

THE WEEK

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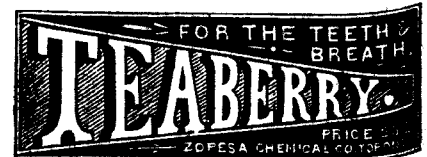
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Vol. X.

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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.

A great extension of the suffrage has lately taken place in Holland, as the result of the change of Government which took place two years ago. For nearly half a century the Dutch Second Chamber has been elected by direct vote of those having the franchise, but that franchise has been restricted to those paying a considerable sum in direct taxes. Under the new Bill introduced by the present Liberal Government only paupers and those unable to read and write are debarred from voting. It is believed, according to a recent article in the New York Nation, that the number of electors will be nearly doubled under the operation of the new Act. What is known as the Australian system of balloting is introduced by the same Act. Thus the enfranchisement of the masses is going forward in at least the smaller countries of Europe.

The farm-mortgage incubus is not, it appears, an exclusively American evil. According to statements made by a leading member of the Norwegian Storthing, representing an agricultural district, as reported in the New York Evening Post, the condition of the farmers and land-owners in Norway is becoming almost desperate from the same cause—a secondary cause, of course. This member estimates that the interest on the farm debts at four per cent. now amounts to one-sixth of the total yield of the farms in Norway. It is well known that not only have land values greatly declined in free-trade England, but that in continental Europe high protective tariffs have quite failed to prevent a similar decline. The Christian Union observes that while in Europe these results are attributed mainly to American competition, in the United States the farmers are complaining loudly and truthfully of the same evil. In the East the fall in land values, in the West the mortgages, form the burden of complaint. The report of the Census Bureau at Washington, which is investigating the mortgage question, is not yet complete, but returns for the States of Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, show that the payments on farm mortgages in 1890 took fully one-eighth of the entire products of the farms.

That some hundreds of the Civil servants of a great and wealthy nation, such as the United States, should be permitted to do their work in an old and rickety building until it finally collapsed, crushing to death twenty-four or twenty-five and bruising and maiming perhaps double that number, was an act of carelessness so gross and culpable that the cry of horror and indignation which has gone up from all parts of the Union is but natural. If, and in so far as the affair was the result of a petty economy, the culpability is, if possible, still greater than if it had been simply the outcome of unmitigated carelessness. The feeling of the nation has been so intense and so forcibly expressed that it is very unlikely that such an event will be permitted to occur again, at least for many years. The Government has no doubt learned a lesson. It would be well for the country if the people would, on their part, lay to heart another lesson which the event seems well adapted to impress upon their minds, viz., the supreme folly of the mad scramble for Government offices which is no doubt one chief cause of the weakness which puts the

officials so completely at the mercy of the Government. Given a set of officials whose positions have been obtained as the result of political pressure, very likely after long periods of waiting, and who are constantly aware that dozens or hundreds are hungry for their situations, while the appointing power well knows the same fact, and we have employees who must almost of necessity submit to any inconveniences or dangers which the carelessness or self-seeking of their superiors may impose or permit. It is unlikely that a self-respecting body of employees, conscious of the value of their services, would have submitted to remain week after week and year after year in a building which they must have known was threatening to topple down about their ears.

The extradition treaty with Russia, which has for some time past been the subject of so much discussion in the United States, has at length been made law. Its contents, as published, unofficially, in the newspapers, indicate that notwithstanding certain modifications, it is still open to serious objection in the two particulars which have been the subject of criticism. Article 3, while providing that extradition shall not be granted for any offence of a political character, decrees that:

"An attempt against the life of the head of either government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder, of assassination, or of poisoning, or of accessoryship thereto, shall not be considered a political offence, or an act connected with such an offence."

As an American exchange observes, the term "accessoryship" is susceptible of manipulation. "Any person charged with Nihilism might, in case of an attempt upon the life of the Czar, be viewed and treated as an accessory." The other dangerous clause includes among extraditable offences, "forgery and the utterance of forged papers, including public, sovereign or Government acts." This seems pretty clearly to include the manufacture and use of forged passports, and, as another American paper observes, "to extradite a man for doing that is the same as to extradite any man who runs away from a Russian prison." Of course, it will rest with the United States Government or Courts to say when the evidence in any particular case warrants extradition, and, if the Russian methods of administration were like those of other nations this safeguard might be deemed sufficient. Unhappily, however, these methods

are peculiar, and unless very much maligned there is great danger that neither want of evidence to warrant extradition, nor over-scrupulous adherence to the terms of the treaty touching procedure after extradition, can always be relied on to save those who may have fallen under the Imperial suspicion or dislike.

By a resolution recently passed expressing its cordial sympathy with the purpose of the American Congress in authorizing the President to conclude treaties of arbitration, and its hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend a ready co-operation in the movement, the British House of Commons has put itself on record in favour of a peaceable and sensible method for the solution of international difficulties which must assuredly grow in favour as the world grows wiser. The cablegram says, moreover, that Mr. Gladstone "concluded with an eloquent appeal for a moderation of claims as the most effective means of preserving peace." This most sagacious sentence strikes at the tap-root of the whole difficulty. Much is to be hoped for from arbitrations, even when conducted as that now in progress in Paris is being conducted, and as a previous memorable one between the same great powers was conducted, but it is nevertheless evident that there is a serious incongruity between what one might suppose to be the underlying principle of arbitration and the manner in which the representatives, or rather the advocates of the two nations go about their duties. The ideal arbitration would be one in which the strife between the two parties should be to see which could in the most fair and friendly spirit aid in bringing out the simple facts—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the case in hand. Why should not a great nation, like a truly honourable and upright man, be just as anxious to do justice as to get justice. How much of this spirit has been apparent in the conduct of this arbitration, and which party has shown the most of it are questions upon which it would be unseemly for us to offer an opinion, but a comparison of the methods actually used with the ideal standard is very suggestive, and sets in a striking light the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone's remark.

As was generally expected, the first ballots in the German election leave the situation almost as uncertain as before with reference to one great issue, the Army Bill. As was expected, too, the chances appear to be somewhat against the Government and the Bill. Meanwhile, the Chancellor and his Master seem to be as determined as ever that the Bill shall be passed, though the members of the Government are careful to explain that when the Emperor declares his determination to effect its passage he intends to use only constitutional means, whatever those may be. To readers at this

distance it seems strange to hear of Dr. Miquel, the Finance Minister, and others on the Government side, discussing the question as if the people's objections to the increase of the army were based solely on pecuniary grounds. No doubt the burden of taxation necessary for the support of such armaments must press heavily upon the masses. The question of ability to bear increased taxation cannot be determined by a comparison of the taxes paid by the Germans with those paid by the French or Dutch. The relative wealth of the peoples would need to be also taken into account. But the reports brought across the water must have been strangely misleading if the popular aversion to the measure does not have its origin much deeper—in a growing dislike of the spirit of militarism itself, which is taking the mass of the young men from their homes at the most critical period of their lives, just when character is being consolidated and life-purposes formed, and no doubt in very many cases just when their services are needed by their parents. Then, again, the question must continually suggest itself, Where is the rivalry going to end? Every increase in the German armament will, no doubt, be responded to by a still greater effort on the part of France and Russia. Can life be worth living when the whole nation has to be perpetually maintained as an armed camp? Is not this one of the chief contributing causes of the rapid growth of the dreaded Socialism?

A good deal of discussion has been had of late with reference to the Canadian Senate, and some curiosity is expressed as to what action, if any, the Liberal Convention may take in regard to it. Were the Convention representative solely of the opinions and sentiments of Ontario Liberalism, we presume the verdict would be pretty nearly unanimous in favour of its abolition, as being the unnecessary fifth wheel to the Confederation coach. But what view of the matter may be taken by the Liberals of the smaller Provinces remains to be seen. As is well known, the Upper Chamber was originally devised as a safeguard of the rights of the small Provinces, which were liable to find themselves at any time hopelessly out-voted in the representative Chamber. Any attempt to do away with it in the earlier years of confederation would have at once raised the cry that the liberties of those Provinces were in danger. It is now generally thought that the smaller members of the Confederation have pretty clearly demonstrated that they are fully capable of taking care of themselves in the Commons, and we do not remember that any case has yet arisen in which the Senate has been invoked in defence of the rights of threatened Provincial minorities, or has had occasion to prove its usefulness for the specific purpose indicated. But whether the representatives of the smaller Provinces are

so well satisfied with the teachings of the past in this matter as to be willing to forego this constitutional provision for their defence, we have no means of knowing. Certainly the Senate can never be done away with without their consent. It might be rash to say that there is no other use for an independent Senate to warrant its existence, but it seems to us that no fair-minded Conservative can deny that its usefulness, as at present constituted, is pretty nearly destroyed by its extremely partisan composition. Its highest function is more nearly judicial than legislative or political, but it is clearly impossible to place much confidence in the judicial character of a body when the opinions of nineteen-twentieths of its members could be accurately foretold on almost any question which can arise. We do not mean to imply, of course, that this proportion of the Senators would allow themselves to be influenced consciously by partisan motives, but that their political habits of thought are so fixed and so well known that their position on almost any question can be safely predicted.

We referred recently to the seriousness of the situation which would result in the United Kingdom should the combined efforts of Conservatives and Unionists result in the hopeless defeat of the Home Rule Bill. It cannot be supposed that even the most determined opponents of the Bill can look forward with complacency to a return to the state of things which existed before the English and Scotch Liberals led the Irish leaders to put their trust in constitutional methods. There is another side of the question which the Irish Home Rule would do well to consider. If it be true, as the latest reports would seem to indicate, that they are becoming restive under the conciliatory and statesmanlike course which is being pursued by their great leader, and are resorting to tactics intended to compel him to use heroic measures for forcing the Bill through Committee, they have need to remember that the more haste often means the less speed. Have they really counted the possible cost of a false step at this stage of the movement. It might perhaps be possible for Mr. Gladstone with his slender majority to turn a deaf ear to all arguments and proposed amendments and force the Bill through the House unchanged. But much prescience is required to foresee that this would give the opponents of the Bill their opportunity to sound the alarm throughout England. The well-known love of the latter for free speech and deliberative methods would make it much more easy to appeal to them effectively at the general election which must in any case be held before the Bill can become law. The defeat of the Liberal Government by a post-ponement of Home Rule, if not its abandonment. If a return to the

or thirty years of resolute government which is said to be Lord Salisbury's and would also no doubt be Mr. Balfour's prescription for the cure of Ireland's woes, would be bad for the nation, it would be worse for Ireland. It would be little less than a death-blow to the national aspiration for self-rule. As a matter of fact, however, we suppose the Irish leaders have little fear of the threatened coercion. They believe, no doubt, that the nation has now gone too far to draw back from the bestowment of Home Rule in some shape. Very likely they are reckoning, notwithstanding emphatic denials, upon their ability to obtain from a Conservative administration, under some other name, a measure containing all the essentials of the present Bill. Whether in this they are reckoning without their host or overestimating the power of obstruction is another question.

