which he will obtain out of a comparatively small quantity of beans, millet or wheat. Economy is the unquestionable "pull" of vegetarianism, and we should say the only one, though the practice does not diminish strength in anything like the proportion which flesh-eaters imagine. They confuse strength and energy, and forget that the mass of mankind never can, or will, get anything but the cereals and other vegetables to eat. To abandon flesh diet is not to advance, but only to get back to the involuntary practice of the majority of the uncivilized.—London Spectator.

Wooden shuttles, so extensively used in the great cotton and woollen mills of the country, are liable to split and crack, and roughen along the tapering end, and thus create trouble. The yarns catch on these splinters and break. To obviate this annoyance (and expense) some one, whose name is not given, is reported in "The Paper Trade Journal" to have invented a shuttle made of paper. It may not be a wild prophecy which the "Paper Trade Journal" makes in this connection, that a for one await the inventor if his device is a success.

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite, healthy digestion, and best of all, PURE BLOOD, are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies



Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

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

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS CURES BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness or Liver Complaint arises from torpidity or wrong action of the liver, and is a fruitful source of diseases such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, etc. As a perfect liver regulator

B. B. B. EXCELS

all others, having cured severe cases which were thought incurable. Mrs. Jane Vansickle, Alberton, Ont., was cured of Liver Complaint after years of suffering by using five bottles of B. B. B. She recommends it.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic.

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

Radway's Pills

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract the diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions, and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

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

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, or, on receipt of price will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.

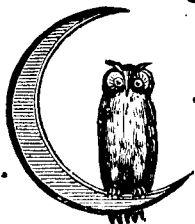
DR. RADWAY & CO., - MONTREAL.

Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

Be sure to get "RADWAY'S"

IMPERIAL

Cream Tartar

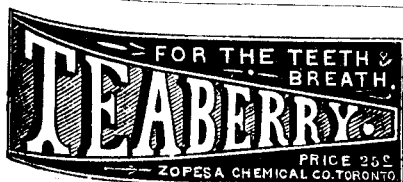


BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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

E. W. CILLETT, Toronto, Ont.



WEST- END BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 2718 St. Catharines St. West, Montreal.

This school, conducted by Miss Lawder and Mrs. Rice, has been well and favorably known for the past twenty years, and will be re-opened on Thursday, September 14. An efficient staff of teachers is employed, and while all the English Branches, Latin, and Mathematics are thoroughly taught, Music and French receive special attention. The number of resident pupils is limited, and every effort is made to make school life as home-like as possible. On application to Miss Lawder, at above address, circulars will be sent and further information given, if required.

The connection between commercial crises and sun-spots may not be obvious at the first glance to the average thinker. Nevertheless, Mr. Stanley Jevons, an English economist, long ago maintained this thesis with considerable ingenuity. Broadly stated, the argument was that the sun-spots affected the weather and the harvests, and the influence of the latter upon commercial interests is not to be questioned.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHAT DO YOU TAKE

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—Hood's PILLS—25c.

Helmholtz has shown that the fundi of the eyes are themselves luminous, and he was able to see in total darkness, the movement of his arm by the light of his own eyes. This is one of the most remarkable experiments recorded in the history of science, and probably only a few men could satisfactorily repeat it, for it is very likely that the luminosity of the eyes is associated with uncommon activity of the brain and great imaginative power. It is fluorescence of brain action, as it were.—Electricity.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Nearly a hundred of Senator Joe Blackburn's friends gave the distinguished Kentuckian an old-fashioned fish-fry and burgoo on the banks of the Elkhorn, near Lexington, recently.

Dr. Garfield, aged 77 years, of Algona, Ia., intends making a trip to the World's Fair on a bicycle. He expects to arrive in Chicago, over 400 miles distant from Algona, in less than nine days after starting.

Samual Williams, of Bowie, Texas, has patented a machine to whip up horses working a draft horse-power. A man, standing at a distance, pulls a cord hanging from a post beside him and thus operates the whip.

The edict has gone forth for the recall of the white stocking. Princess Alexis of Hesse has some in her trousseau, and so, also, has Princess May. The latter has one exceedingly pretty pair of fine white silk, with a wide piece of exquisite lace insertion running up the leg.

The demands for aluminum in this country appear to be greater than the market will supply. "The Engineering News" says: "There is no necessity of hunting for new uses for the metal in order to find a market for the works at present in operation."

To clean sewers a brush has been invented by S. E. Johnson, of Selma, Cal., which consists of a hollow cylinder from which wires project radially. There are swivels at the end of the central portion, and into these are fastened ropes, by means of which the thing can be pulled to and fro between manholes.

A collection of the "Punch" drawings of Mr. Linley Sambourne has been exhibited recently at London. Mr. Sambourne was originally intended for an engineer and spent six years in practising that profession. In 1867 he met Mark Lemon, then editor of "Punch," who annexed him for that publication, for which he has worked ever since.

The monkey wrench, according to "Hardware," does not derive its name from the animal which evolutionists teach us to regard as our distant cousin, but from its inventor, Charles Moncky, who patented the idea. For a time the manufacturers sold the article as "Moncky's wrench." Gradually this became distorted into "monkey wrench."

A Galashiels tradesman had an extraordinary adventure with an eagle lately on the hills between Steel Road Station and Riccarton Junction. It happened between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the sun was shining in a cloudless sky. He was startled by an unaccountable shadow, and almost on the instant he was struck on the head and his hat knocked off. On looking up, he saw a large eagle hovering over him and poised for another swoop. Fortunately, he had an umbrella in his hand, and with it he managed to defend himself. — Westminster Gazette.