Among various questions related to the growth and usefulness of the Provincial University, which were touched upon by Vice-Chancellor Mulock in his interesting address at the Annual Commencement, two or three are worthy of special attention. His caution in respect to the danger of so increasing fees and expenses of various kinds as to put the advantages of the University out of reach of large classes of the people is especially timely. The strength of the arguments in favour of the maintenance of higher institutions of learning at the expense of the whole people is lessened just in proportion to the extent to which the opportunities afforded by the institutions are made difficult of attainment by the poorer classes. Should the University of Toronto tend to become at any time the college of the wealthy, its usefulness would decline in the same ratio, and its right to exist as a public institution would soon be vigorously challenged. With the Vice-Chancellor's plea in behalf of making larger provision from the public funds for the study of medical science, we cannot so readily concur. To the argument that the principle of State aid in the pursuit of bread-and-butter studies is already conceded in the case of the Agricultural College, the School of Practical Science, etc., it may be replied, in the first place, that the fact does not prove the principle to be sound, and any proposal to extend it in practice might logically lead to the reconsideration of the whole matter. A stronger reply is, however, at hand in the essentially different position in which the study of medical science is placed by the fact of the great popularity of the profession, and the further fact that this has led to the establishment of voluntary colleges for its special study, which are working under charters granted by the Provincial Legislature. It would certainly be unfair to institutions thus established by private enterprise and working on voluntary principles, that the same Legislature which charters them should main-

tain a rival institution at the public expense, and so, to a certain extent, at the expense of the very persons who are thus exposed to unequal competition. But to take still higher ground, we maintain that it is a sound policy in all such matters that the State should encourage and stimulate private enterprise and philanthropy, rather than the opposite. It should not attempt to do for the people what they can better do for themselves. It is clear that in the long run the resources of voluntarism can accomplish much more in all such directions than is within the power of any Government. Experience proves that State institutions are not usually the best fitted for the development of that enthusiasm and devotion to hard work which are the main-springs of scientific progress.

The Presbyterian Assembly of the United States has scarcely pronounced its deliverance in the case of Dr. Briggs when the Canadian Assembly finds itself with a somewhat similar case upon its hands. We are not of the number of those who think that these questions of "heresy" concern the clergymen alone. Truth is the concern and the very highest concern of every man, and the question of the origin, nature and certainty of our possible knowledge of our relations to God and the hereafter is one which touches the most momentous of all the kinds and forms of truth to which our faculties stand in any way related. This being so, nothing can be more shallow than to dismiss the whole subject of "heresy" trials with a sneer, in the manner affected by some secular journals. Scarcely less superficial is the view of those who relegate all such matters to the ministers, as something entirely aside from or above the secular sphere and the range of lay thinking. Such questions as those discussed in Professor Campbell's lecture containing the statements to which exception is taken as being contrary to the standard of the Presbyterian Church are, as we have intimated, matters of the most vital interest to all men. They are questions of a kind which Protestants, who repudiate priestly absolutism, must claim it as the inalienable right and the most solemn duty of every man capable of independent thinking to investigate and decide for himself. We make no apology, therefore, for venturing at any time to discuss freely the merits of any such controversies as may arise. The one thing which we, of course, do not feel at liberty to do, is to intervene in the discussion so far as it is simply a matter of discipline between the suspected offenders and the creed laws of the particular Church with which they may be connected, and whose standards they have solemnly promised to accept and uphold. From this point of view no one who has read the utterances of either Dr. Briggs or Professor Campbell and compared them with the doctrinal standards of the

Presbyterian Church can doubt that they constitute *prima facie* cases for the courts of that Church to investigate.

The last remark suggests the very serious dilemma which must confront thoughtful members of that Church on the very threshold of every such investigation. It is evident on the one hand that the statements of the Confession to which ministers and professors have subscribed before entering upon the duties of their respective positions in the Presbyterian Church, are very clear and precise, and it seems very easy and fair, at first thought, to say that any such minister or professor who, after maturer study and thought, finds himself unable to accept and teach those doctrines, in the obvious meaning of the language of the subscribed standards, should at once withdraw from, at least, his official connection with the body. But, on the other hand, the question immediately arises: Is there, then, absolutely no room for liberty of thought and investigation within the boundaries of the Presbyterian Church? Were those who drew up the Confession and the other doctrinal standards of the Church so preternaturally wise or so divinely inspired that their interpretations of the teachings of Scripture, to which all alike appeal as the ultimate authority, are absolutely inerrant and infallible? Is it desirable and right that these standards should become a strait-jacket to prevent all free movement on the part of the searcher for truth, however able and sincere, so long as he remains in office in that denomination? Make, for the sake of argument, the not impossible supposition that a day may come when two-thirds or three-fourths of the adherents of the Church, including clergy and laity, shall have become convinced that the views of the advanced critics with reference to the nature and authority of the Bible, are at least as nearly correct as the teachings of the standards, will the minority still constitute the Church, and must the majority, who may claim to be still faithful Presbyterians holding and cherishing the essential principles and aims of Presbyterianism, consent to be unrepresented in the offices of the Church, if not excluded from its membership? The same inquiry is, of course, pertinent in regard to any other Church which maintains a written creed. We put the case, as it appears to us, with reference to that particular denomination, because these questions of discipline happen to be just now before it, and because its creed lines are perhaps drawn with more strictness, are certainly enforced with more rigour, than those of any other denomination, not excepting even the Church of England with its Articles and Rubric.

Two points connected with these questions present themselves here, but must be dismissed with a bare reference. One is the apparent arbitrariness of the mode

of dealing adopted, probably of necessity, by the courts. No one doubts, we suppose, the absolute honesty of such men as Dr. Briggs and Professor Campbell, in reaching and holding the conclusions, however erroneous they may be, to which they have given utterance. This being premised, the terms during which the sentence of suspension against the former is expressed, viz., "until such time as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance," is painfully suggestive of the idea that, while he is being excommunicated for giving utterance to his conscientious convictions, all that is necessary to his restoration is a recantation under pressure, which to him, we may suppose, would seem not unlike that which was at one time forced upon Galileo by stress of a still heavier penalty. Thus it will be seen that so far as the effect of the discipline goes, its influence is against rather than in favour of honest research and speech. Closely connected with this is the other suggestion that, in the case of Professor Campbell, the energies of the court will not, probably, be devoted to convincing him of his error by showing that those inconsistencies and wrong teachings which he thinks exists in some portions of the Old Testament Scriptures are apparent rather than real, but by impressing upon him by disciplinary measures the fact that, as a Presbyterian minister, he must not say such things, whatever he may think.

The sum of the matter seems to be that, whatever the immediate results of the trials recently concluded, or at present in progress—and we do not forget that the Methodist Church of Canada has just now inhibited one of its ministers from the exercise of his ministerial functions for an offence of alleged heretical teaching—the day is probably not far distant when the great Christian churches, failing, as they must almost surely fail in these days of minute critical inquiry and free thought, to either enforce existing creeds, or to accomplish any revisions which will not soon in their turn become unsatisfactory and need to be revised, will find it wiser to eschew everything in the shape of a cast-iron mould of doctrine and return to what seems to the simple reader of the New Testament to have been all that was originally required, satisfactory evidence of a living faith in and loyalty to the one great Head of the Christian Church, in all its manifold forms and sub-divisions. It is not easy for the lay mind to see why this would not meet every requirement of aggressive Christianity, and at the same time have the great advantage of enabling the churches to retain the services of such men as those whose cases are now or have recently been under discussion, and who are admitted to be able Christian teachers but also most exemplary in conduct and spirit.

He is great who is what he is from nature and who never reminds us of others. —Emerson.

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Although the next Congressional and State elections are still a long way off, and the next Presidential election scarcely as yet thought of, the probable influence of the American Protective Association (or as it is briefly called, the A. P. A.) is being everywhere canvassed. The widespread interest in the organization as an element to be taken into consideration in calculating the chances of the old parties in the near future, and the probable effect upon them of the new element thus introduced, is largely to be accounted for by the announcement already made that in many districts, in the approaching city elections, a preliminary skirmish will be indulged in, which may mean little or much, according to the result. But the mass of voters, and the vast majority of the party "bosses," ever looking forward to an election of some sort, must naturally speculate in forecasting future elections, upon those of the highest and most general importance. What uneasiness is felt among Americans on account of this newly-introduced political problem is, therefore, connected mainly with speculations as to the greater elections to be held at various times during the next three years.

Politics in America are, however, too closely interwoven with every ramification of the public service, and the party system too firmly fixed as the controlling power, to allow the introduction of any new disturbing element without a frightened recalculation of forces in both the Republican and Democratic ranks. This is first seen in the smallest ring of the electoral circle. Control of a ward means a vote in a larger government; control of a city or a township means control of a city's or a township's patronage; and control of such patronage means strength in County, Congressional and States elections, with superadded patronage in case of success, and a consequent vastly multiplied weight in the great quadrennial election of a President. From a party point of view, therefore, the force and direction of any new gust of political wind requires to be most carefully watched. Hence the uneasiness and alarm, as yet vaguely felt, it is true, but still existing, for which the A. P. A. is at present responsible.

What is the A. P. A.? This seems a simple question, but it is difficult to get a simple answer. It is a secret society, in the sense that it has a ritual and an oath. It is a secret society in the sense also that its members, on being asked as to its character and objects, delight to look mysterious, and important, as with the weight of a vast secret, and to tell you that perhaps some day you will know. But it is not secret in that it is known, and by some members boasted of, that its object is political death to Roman Catholicism, and one of its qualifications for membership, an oath to vote for no Catholic for any office. This at any rate is plain enough. It ought to be plain enough and broad enough, to satisfy even an Orangeman, or a member of the Protestant Protective Association of Canada, which is spoken of as a branch of the A. P. A., the latter being first in the field.

It will now be obvious that if the A. P. A. grows into proportions to justify the present boast of power,—some of the loudest claim that there are a million Knights ready to spring to arms in defence of Protestantism,—a severe shaking-up will be witnessed in the controlling parties as they now exist. What will be the extent of the influence upon the quadrangular skirmishes in the approaching municipal elections, with the old parties still in the field, but their ranks from time to time decimated by defections to other ranks, it would be idle at present to attempt to calculate. For the strength of the new influence will be known, on either side, only by the result which the ballot will show. Then will be seen the course to be taken for the guidance of parties, perhaps for the formation of new parties in place of, or in addition to, the old.

It may here be mentioned that much alarm as has already arisen through the growth of the A. P. A. has been largely caused by grossly-exaggerated accounts of every event of recent occurrence that could possibly be traced, even plausibly, to a religious motive. Religious prejudices are, of all, the most bitter and irrational, and the cause of the most unreasonable exaggeration of events. Every act, therefore, which of late has seemed in any way to indicate the growth of Catholic power, or the manifestation of an anti-Protestant feeling has been seized upon as an evidence of a conspiracy to undermine Protestant power, and as a justification for the protection of that power by an organization formed for that very purpose. And such a tendency must grow, and must seem justified, in its growth, unless the strong arm of the law, which is in America above all creed, makes itself felt in a practical way. This it did recently in the State of Indiana, where the A. P. A. is growing in numbers, and growing fast, if its own boasts are to be believed. In the town of Lafayette, in that State, an attempt was made in January last, upon the life of an ex-priest, one Radolph. There followed an attempt to make political and religious capital out of this by the anti-Catholic party. The civil and judicial authorities took a different and a practical view of the matter, and showed their determination to uphold the civil laws independently of all consideration of religious differences, in the result that of the participants in the affair, two were tried, convicted and sentenced to the State prison, eight more are still to be tried for assault with intent to kill, and about thirty are under indictment for riot.

But the law does not always step in in this practical way; and the harm done is allowed to grow, and to grow by increased exaggeration and by false imputation of motives, purely fanciful. That this must tend to great injury to public morality, is plain; and that this tendency is most carefully watched and most deeply deplored by the best men of both parties and of all religions, is significant of a fear of a result more or less calamitous. It surely would be a calamity, if in that country of all countries, where separation of Church and State is supposed to be a constitutional axiom, Democracy should find itself face-to-face with a contest for political supremacy fought on the lines of a war of religious creeds.

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True, democracy, such as governs in the United States both theoretically and practically, and is in Canada at any rate theoretically avowed, would receive a sad blow, were matters of national importance to be settled, in the former country by religious strife, or in the latter by a strife between Catholicism on one hand, and on the other what Prof. Bryce, in his able work on "The American Commonwealth," calls "that childish and mischievous partizanship, which leads the Orangemen to perpetuate Old World feuds on New World soil." It would indeed be deplorable if the Roman Catholics of either country, should as a religious body, bind themselves together to obtain political control. But until that is done—until it is within the region of probability that such control in any large measure may be within their grasp.—it is equally deplorable that a course should be adopted which must tend to consolidate their ranks for self-defence, and make each of them a Catholic first, and only a citizen afterwards. For such must be the effect of an organization aiming at their political weakening or annihilation.

And it is true that, as in Canada the intellect and true patriotism of the country are out of sympathy with the principles—if such they may be called—of Orangism, so in the United States the intellect of both parties is against any religious organization, founded on creed, whose aim is the control of matters political within the commonwealth. Their arguments are few and simple, but they are clear and convincing—they may be reduced to three and may be stated as follows:—

1. Such organizations, whether strong or weak, successful or a failure, tend to provoke among citizens religious prejudices and hatreds, the worst prejudices and hatreds known to man.

2. They tend to strengthen and consolidate the very institution attacked, and thus of their own action defeat themselves.

3. They are contrary to the great democratic principle, which underlies the Constitution of the Union and of every State of the Union, that every citizen is to be at liberty to worship God according to his conscience, or not at all, if he sees fit to. WILLIAM CREELMAN.
Indianapolis.

PARIS LETTER.

The Congress of Social Economy ought not to be classed among the numerous societies that sprout up and disappear like mushrooms. It has "come to stay," as the Americans say. Its members are hard, serious, level-headed men. The President, in his opening address, does not mince matters respecting France. He avows, that many evils exist in the country, and that these are due, not to the institutions, but to the men. The moral level of France, he asserts, is daily lowering, and there is also a depreciation in the national character. The acquired fortunes and the accumulated ruins of recent years, attest his judgment. Ideas about right and morality are changed. Divorce has compromised the institution of marriage. Employers and employed, instead of tending to

be associates, are tending to become mortal enemies; irreconcilables in a word, where force replaces justice. There is a good deal of truth in all this; the worst feature of the situation is, that no solution is visible.

It is gratifying to perceive that the Siam difficulty with France will have no complications; it will remain a local question; that is wise, as it could lead to serious collision with other powers. Observers wonder what can be the aim of ex-Foreign Minister Flourens, a man of no extraordinary parts, continually writing in the press to cause trouble between England and France? He cannot but know that he can do no good, and it is fortunate that he can work no harm. The French know full well on which side of their bread is the butter; they have enough to do in keeping an eye upon the Triple Alliance, with out provoking England to join it. M. Flourens has claimed the paternity of the Franco-Russian Alliance; no one knows exactly where that alliance is now—if it ever existed—and the Czar does not appear inclined to risk a war for any cause.

The special correspondents at Chicago for the Paris journals are anything but enthusiastic over the Fair; they next to predict, or pronounce it, a failure. It appears to be a vast mansion, never likely to be completely finished, and never likely to have a large number of tenants. The "Fair," to impart to it an animated look only, would require to have daily 300,000; the daily average is under 16,000. Foreign exhibitors have quite a waggon load of grievances. The attractions at Chicago is the city itself, and its life, business and speculation are intense. The land-grabbers are very numerous; they offer the most desirable of investments; urge visitors not to hire apartments, but to purchase part of a house for just the same money; they send plans. When the purchaser arrives, he is placed in presence of his "lot," a piece of pegged-off quagmire or marsh, with bull-frogs as the only living objects, and who protest against possible expulsion. As for food and accommodation, a little Vanderbilt purse is a prime necessity. It is the Lake Side that is most surprising for Europeans; there, at some 1,200 miles from any seaboard, are steamers as large as any Atlantic liner.

M. Leguire, the Academician, is 84 years of age, so he has naturally a rich stock of souvenirs and of experience. He was informed by a relative, who generally passed much of her time in the gardens of the Tuileries, that she can stantly saw Napoleon I. In 1813, he was one day driving in an open carriage, going to the Corps Legislatif, to demand a further calling out of conscripts; he was in his "theatrical toilette": a cocked hat with a plume of feathers fastened by the famous Regent diamond, that blazed like a star; velvet mantle, and uniform of general. As he drove by the "crowd hooted and whistled at him." Two years later, a squib, attributed to Horace Vernet, representing a plow drawn by an ass, the latter conducted by a child, while a woman held the handles; that is "what France is reduced to; the glory of the emperor has devoured all our horses and men." Yet six years after-

wards, at the close of May, 1821, France was sorely depressed; many were in tears, several put on mourning—Napoleon was dead. Strange, the Bonapartists never celebrate a memorial mass for the repose of his soul, who expired on 5th May, 1821, though they do for his nephew's, Napoleon III. Hated in 1815, wept over in 1821.

M. Guizot had one of the early copy books belonging to Napoleon when a boy pupil. It contained a description of the continent of Africa, and among other notes was: "St. Helena, a little island." M. Legoure informs us, that passing ships went out of their course to call at St. Helena, ostensibly to salute the great prisoner. So, after all, it seems sea captains are politicians. On the 28th August, 1840, when the demand of one million francs was proposed to the Chamber of Deputies, it was voted unanimously, less a single vote, and this vote was Lamartine's. But all that attention to Napoleonism, did not prevent Louis Philippe from losing his throne. "I desire to be the Napoleon of peace," said the King. This was the time of the Pritchard affair with England. "Sire," said Thiers, "the Napoleon of war perished by war; and the Napoleon of peace may too perish by peace." M. Legoure does not believe in a second resurrection of Bonapartism; the dynasty has been definitely killed by Sedan. The legend of the great emperor too has been destroyed, not only by the memoirs of Madame de Remusat, which depict the home life of Napoleon I. so unsavoury, but also by the description of the Comte d'Haussonville of the treatment of Pius VII. when a captive at Fontainebleau. Colonel Charras has exhibited the fading talents of Napoleon at Waterloo, as he was a combatant; he accuses Bonaparte and supplies proof from eye-witnesses, that he was guilty of want of foresight, perspicacity and generalship. When Guizot was ambassador at London, he had a chat with Wellington about Waterloo: "I was lucky," replied the Duke, "and the Emperor Napoleon was sometimes more skillful." Lanfrey's work on the Napoleon dynasty, made most havoc with the idol; the book is said to have shaken even the Bonaparte cult of Thiers. Odd not the less, than capable judges view the campaign of Napoleon in 1814 to drive the allies out of France and from Paris, and the rapidity with which he organized an army after escaping from Elba, to attack the allies, and in which he collapsed at Waterloo, as acts worthy of the best of his marvellous genius.

The French Derby this year presented a few particulars; the first and second places were gained by Baron de Schickee's stable, who was similarly fortunate last Derby day; the favourite was only second; lost caste by having caught a cold and having to drink honey and water. The day was fine, so 30,000 Parisians railed down to Chantilly, and if they did not make money, their breath must have been bettered by the open air. The Duc d'Aumale entertained his intimate friends at lunch in his box on the grand stand.

M. Roybet, the painter, is, he says, more happy than any king. His picture of "Charles the Bold" has been awarded the gold medal as the best painting in

the salon of the Champs Elysees. The artist has been on and off with the picture since 1870. It is a very large picture, and was completed to go to Chicago. But its size exceeded the regulation measurement, so it was put aside among several hundred, disqualified for other reasons. By chance the picture caught the eye of a member of the Hanging Committee of the salon; he drew the attention of his colleagues to the find, and it was hung up. Roybet only knew of the fact when he went to visit the show like other artists. The State intends to purchase it, but the Municipal Council of Nancy long for the picture which illustrates the most important event in the history of their city, as well as in the life of the Valois dukes of Burgundy.

Z.

DIALECT LITERATURE.

Any lover of literature cannot help noticing that dialect writing is coming more into vogue than formerly. From India, in the east, where Kipling has been celebrating the praises of "Tommy Atkins," as the "hero of the barrack-room," in strains that go off with a rush and a crackle and a sparkle that fairly take one's breath away—to the free and almost boundless cattle-ranches of America, in the west, where the cow-boy also finds his poet, dialect literature has been making strong claims upon the attention of the reading public. It is evident, however, that the bulk of this literature is an imitation of dialect, rather than the genuine article itself.

A writer in a recent issue of *The Week* made some reference to dialect poetry, observing that it ought to be cultivated as worthy of a place in a nation's literature. His remark, though true with some qualification, can scarcely be regarded as very original, seeing that dialect poetry has held no mean place in our literature ever since the time (to go no further back) when Robbie Burns opened up the flood-gates of Scottish poetry and song.

It seems of more consequence to inquire on what grounds should dialect poetry, or dialect writing, be deemed worthy of a permanent place in any literature. For it is plain that, while there may be dialect poetry or dialect literature, worthy of the name, there is also such a thing as dialect rubbish.

Dialect forms of expression are such as prevail in outlying localities of any country among the uncultured and illiterate; or such as are used by certain classes, more or less circumscribed, at the very centres, it may be, of a nation's life and thought. There is perhaps no influence so democratic as that which goes to build up a nation's language. Pure English, as a spoken language, is just that which is in use by the great majority of the Anglo-Saxon race to-day. The usage of the educated middle classes has been the chief factor in the formation and preservation of it. Hence the speech of the English Cockney may vary as much from pure English and be as much a dialect as that of the native of the Orkney Islands. The same is true also of that of the English Gude, or Upper Ten-dom, the "la-de-da" speech to which a recent correspondent of *The Week*, Mr. Hamilton, refers—so far, at least, as regards the peculiarities which it has taken on, such, e. g., as the broad, almost nasal (and therefore objectionable) sound given

to the vowel "a" in many words, the effeminate, lisping pronunciation of the letter "s" and the ridiculous pronunciation, or rather non-pronunciation, of the letter "r," exemplified in making the word "morn" rhyme with "dawn." Although these peculiarities are sometimes observable even in the services of the Church, yet they are as much impurities in the "well of English undefiled" as the part, ridiculous and incomprehensible, which the letter "h" is made to play in the speech of many Englishmen.