Churning with a dash churn could be made less laborious, in the opinion of G. M. Kenner, of Pawnee, Neb., by inventing some method of lifting the handle after every down stroke, as the latter is easier than the up stroke for most people. He resorts to this plan, therefore: Placing the churn near a table, he fastens to the latter, a few inches above the surface of the table, one end of a horizontal bar, which comes out three or four feet like a pump handle. This lever is also attached to the dasher, and projects beyond it several inches, far enough to be grasped and worked up and down. Near the edge of the table, at a convenient distance from the fulcrum, he places a stiff spring under the lever. At first, he used a coil bed-spring; latterly he has tried a door spring. But while the exact form of the mechanism has not been decided upon, the essential idea is here sufficiently indicated.

AFTER BREAKFAST

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

Hood's Pills cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.



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The following are names and titles of a few of the distinguished lovers and users of these famous Perfumes, in England and on the Continent:

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THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE,
THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND,
BARONESS BURDETT COULTS,
BARONESS REUTER,

COUNTESS OF DUNRAVEN,
COUNTESS OF SETTON,
COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN,
COUNTESS STEINBOOK,
VISCOUNTESS CROSS,
LADY GRACE BARING,
LADY BROOKE,
LADY CASTLEDOWN,
LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL,
LADY HARCOURT,

LADY PLAYFAIR,
LADY DE GREY,
LADY METSEY THOMPSON,
LADY SOMERSET,
LADY BROUGHAM AND VAUX,
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MME. REICHEMBOURG,
EARL OF WESTMORELAND,
THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND,
THE TURKISH EMBASSADOR.

No Perfumes have ever been produced which have been received with the favor which has been universally accorded to the Crab-Apple Blossom Perfume and The Crown Lavender Salts throughout the polite world. They are at this moment the especial favorite of La Haute Societe of Paris and the Continent.

"The Superiority of the CROWN PERFUMERY is too well known to need comment."—LONDON COURT JOURNAL.

They are sold by all leading druggists as follows:

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Crab-Apple Blossom Poudre de Riz.

Crab-Apple Blossom Toilet Soap.

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"Timms always runs to extremes."—"How so?"—"Well, for instance, he went to a sea-side hotel last summer and ordered a room with a bath."

WHAT SAY THEY?

In popularity increasing. In reliability the standard. In merit the first. In fact, the best remedy for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, etc., is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All medicine dealers sell it.

Mr. Baggie: Confound that tailor! These trousers are a mile too long. Mrs. Baggie: How much shall I turn them up? Mr. Baggie: About half an inch.

Young Husband: I want you to love and trust me, Mabel. Young Wife: I can love you, Charlie, but I can't trust you. (He had married his tailor's daughter).

MOTHERS AND NURSES.

All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker, etc., in children or adults.

"It is very sad," she mused, "but Charlie hasn't got a bit of romance. Last night I said to him, 'My king,' and he turned suddenly, and growled out, 'Mike who?'"

Little Dick: Papa, didn't you tell mamma we must economize?

Papa: I did, my son.

Little Dick: Well, I was thinkin' that maybe if you'd get me a pony I wouldn't wear out so many shoes.

THE WORST FORM.

Dear Sirs,—About three years ago I was troubled with dyspepsia in its worst form, neither food nor medicine would stay on my stomach, and it seemed impossible to get relief. Finally I took one bottle of B.B.B. and one box of Burdock Pills, and they cured me completely. Mrs. S. B. Smith, Elmsdale, Ont.

Guard (at the World's Fair): I advise you to go to your State building and make that a sort of head-quarters for receiving mail, writing letters, resting, etc. What State are you from?

Drummer: Well—er—which State building is the most comfortable?

FROM INDIA'S CORAL STRAND.

Dear Sirs,—I have much pleasure in certifying that after suffering severely for 15 months from diarrhoea, which came on after childbirth, previous to which I had suffered from dysentery for some months, I was cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Annie M. Gibson, Brilipatam, India.

Travelling Man: A chop and a cup of coffee, quick. My train leaves in twenty minutes.

Waiter: Yes, sah; seventy-five cents, sah.

T. M.: Do you want pay in advance?

Waiter: Yes, sah. You may be gone before it's cooked, sah.

THE SAMBRO LIGHTHOUSE

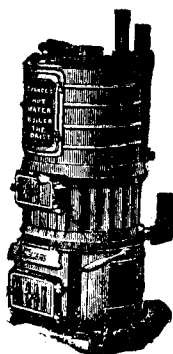
Is at Sambro, N. S., whence Mr. R. E. Herft writes as follows:—"Without a doubt Burdock Blood Bitters has done me a lot of good. I was sick and weak and had no appetite, but B. B. B. made me feel smart and strong. Were its virtues more widely known many lives would be saved."

Doctor: You say you always burn this lamp in your room all night?

Woman: Always. I can't sleep without a lamp.

Doctor: My dear madame, I can give you a few simple chemicals which you can easily mix before retiring. They will give off just as much blood-poisoning and sleep-inducing gas as a lamp, and won't be half so much trouble.

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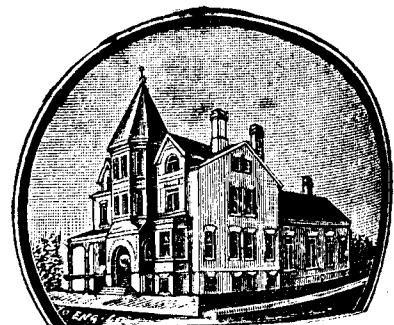
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