By a dialect, however, is generally understood the rude, uncultured speech of the peasantry of a province or district. When deliberately employed in literature it is for the purpose of producing more graphic, realistic effects; for it is taken to be the natural expression of genuine, unsophisticated feeling. Dialect writing seems to bring the reader nearer to nature's heart; and therefore it may possess a charm of its own, and yield a pleasure akin to that which we derive from the artless prattling of a little child. The use of dialect is likely to attract attention and impart a quaint and piquant character to a composition. But for that very reason it is evident that it should not be often indulged in. Hence Tennyson, although a master of that style of writing, showed his good taste by only making use of it occasionally. No man of culture will make it the constant vehicle of his ideas.

Dialect poetry or prose—while it may possibly possess some extrinsic, illustrative value to the linguist, or some one else—can only win a permanent place in a nation's literature on the ground of intrinsic literary merit, just like any worthy composition in the pure and genuine language of that nation. The mere employment of dialect forms cannot make up for the want of original ideas, clearness and vigour of thought, constructive skill, or any other good qualities that render any composition meritorious. Scott and Burns did much for the Scottish dialect; but it cannot be denied that a vast amount of rubbish has been written in imitation of them. In America the late James Russell Lowell made a hit with his *Biglow Papers*; but just as we sometimes see writers making use of slang (the vernacular of the street Arab) under the impression that it is humour, so many American writers, since Lowell's successful venture, have sought apparently to make dialect serve the purpose of original thought and genuine literary merit. The writer who has perhaps been led most astray in this respect is J. Whitecomb Riley, who has already dumped a good deal of dialect rubbish upon the outskirts—the vacant or empty lots, so to speak—of the literary world.

The taste for dialect writing is one that should be sparingly indulged in by a professional writer if he wants to leave behind him an enduring name. The reason is obvious. The purity of literature would be endangered, if we were to foster the growth of what is abnormal or merely an excrescence. Hence one does not like to see the youth of our land, who are daily in our schools supposed to be acquiring a knowledge of and a taste for genuine English literature, so liberally supplied outside of school with stories, etc., in dialect, in which words are misspelt and the language distorted almost out of recognition. There has been too much dialect

trash appearing of late. Lovers of pure literature should join their voices to that of the "poet of the Sierras" in protesting against the influx of so much "cow-boy" or slang literature, which does not even need to be turned into good English to disclose its utter worthlessness. Why, for example, should a bar-room yarn, merely because rhyming syllables occur in it at regular intervals, be regarded as worthy of a place in the poets' corner of a respectable journal? A poem that is intelligible only to card-players or gamblers is not worthy of a place in literature.

As a worthy and remarkable example of genuine dialect poetry the following is submitted. It was written by a local celebrity of Yorkshire, Ben Preston, and for intensely graphic and pathetic power could scarcely have been excelled by Tennyson himself:—

COME TO THI GRONNY, BOY!

Come to thi gronny, boy: come to thi gronny,
Bless tha, to me tha'rt as precious as ony;
Mutherless barn of a dowter unwed,
Little tha knaws, boy, the tears 'at ah've shed—
Trials ah've knawn boath fur't heart an fur't head;
Shortness o' wark, ey, an shortness o' bread.
These ah kud bide—but thaw none to blame
Bless tha, tha browt ma boath sorrow an shame;
Gronny, poor soul, fur a two-month or moar,
Hardly kud feshun to lewk aht o' door;
T'nabors called aht to ma, "Dunnot stand that;
Aht wi' the hussy an aht wi' hur brat."
Deary me, deary me; what kud I say;
T'firs' thing uv all, ah thowt "Let ma go pray."
Next time ah slept ah'd a dream, d'ya see,
Ey, an ah knew that dream was fur me:
Tears o' Christ Jesus, ah saw em that neet;
Fall drop be drop on to one at His feet;
After that saw Him wi' barns rohnd His knee,
Some on em, happen, poor cratur like thee—
Says ah at last, tho ah soarily wur tried,
Suarly a sinner a sinner sud bide:
Naburs may think an may say what they will,
T'mother an t'dowter sall stop w' ma still.
Come on't what will, i' my cot thea sall cahr;
Woe be t' thame that maks bad into war.
Some folk may call tha a name that ah hate,
Wishin fro t'heart tha wur weel aht o' t' gate.
Of't this hard world into t' gutter ul shur tha—
Poor little lamb, wi no daddy to luv tha—
Dunnot tha fret, boy, woll gronny hads up
Niver sall tha want a bite ur a sup:
What if ah work these owd fingers t' t'boan.
Happen, tha'lt luv ma long after ah'm goan.
T'last bite i't cupbord wi' tha ah kud share't,—
Ha! bud tha's stown a rare slice o' ma heart:
Spite o' all t'sorra, all t'shame that ah've seen,
Sunshine comes back to my heart thru thi een,
Cuddle thi gronny, boy,—
Bless tha, tha'rt honny, boy—
Rosy an sweet, fro thi brow to thi feet!
Kludoms an crawns wodn't buy tha t'neet.

WILLIAM KAY.

Instead of saying that man is the creature of circumstances, it would be nearer the mark to say that man is the architect of circumstances. It is character which builds an existence out of circumstances. Our strength is measured by our plastic power. From the same material one man builds palaces, another hovels; one warren houses, another villas.—G. H. Lewes.

MAY DAYS.

Oh, the days are fair when May has come,
 With the robin's call and the wild-bee's
 hum;
 Each forest nook is a shimmer of green,
 Glancing in sunlight and dewy sheen,
 And the snowy bloom wreathes the bud-
 ding bough,
 That was so grey and bare, but now;
 For the woods have waked from the win-
 try night,
 'Neath the kiss of the sunshine soft and
 bright,
 And the meadows bask in the golden
 light,
 When May is here —
 The fairest month in the circling year!
 Yes, May has come, with the blossoms
 sweet,
 That hide 'mid the brown leaves 'neath
 our feet,
 Pale hepaticas, just awake,
 Peep shyly out from the woodland brake,
 Dewy violets, with tender faces,
 Lilies gleaming in shady places,
 Columbines crimson the rock's grey side,
 Mirrored where quiet waters glide,
 For the world is fair in the sweet May-
 tide;
 Fair and bright
 Are the woods, with snowy bloom be-
 dight.
 And the air is filled with the wandering
 scent
 Of the bursting leaves, with the zephyr
 blent,
 And the birds pour forth from their tiny
 throats
 Showers of music, in clamouring notes,
 Till the soft air throbs with the tide
 of song,
 The matin-chant of the joyous throng—
 Till bud, and blossom, and flower, and
 bee,
 Are blent in one exquisite symphony,
 That breathes out the season's witchery;
 Words cannot tell
 The charm of the May, with its magic
 spell.
 For hope is bright, when the spring is
 young,
 And the bridal hymn of the earth is sung
 By myriad voices, mingling clear
 In the morning hymn of the waking year;
 Lost is the mournful minor tune,
 In the swell of the great diapason!
 Death and winter have had their day,
 But their chilling shadow hath passed
 away,
 And, even to sorrow, Spring's voices say—
 Smiles conquer tears,
 And Joy shall rule the eternal year!
 FIDELIS.

SOME POPULAR REQUIREMENTS.

Mr. Walter Bagehot in "Physics and Politics" has called attention to the fact that the idea of Progress entertained in such a degree as to form the prevailing and absorbing drift of a nation is at present confined to a small minority of the people inhabiting the earth: the Eastern races, from whom all settlement once radiated, being still undisturbed by its force. On this newly settled continent of America Progress is regarded as everything, and the fact is ignored that the price paid for the advancement is often too great. The grinding down of the human subject and the stifling of the conscience being amongst the evils that have followed in the wake of an unrestrained competition in things material. The Christian system of morals distinctly embodies a considerate regard for the claims of the individual, based as those claims are upon the grand principles of human brotherhood, just and equal treatment, and the supreme masterhood of God, the Creator of all we enjoy. The rule of life and of business that has held sway in

the now vanishing era in Europe, and more particularly in Britain, its birth-place, largely ignored those mutual claims. At present there is probably more competitive gridding in Germany than elsewhere, and it is little wonder if the "masses" are disturbed through its effects.

Under the title "Political Economy," ingeniously usurped for its purposes, and with "necessity the tyrants' plea" ever on its lips, the new philosophy drew in its train for a good part of a century the thinking and the practice of the leading commercial countries. Our friend of the Montreal Witness, addressing large numbers as he does, finds it hard to shake of a system which is at war with all his own best ideas of the economy of the social life.

The journal was founded in a spirit of beneficence by the late John Dougall, to promote the social advancement of his adopted country, and must be admitted to have attained a large success in the grand enterprise set before it. But, for the reasons adduced, it has now become in a great degree a house divided against itself. Its lantern fails to penetrate the clouds it has gathered about its path. As our social theories become crystallized into practice, difficulties will inevitably arise. He and we had better be deliberate and persevering in examining them, than be putting our trust in any of the dicta of the old world which are so evidently losing their hold over the minds of men. Mr. Bagehot has lent himself too much to eliminating the spiritual element from the social advances of the past in the promotion of the life-values and the money-values of men in community. But it is spirit that rules, notwithstanding; and if the moving spirit of the Witness will come back to this good old doctrine—one which he has never quite deserted, there will be better hope of his future influence in our young and aspiring Dominion. Our country has been less torn by the social controversies of the time than almost any other. We may continue patiently to study the movements of the world outside, whilst ever convinced that a philosophy that will not adapt itself to the life of the individual and his family is defective, and has to be amended. There is little fear of our allowing ourselves, through commercial or other considerations, to become, as Mr. Angers expressed it at St. John, the white slaves of the people to the south of us.

There are new and at present rather hazy movements among the politicians. The Montreal Star's, however, pretty definite in its views of tariff requirements. If tariff adjustments were all that would be needed, its philosophy would be complete. It is to be hoped the platforms will be more comprehensive than heretofore; for in the political sphere we have been groping in the dark. We do not even yet know with clearness why the farmer gives up his holding and strikes out for new scenes. The causes are, doubtless, somewhat complex; but we need more evidence. Our party leaders know something of the old feudalism that came into the place of the Imperial rule of Rome, but few of them, it is to be feared, have studied with care the working of the new feudalism of the great Railway Corporations which has now for some time held sway among the so-called democratic and constitutional communities of this continent. An Indian massacre in the little war of 1885, by which the Queen's sovereignty was estab-

lished in our North West through the bravery of the Canadian troops, ably led by Generals Middleton and Strange, is a frightful thing in the recounting; but upon how small a scale of destruction it all took place compared with the repeated immolation by these State-endowed Railway Companies! The control of the State must be effectually secured over its own creations; and will not this become the hustings cry of the people, as soon as they shall prove themselves really worthy of the vote they exercise? After five years from now, by act of Congress, power-brakes and automatic-couplings are to become universal on the railways of the United States. Observe how our journals in Canada have avoided comment upon this striking political decree. What does the really scandalous omission arise from, if it be not a result of the action of the new feudalism, that is of serf-hood, as applied to the very brain and leadership of our free Dominion, as we love to consider it? Bought with money? Not exactly that—only bribed with printing and advertising patronage, and railway, as opposed to patriotic, influence. This conspiracy of silence is not a thing you can appoint Commissions to investigate. It forms hardly a measurable offence; but its effects are none the less serious on that account nor any the less ruinous and death-dealing in the case of the people at large. Our friends of the press will take this comment in kindness, as a word in season. They cannot wish to make their gain out of the weaknesses and the very lives of their supporters.

The railway reforms over the broad area of the adjoining States will, most likely, from their magnitude, and close connection with our own system, take the initiative, now that a great and progressive people are becoming awake to the deep necessity of remedial action. Let us not find ourselves derelict in Canada in this—one of the greatest public movements of the day.

The acquired habits of our people are largely to blame for the destruction that has gone on in the past. They want to use the tracks for walking on, and do not want to have to pay anything for sidewalks. From this cause alone, the great number of deaths on the railways of this continent occur annually.

They neglect to see to it, that arrangements be made at the level crossings with which we are afflicted, to protect their poor little school-children, the little sons and daughters whom they love so fondly. They indulge a foolish vanity in jumping on or off the cars while in motion, and they do not think the practice vulgar. Those who are the best judges will say it is not only vulgar but causes a great many broken limbs and deaths of worthy people. We do not want our leading journals, who take so much pains in addressing large numbers of the people to deal with these points. In their hearts they cannot like to see the people perish, and they believe they are gulled by the broad principles of our common humanity.

They will not fail, surely, soon to arouse themselves to compete effectually with a great public need like this one which stultifies the humanitarian teaching that now forms so important a part of the reading of our young people. In a recent press despatch from Belleville, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and now raised to the dignity of a city, we read: "About

half-past one, to-day, a son of Charles Moore, marble-cutter, of this city, while on his way to school, was struck and instantly killed by a locomotive, at the Grier Street crossing."

No comments to be found anywhere!
X.

THE CRITIC.

There is a philosophy that is yet to be written—a rash assertion perhaps in a day which sees, at one and the same time, a revival of interest in systems that were old when Socrates thought or Plato wrote, and in the lucubrations or obfuscatious of the latest and most novel schools; in a day which sees fresh histories of philosophy follow one another only less rapidly than fresh philosophies themselves; in a day when all are philosophers and each has a philosophy of his own; and this is—a philosophy of the individual. True, the individual seems to have been submitted to dissection ample and to spare: from the "Essay Concerning the Human Understanding," through the numerous "philosophies of the human mind," down to heavy octavos on "the senses and intellect" or "feeling and will," but little of the individual would seem to have escaped the scalpel of the metaphysician. Psychology, latterly uniting her powers of search with those of physiology, has penetrated, one would think, into the last recesses of mind, and if anything is left to be found, its latency is surely not to be attributed to the negligence of any philosophy, ancient, mediæval or modern. And yet, despite this activity, the individual, the human being, with his hopes and his fears, his silent anguishes, his broken cries, his gropings in the dark mysteries of existence, his exultant thrills at the phenomena of nature, the individual still stands unexplained, undeclared, himself the greatest mystery to himself. Powerless as all the sciences combined have been to tell us what is nature, as powerless have been all philosophies to tell us what is man. We have examined nature in isolated fragments, so we have taken to pieces this thing called man; and as we speak of matter and force and motion, so we speak of sensation and emotion and perception; nature as a whole stands to-day as inexplicable as the individual, as an integer stands incomprehensible.

Amiel, when "a group of rustic shouted disagreeable songs under a starlit sky" asked himself why that attempt to "find expression and expansion in the great solitary and tranquil night." His answer was this—"Because of the need they have of realizing themselves as individuals, of asserting themselves exclusively, egotistically, idolatrously." What philosophy has attempted to explain that need? Does not even Schopenhauer with his "will to live" posit that will, not account for it? This felt need for the assertion of individuality is as multiform as personality itself; in the refined and educated as well as in the rude. Amiel detected it in those rustics, can we not also detect it in the poet, the artist, the musician? What but this is the motive of the diarist? Why should a Rousseau or a Saint Augustine, or even a Pepys or a Marie Bashkirtseff, set down in black and white the record of their inmost

lives? Why the Assyrian and Aœcadian tablets? Why Alexander's historian? Why a pyramid of Cheops? Why a Lick observatory? Is not the answer to be found in that incomprehensible instinct of self-assertion which clings to the individual through life and follows him even to his tombstone? That surely is a subject philosophy might grapple with. Could it explain it if it did?

The instinct is as multiform as individuality itself. A Carlyle preaches a gospel of silence, and in a "Sartor Resartus" and a "Reminiscences" speaks out his deepest doubts, his highest hopes, his most sacred secrets. A De Musset crystallizes his keenest emotions in exquisite lyrics. For what reason? Why should not a man, think and feel as he may, keep those thoughts and feelings unexpressed? And why should he take pleasure in hearing them when expressed by another? Why should it be a relief to express? That it is a relief seems undeniable, else where the sweetness of friendship? Love too, may be considered but a form, perhaps the sublimated and essential form, of this instinct, where two individuals seek in each other that heart into which each may pour its joys and sorrows, its ineffable thoughts, its ideals that cannot be uttered, sure of a sympathetic share, undeterred by fears of misapprehension or misinterpretation. No psychology worthy the name has dared analysis of this.

It is truly a mysterious thing, this of individuality. Flung a stone, and you change its relationship to yourself only in point of locality; speak kindly to a dog, and between the human and canine individualities there arises a temporary acquaintanceship; but, coming down to the coupled personalities of men and women, the hearty grasp of a friend's hand or the tender caress of a loved woman, causes that to spring up between the two persons which never can be forgotten or effaced. What means this deepening of the mystery of individuality as the process of evolution deepens in complexity?

And the complexity, according to certain members of the Society for Psychical Research, is truly astonishing. Mr. F. W. H. Myers thinks he can distinguish five layers of consciousness, each with a character peculiar to itself. Perhaps the individual, after all, is not one and indivisible. Or is Mr. Charcot right when he thinks there is no such thing as an individual proper, but that each is but a portion of universally distributed thought separated by fleshly partitions? Is this the secret of that need for self-assertion, that need for sympathy showing itself in vain attempts to break down those fleshly partitions? Truly it is mysterious thing, this of individuality.

The seventy-fifth annual report of that old, thoroughly respectable and well established institution the Quebec Bank is most creditable and satisfactory. The report shows balance of profit and loss account for year ending 15th May 1893, after careful deductions and payment of dividend of 7 per cent, to be \$61,666.66 making a rest of \$550,000 00. The report states fully and clearly the position of the Bank's affairs, and gives ample details both of liabilities and assets. Mr. Stevenson, the able and successful General Manager, has a statement which is not only lucid, practical and explanatory of the report, and of the character of the business done by the Bank, but shows that broad outlook, forethought, and wise financial culture which well and temperately considers the important commercial and monetary problems of the day and shows the painstaking, well-informed thinker who is abreast of his age. We fully appreciate the compliment paid to THE WEEK by Mr Stevenson's courteous and complimentary references to its able contributors, Messrs. G. W. Wicksteed, Q. C., and S. C. Dawson.

THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

The storm-tossed sky is full of wrath,
The waters froth and foam,
And the wide earth sits shudderingly
Beneath a leaden dome.

The ocean waves surge, crash, and roar
They rush upon the land;
The thundering rocks, torn from their
cliffs,

Dash shattered to the strand.

The sailor's wife with bleaching face,
Looks o'er the leaping sea,
And sees, amid the hungry waves,
A ship in agony.

She stretches forth beseeching arms,
To heartless wind and wave,
And begs with breaking heart that they
Will spare her husband brave.

A baby's voice breaks on her ear;
She turns to his sweet child,
"And sure," she thinks, "the Lord of
Storms
Guards him with mercy mild."

Sweet sleep falls on her tear-worn eyes,
And just at morn's first light
A warm, wet kiss from a bearded mouth
Dispels the dreams of night.

T. G. MARQUIS.

Stratford, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—Since you did me the honour of printing in The Week of the 24th of February last and your following number, my two articles on Bi-metallism and Currency, the Montreal Shareholder has inserted in its numbers for the 19th of May and the 2nd of June, two articles from the New York Journal of Commerce on the same subject and the difficulties in which the Treasury and Government of the United States have become involved by the Silver Question, arising out of the two standards of value established by their statutory law, and the very great difference between the gold dollar and the silver one, which are both, under the said law, legal tender in payment of debts and obligations to any amount whatever. In both the said articles, the Journal of Commerce intimates the possibility and probability, that silver will become the actual and sole standard, and that gold will take the lower financial position now legally occupied by silver in most of the commercial countries of the world. Both articles speak of the repeal of the Act compelling the Treasury to purchase an immense amount of silver every month, and the passing of an Act for the free coinage of that metal, as desirable and probable; and the article last mentioned states plainly, and if this were done "any man who held 73-4 ounces of silver, worth to-day \$6.43, could then take it to the mint and exchange it for ten silver dollars that are a legal tender in every part of the country. Every debtor who held silver at its market price, could pay off each thousand dollars of his obligations with what would cost him only \$6.43, thus saving 35 per cent. of his money;" and then goes on giving all the effect of the change in the law, and approving it, and ending with, "In either case it would seem as if the two metals could not be kept together much longer at the old ratio, and many practical people on both sides of the ocean, have for some time past been facing this expected result." The article copied in the Shareholder of the 2nd of June, from the said New York Journal of Commerce, is still stronger in its advocacy of the change proposed, and, after saying that "It will need a courage amounting to genuine heroism, to deal fairly with the Currency Question," winds up by saying, "An Act of ten lines would sever the old paternal relations, and allow the laws of trade to govern; as they should

the work of the world, without the interference of an official authority which has no proper concern with them."

And since these articles we have an entirely new journal, published in New York by Philbrook & Sullivan, of 47, 49, Liberty street, of which some one has sent me a copy marked No. 2 of Vol. 1., bearing date 20th May, 1893, and entitled The Empire of Finance and Trade, the style and rank it claims for the United States over poor old England and all the world. It is devoted entirely to the interests of the silver men, and argues to the same effect, but still more strenuously and elaborately and at greater length, as the articles above cited from the New York Journal of Commerce. I advise you and your readers to obtain a copy of it and of the numbers of the Shareholder containing the articles I have cited and to ponder them attentively. The questions dealt with in them, cannot but interest Canadians. I think the tone and arguments of the articles I have cited, confirm my assertion of the superiority of our system of currency as being the best in the world, at once decimal, convenient and sound. We are now told that the President of the United States will call an extra session of Congress, to meet not earlier than the 1st, and not later than the 15th of September next; and we shall watch its proceedings with deep interest. In Canada we have had the half-yearly meetings of the shareholders of two of the chief financial institutions of the Dominion, the Bank of Montreal and the Quebec Bank. The President and General Manager of each have ably and fully stated the financial position of the banks over which they respectively preside, or the details of the business of which they manage. All make statements highly satisfactory to the shareholders, and take a cheerful view of the prospects of business for the Dominion in the coming year, at the same time that they recommend caution and promise to observe it; referring to the financial troubles in Australia, and the anxiety in American financial circles and to the Silver Question which they say cannot but interest Canada, though we are fortunately freed from the difficulty, with which our neighbours have to contend, in consequence of their having neglected the warning given by the old proverb against sitting on two stools. Their pluck and shrewd business ability will get them safely through, and Congress will soon so amend the law as to avoid like difficulty hereafter, a party spirit does not hinder wise counsels; and let us hope that it will not, and that Republicans and Democrats will work together for their country's safety and honour. Our Bank Presidents and Managers offer no opinion as to what Congress ought to do; but trust that it will so legislate that Americans shall not pay their debts, bonds and dividends at 64 cents in the dollar; for, apart from the pecuniary interest, which some of us in common with many of our fellow subjects in Europe and elsewhere, would have in such an event, Canada's credit might suffer, for we are Americans as well as our neighbours, and Europeans might confound us with them, and our bonds and securities with theirs; and as their law now stands, the New York Journal of Commerce is right, and American obligations might be legally paid in the way it mentions. But Congress cannot sanction this unless it does so openly and avowedly in the interest of debtors and farmer and mortgagors, in imitation of the Jewish year of Jubilee. I hope some better mode of relief than this will be found, for farmers everywhere seem to want it. Why? Mr. Stevenson, of the Quebec Bank, says their trouble in England arises from cheap freight and competition with East Indians, who can live on little or nothing. But why in Canada, where cheap freights help them? Dr. G. Smith might say, overeducation at the public expense has made them too

expectant. Mr. Laurier says the N. P. is responsible? We have no landlordism here or in the U.S. God send us all, including especially the coming Congress, a good deliverance. W.

Ottawa, June 12th, 1893.

NATURE IN SCRIPTURE.*

The volume which bears the above interesting title has been several years published; but it is not known, in Canada at least, nearly so well as its high merits deserve. It is with the design of bringing it under the notice of the ever-increasing number of readers who are interested in meeting the difficulties of religious thought in an age when so many traditional opinions must necessarily be reconsidered, that the writer desires to give in these columns an outline of its scope and argument. It is certainly not a book for superficial readers. It is plainly the result of much thought, and therefore demands thought on the part of the reader. But those who are willing to give it the requisite amount of sustained attention, will find it at once fertile in suggestion and comprehensive in its mode of meeting the difficulties that in a scientific age, beset many of the old, crude and narrow conceptions of Christianity, which must undoubtedly be brought into harmony with the wider views of a more philosophic and widening thought, if we are to retain an unweakened grasp on the "faith once delivered to the saints"—the most precious heritage of our common humanity. However heresy-hunters may try to stem the tide of thought on such subjects, it is quite evident that reflective people, at all events, will no longer be satisfied with some inadequate conceptions of Christian doctrine which have so long passed for "orthodox," and the religious well-being of future ages will depend, to a large extent, on the manner in which these living questions are met by those best qualified to guide the thought of their fellows. That this volume is a valuable contribution to the Christian apologetics of the day, few fair-minded readers will be inclined to dispute, since it is at once conservative of central spiritual truth, and liberal in the interpretation of what may be called its external accessories. The author, though a clergyman, writes less as a theologian, than as a searcher into the general principles of things; and the difference between this book and most theological apologetics, may be summed up in the writer's own words, as "the difference between searching the Scriptures with a conscientious reference to the real life and movement of which they speak, and searching the Scriptures with an equally conscientious regard to a system of abstract doctrines, deduced, or to be deduced from a careful dissection and microscopic examination of their literal tissue," and he thus further defines the scope of his work: "Nature in Scripture is not only nature according to common sense, but universal nature—the sum-total of dependent existence, without assignable limits in space or time. The revelation of God is conceived in Scripture as not incidental to the course of nature, but the ground of it, and similarly, the revela-

tion of God in man is regarded not as contingent upon any particular action of any individual, but as that for which generic man was originally constituted in the order of Nature. In other words, the divine relation is inclusive of nature, and nature is penetrated with the purpose of God; while man, in particular, is taught to apprehend himself, not only as the creature of the Creator, but as the ward and pupil, so to speak, of the divine Reason in the process of revelation, and thus the Divine Word is the expression of patient Love, from the foundation of the world, that it may be the utterance of regenerative goodness in the consummation of the Age."

The book is indeed an elaboration of two root-ideas;—the first, that the creation and redemption of man are but aspects of the Creator's great evolutionary plan, in which nothing is unforeseen or unprovided for; and the inevitable failures and shortcomings of a being, whose moral experience and development must needs be gradually and progressively attained, are included in the general scheme of things and made to subserve wise purposes in the far-reaching economy of the Divine Kingdom. The other and correlative root-idea, is that of an educative discipline, carried on by the Divine Father, in regard to each of His children,—a discipline to which the author assigns no arbitrary time-limit. The distinct divisions into which the author separates the various aspects of his subject he thus succinctly states:

"Taking Nature and Scripture to be witnesses for each other, we can examine them as to the situation and experience of the race to which we belong." He divides his examination of them into the following six divisions: First, what he calls "The World Tutelage," or our common subjection under the constraints of cosmical conditions and social governance." Second, "The presumably peculiar inability of primitive man to cope at once with the problems confronting him, and the special danger of his yielding, from unwise choice, to physical tendencies against the higher law of his being." Third, "As to that faith and loyalty in man through which he is open to suggestions from above, and can move in a manner approved, reasonable and acceptable in a provisional way, in default of advanced knowledge, faultless obedience, or ideal devotion." The "Principle of Justification," the "Manifestation of Evil," the "Law of Atonement," and "Crises in the Process of Redemption," are the other three topics taken up for consideration. "These six," he says, "indicate the orbit of Divine Revelation, as conceived in Scripture and they mark the high-road of Christian experience. They combine all ruling conceptions proper to human nature, irrespective of any limits, whether of time or space."

From this statement of the subject, it will be evident that the author does not approach its consideration from the most common point of view. In discussing "world-tutelage," and dividing it into "cosmical" and "aeonian," Mr. Cummings makes the following distinction between the terms: "The scientist has to do with the world chiefly as "cosmos;" the historian has to do with it chiefly as "aeon."

* Nature in Scripture.—A study of Bible Verification in the range of common experience, by Rev. E. C. Cummings. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.

"The cosmos is attributed to God as Creator; the aeon is oftenest referred to God as Providence, Ruler, or Redeemer." "If it be true that 'aeon' signifies not merely duration, but an enduring life, then the law of thought demands absolute Being, or else it admits of no absolute 'aeon.' What belongs to unseen life, universal causation, organic law, we should naturally think, might be called emphatically 'aeonian.' The analysis of the various means for bringing the wayward nature of man into harmony with his environment—physical and spiritual—is most interesting and suggestive. In eschatology, he refuses to accept the dogmatism of many religious teachers, remarking that "Whatever modifications in the elements and conditions of moral experience may ensue upon the crisis of death, we are naturally forbidden to assume, a priori, that character will crystallize into immovable destiny at the moment of our deliverance from the constraints of mortality." In regard to this he makes the following pertinent enquiry: "If the whole life, after death, is conceived as retributive in relation to the whole life in the body, while the whole life in the body is considered as probationary in relation to the whole life after death, is there anything in this general relation which should or can contradict either the retributive experience of the present life, or the probationary character of the future life, considered by itself. What valid objection in inferring that the future life is probationary in being retributive, since the present life is confessedly retributive in being probationary? But an administration conceived as judicially cancelling all liberty or power of personal reformation on the part of offenders, whose personal reformation is demanded by eternal law, and prompted by corrective experience, involves an absolute contradiction—the contradiction of the supreme Lawgiver by the supreme Judge."

In approaching the Bible story of the creation and the fall of man, the author, leaving theological preconceptions out of the question, sees in these a representation, by means of vivid poetic imagery, of events the outlines of which could only be given in this manner. The representation of creation he regards as entirely in harmony with modern evolutionary conceptions, which also supply the key to the problem of the gradual moral and spiritual development in Scripture. As to the Fall of man, in particular, Scripture shows us nothing of the supposititious perfect human being, for the popular ideal of whom, perhaps, Milton is as much responsible as theology, although, as Mr. Cummings truly says, the subject has been obscured through being enveloped in a transcendental halo by theological speculation and dogmatic systems. "The postulate of Scripture with regard to man is, that such and so much as he originally appeared in the order of Nature, such and so much he was created and made by the Author of Nature." "Here is represented a creature of physical organization to be developed more and more as a rational and moral power; a creature instinct with natural motives that imply a career of spontaneous activity, yet limited in faculty, checked in thought, sensible of effort; a being conscious of a free initiative, yet

held to a constant reckoning with outward objects that react upon him according to no choice of his." Primitive moral failure and transgression the author regards as inevitably incidental to the rudimentary stage and imperfect knowledge with which it is only reasonable to assume that his upward career began, an upward career the outlines of which are easily traceable in the historic Scriptures. "When we inquire into the natural history of man's defection, we justly conceive it to be a falling from the harmony of an original constitution attributable to the Creator alone, of whose work no evil can be predicted, into an immaturity and uncertainty of action, at necessary odds both with creative wisdom and with the growing ideas of creaturely perfection." "The smallest deviation from the perfect law of being is just so far a partaking of forbidden elements, a turning of experience from the knowledge of good simply, to the knowledge of good and evil—an opening of life to inroads of decay and death.—It is with reference to this gradual process of defection, too unconscious and obscure to be seized upon and defined, till it is summed up in some deed, that St. Augustine conceives our first parents to have moved in secret disloyalty to their act of outward disobedience."

In the chapter on "Development under Law," the author follows up this train of thought into much interesting detail. He points out that "the Scripture drama of the Fall is the drama of universal experience," and that "any but the most simply spiritual rendering of the Mosaic Genesis will have the effect of conforming the story to the type of ordinary mythology." Have not Christian apologists too often put themselves at a disadvantage, and played into the hands of the opponents of Christianity, by forgetting this important consideration? "Is the Fall," he asks, "a spiritual catastrophe or a moral episode?—Does it involve the condemnation and casting off of human nature, or does it mean that man was originally constituted to realize spiritual righteousness, not as punctual attendance to specific injunctions, but rather as personal integrity and habitual loyalty, depending upon faith in the guidance from above?"

The germ contained in the thought last quoted is fully unfolded in the following chapters on "Justification," which, as any thoughtful reader would infer from his brief definition of it already given, is not, in his view, an external acquittal, but a real uplifting of the individual, by faith, into an habitual moral condition pleasing to God, from its attitude of spiritual receptiveness and dependence. "Let any one free his mind from the bias of system, allowing the Scriptures to speak in their own simple way, and see how clearly, throughout their whole extent, the free yet imperfect nature of man is held to the guidance of divine truth by faith as the principle of obedience. The revelation of God comes down to the conditions of our trial, violates no requirement of reason, but awakens conscience in order to satisfy law."

We regret that our limits will not allow even a glance at the very interesting and suggestive chapters on "The Manifestation of Evil," particularly at

the remarks on "Death as conducive to Life," which will well reward an attentive perusal, nor at those on Christ's teaching respecting this mysterious subject. We shall simply quote some of the closing sentences as indicative of the scope and spirit of the author's view:—"Our weakness of apprehension, our immaturity of judgment, our lack of spiritual susceptibility, our preoccupation with worldly things, our blindness to spiritual realities—all these have to do not only with the duration of our trial, but also with the thoroughness of our moral discipline. Our spiritual transformation is not held up as the miracle of an instant, but as the continuous experience in which we are, of our own choice, workers together with God. The principles of the animal and worldly life are ever in our mortal nature. The long-suffering of God which we are taught to count as our salvation, takes into partnership with itself the patient, working, waiting and suffering of man.—The reconciliation of all things in Christ is for the spiritual ages of divine revelation. Enough for those who bear the image of the earthly humanity, &c., with the Lord from heaven, they can contribute their personal efforts and sacrifices to the consummation and bliss of the eternal society, according to the divine law of Atonement."

These words form a suitable introduction to Mr. Cummings' treatment of the "Law of Atonement," which is characterized by the same breadth and comprehensiveness, the author pointing out how the process of bringing man into harmony with surrounding law runs through the whole of nature, and how sacrifice and suffering frequently become instrumental in attaining this end. He thus approaches the central doctrine of Christianity, not, as it is too often regarded, as a break, an anomaly in the great chain of evolution, but as a necessary element in man's development into a higher state of spiritual being. He traces this great law, first in the physical type, then through the institutions of patriarchal and Levitical sacrifice, and prophetic teaching, till the climax and fulfilment of type and shadow are reached in the Divine Sacrifice.

"It is thus," he remarks, "through tentative and typical stages, that the law of sacrifice moves on to its fulfilment in the Christ; when it becomes universal, not as the offering up of victims at all, but as the consecration of personal life." "The process of reconciling man kind to the Father involves the proof of Divine sympathy with suffering, even suffering incurred by sin, and of Divine satisfaction in view of all evil giving way, through the struggle of faith, to the peace of obedience. This divine sympathy and satisfaction are most persuasively revealed when One like to the Son of Man endures the last physical agony, for the spiritual redemption of all the families of the earth."—"It is this reconciling condescension of God to man in the person of His Son, which is the motive and assurance of man's reconciliation with God. This is called the Atonement, by way of eminence. For, until the love of the Father be brought to one focus of revelation; until the world is lighted up with truth and righteousness, with the certainty that every man shall in the long account receive according to what he hath done, yet with an equal assurance

ance in patience, pity, pardon, persuading to what man ought to do—the universal gospel is not announced." "All religions had given tokens of certain common elements of faith and hope; and all had made their sign in a sacrificial cipher which they could not adequately interpret. For all, the cross of the Redeemer was the key to the cipher, and His religion its final interpretation."

The concluding chapter, interesting as it is, on "Crises in the History of Redemption," we must leave untouched. It is hoped, notwithstanding the disadvantage of attempting to convey the scope of such a work by so meagre an outline, and by fragmentary quotations which must necessarily miss the gradual steps leading up to the conclusions reached, that this imperfect sketch may attract some readers to a book which they can scarcely read without profit. Its style makes no bid for popularity, but demands sincere and earnest thought in the reader. But it is one which may well clear away reasonable difficulties—which should increase charity and patience with the failings of those whose rudimentary stage of moral advancement we are too apt to forget in judging of their shortcomings, and also sympathy with the divine patience which would by tenderness or severity lead "all men everywhere to repent." Above all, it might well bring to a thoughtful pause those who through letting their minds dwell mainly or morbidly on certain difficulties of belief, have been too easily persuaded to regard their early faith as "a creed outworn," and induce them to inquire whether it has not, as our author contends, its roots too firmly fixed in the nature of things, to be shaken by even the most defiant and scientific scepticism, or by a blind misreading and misconception which have too often secured its truth and spiritual beauty. FIDELIS.

The production of mercury reaches about 55,000 to 60,000 francs per annum; the francs are enormous bottles of cast iron, which contain four arrobes of about twenty-five pounds each. Each bottle, which measures twenty-two centimeters in height by six in width, weighs, when filled, about 100 pounds. The workmen at present employed number about 2,000. There are also a thousand workmen who are employed out of the mines with machinery, furnaces, transports and other works.

ART NOTES.

At its last meeting, Tuesday, June 13th, the O. S. A. elected three new members, Messrs. R. J. License, R. J. Hovenden, and Joshua Blehn.

Mr. J. W. L. Forster has almost completed a portrait of the Hon. John Macdonald, which promises to be one of his best. The pose is very easy; a newspaper is held in the left hand, as it rests on the arm of the chair, and the eyeglasses in the other, as though the reader had rested for a moment to address some one.

The following is from the Art Amateur: Pictures are very often sold for reasons quite unknown to the painter. At the late National Academy exhibition a gentleman avowedly bought Mr. Bricher's "Low Tide at Cohasset," paying for it \$900, because he recognized in it the rock upon which he used to play with Nathaniel Hawthorne when they were boys together. He was delighted to

note the fidelity with which the artist had represented the scene; not a fissure nor even a tuft of sea moss was missing from the great boulder. He wanted to leave the picture to his family as an heirloom reminiscent of his early friendship with the great American writer.

In our description of the British and Canadian art exhibits, we find some very important omissions have been made which would certainly "argue oneself" unappreciative, to say the least. In the British room, P. F. Pool, R. A., has "The Prodigal Son" and "Greek Exiles;" J. W. Waterhouse, R. A., has "Mariamne Leaving the Praetorium" in which the injured woman, chained as she is, looks disdainfully back at the king as she descends the steps to her doom. It tells the sad story well, while all the accessories are well carried out. But the greatest omission, perhaps, is in the case of G. F. Watts, R. A., who, besides the portraits of Walter Crane and Robert Browning, has several others, among them "Love and Lie," and "Love and Death,"—each a beautiful poetic picture. As in the case of some others of the great English masters, these two have lost little by being known in black and white; beautiful as they are, the colour strikes one as not always in harmony.

In our own collection, the water-colourists have been almost unmentioned. Foremost among these is Mr. L. R. O'Brien, who is, as we all know, one of our representative artists, and whose large picture has a very prominent place in the first room. Mr. Manly, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Gagen, and Mr. Matthews, as well as Mr. Rolph, Miss Spurr, and others, are all well represented.

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT, IV.

As too much time has already been given to the British collection, we will pass over as rapidly as possible the most noticeable of those remaining. Alma Tadema is represented by three; there is also one in the loan collection, "A Reading from Homer." Of course his marble is always beautifully painted, who else can do it so well? Only sometimes his flesh looks a little marbly too. In "The Sculpture Gallery" a group are admiring a piece of statuary in black marble which a slave is polishing, while he intently watches the onlookers. A little child who is standing near leaning against its mother, has a bewitching, bright little face. E. J. Poynter reminds one very forcibly of Tadema in his "Diadumene" where are the same beautiful marble, the same exquisite finish in detail; but the picture tells no story, the face has no meaning. Over the lowest of the marble steps leading to the bath, he has rendered well the transparent green of the water. Some of the best work in this department is that of George Clausen. A "Woman of the Field" is very fine in its modelling. It is the picture of a hard worked woman, tanned and burned with the sun, who looks on you with her honest eyes, while back of her is a glimpse of the fields. No one could fail to pause before Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Passing of Arthur." The dead king lies in the bottom of the barge, his head in the lap of one of the queens, "She, that rose the tallest of them all," while the other two wait on him. The artist has expressed the same feeling of weirdness the poem possesses; all is dark, but the moon showing behind the sail, and the path of light it casts on the water. Robert Macbeth has a beautiful thing in "Stag-Hunting in a Sea Fog," in which dogs and hunters are coming towards you through the mist. In "Pygmalion" by W. H. Margetson, the contrast between the flesh of the sculptor, as he leans on the pedestal in an abandon of grief, and the marble which has not yet come to life, is well shown. Throughout the entire Art Gallery two other pictures deal with similar objects—similar only in this same contrast. Edouard Dantan in the French department, in "A Restoration" gives a sculptor at work restoring an

ancient statue, and before him poses the model. Perhaps the most remarkable of the four which Sir Frederick Leighton exhibits is "Perseus and Andromeda." At the first glance it looks as though Andromeda were under a rock, but a second glance shows it to be one of the wings of the dragon, which is about to devour her, as she is chained to the rock at her side—the punishment that her mother's foolish boastfulness has brought about. A third glance reveals Perseus, very dimly seen far away and high in air, who has just hit the monster with an arrow, but has evidently not yet succeeded in killing it. The colouring is very rich and brilliant and the conception masterly, but the subject is not one that appeals strongly to the average onlooker.

With the slight mention of T. B. Kennington's "Fair Harpist" in white and gold, and S. Melton Fisher's "Summer Night" with its beautiful play of lights, we will leave this by no means exhausted subject.

Before going to the larger exhibitions of the United States and France, we will take a look at Holland and Austria, which respectively occupy—one three rooms, and the other five. In Holland, the average quality of the work is high, but above this, only a few rise. Of impressionism, there is next to none. By far the finest picture here is Jozef Israel's "Alone in the World." It is such a simple subject, and so simply treated, what any of us might see without perhaps recognizing the pathos in it, as he has done, herein fulfilling one of the highest missions of the painter. It represents an old couple, she has just died, lying on the bed opposite you, and he is sitting on a chair at the bedside looking at the floor, not wildly despairing but like one hopeless and stunned. The colour is sombre and low in tone. The same artist has three others, in which he shows how well he can treat other and lighter subjects. Very different are Anton Mauve's pastorals—"Cows Going Home," "Ploughing the Fields," and others. Such beautiful colour, clear, yet soft, and such firm true rendering! Here is no striving for effects; it impresses you as nothing but nature herself. B. J. Blomers has a striking thing in "Washing Day." It is a mother at work washing in a humble home, while the child plays on the floor and the bright sunshine pours in in a yellow flood.

Mrs. Henriette Ronner has three studies, all of the same subject: cats and kittens, in which the brush work is free and bold, giving well the furry texture of the animals, as well as their graceful action. Miss Therese Schwartze has a fine portrait of herself and a picture "Orphan Girls at Amsterdam." In the "Angelus" Hubert Vos has a title that makes one pause, but the picture is stiff and hard, owing perhaps to subject as well as treatment. It is a Dutch interior, and as the bell sounds the old lady drops her work into her lap, as do also the little one seated near, and the maid at work.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Dryden, Miss Maud Holmes, and Miss Hambridge, pupils of Miss Smart, sang some songs in a style unaffected and charming, their fresh young voices and artless manner being most enjoyable.

The Music Hall of the College of Music was filled last Thursday evening, the occasion being a piano recital given by Miss Sullivan, who rendered an excellent programme in an artistic manner. Mr. Torrington has every reason to feel proud of his talented pupil. Miss Snarr and Mr. Burt, vocalists, Mr. Morgan, cello, and Mr. Boucher, violinist, assisted.

On Monday evening, June 19th, a talented pupil of Mr. H. M. Field, Miss Topping, gave a piano recital in St. George's Hall, performing in vigorous style and with brilliant technique, Beethoven's Sonata in D minor, op. 31, No. 2; Greig's

Sonata, op. 8, for piano and violin (Mrs. Adamson, violinist) Mendelssohn's "Song Without Words," op. 19, No. 12; Chopin's Scherzo in B minor; Liszt's Waldesrauschen and Moskowski's, Scherzo Valse. Some songs were sung by Miss McKay and Miss Black, which were well received, being rendered in a pleasing style.

At Moulton Ladies' College last Saturday afternoon, June 17th, a piano recital was given by Miss Porter and Miss Margaret Van Etten, pupils of Mr. A. S. Vogt and Mr. Forsyth, who have but graduated in music at this flourishing and successful college. A programme of ancient and modern music was performed, including pieces by Beethoven, Bach, Chopin, Greig, Delibes, Wagner, Liszt and others, in a manner which reflected credit on themselves, the institution, and their instructors.

Hayden's great oratorio, The Creation, was given a splendid performance in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, on Thursday and Friday evenings, June 15 and 16, by the combined choirs of the cathedral, St. Patrick's and St. Lawrence's churches assisted by a few other selected voices, a competent orchestra and a capable soloist, all under the direction of the indefatigable and clever musician, Mr. J. D. O'Brien. It is said the work has never had so fine a representation in Hamilton before, and too much praise cannot be given the conductor, Mr. Cherrier, the organist, Mr. J. B. Nelligan, who did the preliminary training for their excellent and painstaking work on this occasion. The soloists were Mrs. Martin Murphy, soprano; Miss O'Brien, alto; Mr. Fred Jenkins, tenor; Mr. Eagen and Mr. H. N. Thomas, bass; all of whom sang their parts admirably.

The concert given under the auspices of the Upper Canada College Musical Society on Saturday evening last, June 17th, in the Pavilion, was attended by a large audience notwithstanding the great heat. The programme was a most pleasing and varied one, and gave infinite pleasure because of the excellence of the performers. These were Mrs. Martin Murphy, of Hamilton, soprano; Miss Littlehales, 'cello, also of Hamilton; Miss Gurney and Miss Ephie Labatt, pianists; Miss Evelyn de Latre Street, violinist; and Mr. Lee, and Mr. Walter H. Robinson, baritone and tenor respectively. These artists did themselves great credit for their splendid work, nearly all of them being encored. The College Glee Club sang a couple of glees in capital style reflecting much praise on their industrious and clever leader, Mr. Walter H. Robinson.

On Thursday evening also of last week, some clever piano pupils of Mr. Edward Fisher gave a recital of much interest in Association Hall, assisted by the Toronto Ladies' Quartette, when an exacting programme of modern music was performed by the following students: Mrs. M. D. Barr, Miss Lila Carss, Miss Elsie Kitchen, Miss Edith Meyers, Miss Lily Dundas, Miss Bella Geddes, Miss Louie Reeve, Miss Julia F. McBrien, Miss Ethelind G. Thomas, Miss Maud Gordan, and Miss Ruby Preston. All of these pupils showed excellent cultivation and much ability, performing their numbers in a manner extremely pleasing, reflecting much credit on their worthy instructor. The Ladies' Quartette Club sang in their accustomed charming style, and won a deserved success. The elocutionist of the evening was Miss Lauretta A. Bowes, who recited "Her Greatest Temptation" by Alice Horten, in really admirable style.

There has been little in the way of concerts the past week, excepting piano recitals by the pupils of the different schools, many of which have been really excellent. On Wednesday afternoon last Miss Chopitea, and Miss Wright (pupils of Loretto Abbey, who have just graduated in music from that very well known and esteemed institution for young ladies)

gave a recital of classical piano music in the music hall of the Abbey, to a select audience of invited musical friends. The programme embraced Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor, two Beethoven Sonatas, Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor, and the same composers ballade in G minor, an overture by Keiser Bela, and Mascagni's Intermezzo from "Cavalliera Rusticana," the last two numbers and the overture being accompanied by a string trio composed by Mr. August Andersen, first violin; Mr. Donville, second violin; and Mr. Napolftana, cello. The young ladies performed their numbers in a style to be admired for its certainty and steadiness of time, firmness of touch, and virility of tone, the phrasing and general conception of the works being musical and generally replete with sentiment. This, together with a manner unassuming and refined, made their playing genuinely interesting and enjoyable.

The piano is pre-eminently the most popular instrument of our day, is the most universally studied, and justly so—because it is everywhere the instrument of the home and the concert room. The greatest masters of the past and present have added to its literature, and given for its interpretation some of their best and most beautiful thoughts. In every Ladies' School, every Conservatory and Musical College, the majority of students study this beautiful instrument in preference to either the organ or violin, and the pupils of Loretto Abbey are no exception to the rule, for in this justly celebrated institution there are many young ladies, the majority possessing in no ordinary degree, genuine musical talent, studying the piano, some of whom have already arrived at a high state of proficiency under the excellent and painstaking tuition of the Sisters in the Abbey. In the yearly examination, conducted by the writer, the young ladies performed, with commendable success, and technical accuracy, Beethoven Sonatas, Chopin's Ballades, and Scherzos and Rondos by Mendelssohn and Weber; and pupils in the junior department, played lighter pieces by Lysberg, Kuhe and Behr. Diplomas were granted to Miss Chopitea and Miss Wright, respectively, and both of the young ladies certainly earned them. The former played the G minor Ballade by Chopin, and Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata, and Miss Wright performed Chopin's popular B flat minor Scherzo, and the Sonata Pathetique, by Beethoven. These numbers were played with much brilliancy, and considerable attention to light and shade, and the various details which go to make really artistic playing. In the Gold Medal class, there were several who displayed real ability, and who give much promise, notably, Miss Guttin (who won the Gold Medal) and Misses Miller and Hawkins, who were next in order of merit. The Silver Medal was won by Miss Barr, although here, as in the former class, the competition was close, the young ladies as a whole playing remarkably well, the performance of Miss Barr and Miss Butler, who was second best, being particularly good. In the Division 5th class, Miss Dodge, and Miss Rees were equal; and in the Division 4th class, Miss Kirk, a very talented young lady, whose touch and general style is already neat and quite finished, was first in order, as was Miss Lynn in 3rd class. The musical work done in the Abbey, as shown by the different young ladies' performances were highly gratifying to all, and, although the public hear but little of what is going on musically within its spacious walls the pupils are pursuing their studies faithfully and assiduously under the energetic and thorough teaching of the patient, sympathetic, and talented Sisters of the institution.

There are people whose good qualities shine brightest in the darkness, like the rays of the diamond; but there are others whose virtues are only brought out by the light, like the colors of a silk.—Justin McCarthy.

LIBRARY TABLE.

CHESS HISTORY AND REMINISCENCES.

By H. E. Bird, author of "Modern Chess," "Chess Masterpieces," etc. London: Dean & Son (Limited).

We have received from the publishers Mr. Bird's long promised work on Chess History. Mr. Bird is one of our oldest English chess players and the author of several works on Chess which have been favourably received by the chess public. The present work is a compendium, or summary of the literature of Chess, as well as of its history from the earliest ages to the present day; and as such, invaluable to the general public, who want to know all about an art or science with the least possible trouble to themselves; while to the student it will be indispensable in directing him to works and authors, many of whom he will probably have been ignorant of. Mr. Bird very justly reproves the lovers of Chess throughout the world for the slight pecuniary interest they take in the royal game, and claims that though the game advances day by day in public estimation, and that each succeeding year furnishes conclusive evidence of its increasing progress, yet the absence of great popular players and supporters goes far to account for the depression and degeneracy of first class chess in England; and that notwithstanding the game affords such genuine intrinsic interest as to be generally played without bets or stakes, yet annual support for competitions, tournaments and matches, in all Great Britain, does not equal in amount that put up in former years on a good prize fight; whilst the receipts of a great football match exceed the combined incomes all the few remaining British Chess Masters derived from chess instruction and skill in play. Such a state of things is to be deplored; and if Mr. Bird's book is appreciated as it should be by the Chess world, it will have some effect in stimulating the flagging interest that appears to predominate. Mr. Bird favours the Indian origin of the game, but what it was in its early state can only be conjectured, whether a game of pure skill, or of chance and skill combined, is doubtful, probably the latter, and its present perfect condition is due to evolution. But the book must be read to be appreciated, and should find a place in every chess player's library.

ALEXANDRIAN and CARTHAGINIAN THEOLOGY CONTRASTED: By Rev. J. B. Clark; Toronto: Presbyterian News Co. 1893. SURVIVALS IN CHRISTIANITY: Studies in the Theology of Divine Immanence. By Charles James Wood. Price \$1.50. New York & London: Macmillan 1893.

We have put these two volumes together, because it is hardly possible properly to review them without repeating under one of them something of what has been said under the other. There is a certain similarity in their origin. Mr. Heard's book contains a series of thirteen lectures, Mr. Wood's studies were "special lectures delivered before the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts." The subjects have considerable affinity for both writers are strenuous advocates of the immanence theory of the Divine relationship to the world, rather than the transcendental. Both are eager to clear Christian theology of extraneous matter which has found its way into the schools. What Mr. Wood's calls "survivals" is very much what Mr. Heard means by "after-thoughts."

In one respect Mr. Wood's volume is the easier to attack. Before each lecture he provides us with a very careful analysis of the whole, to say nothing of a number of suggestive quotations as mottoes. Mr. Heard has merely the titles of his chapters, and these not always quite intelligible as they might be. Here are some of them: "Epimetheus After-

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and

thoughts," "Theology Proper," "What are After-thoughts?" "Excuse for After-thoughts." We are in general agreement with Mr. Heard's preference for Alexandria to Carthaginian Theology. In his exposition he largely follows, as he candidly avows, Professor Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., and, in our judgment, is to some extent misled by that acute and learned gentleman. They are both right, we think, in emphasising the great work of Clement of Alexandria; but it seems to us that they show a one-sidedness not less marked, nor less lamentable, than that which they seek to expose. It may be a pity that St. Augustine dominated the Church of the Middle Ages, and of the Reformation, and of more recent times; but we cannot believe that their estimate of St. Augustine will be the final one.

Mr. Wood's "Survivals," are, in some measure, as we have said, like Mr. Heard's "After-thoughts," with this difference, that the after-thoughts are the result of human reasonings, while the survivals are the learnings of older systems. Undoubtedly Mr. Wood shows with convincing force, that many of the forms in which Christian doctrines have been presented, have been derived from ethnic sources, rather than from the Bible, but some of them have rather, perhaps, been generated by the same human tendencies which have given their form to ancient heathen beliefs. Good service is done by books like these, because they will help to show objections to Christianity that their most sincere difficulties are connected not with the essence of the Gospel, but with the forms in which it has been presented, and these not derived from the Scriptures. Mr. Wood carries out his inquiries through the subjects of the Idea of God, The Church, The Forgiveness of Sins, The Resurrection, and Eternal Life. Besides the analyses to other things which we have mentioned, there is an excellent index.

PERIODICALS.

The Bookman for June has illustrations of Mr. Hall Caine's late residence at Keswick and Mr. J. M. Barrie's residence at Kirriemuir. The departments of the Bookman are as usual full of instructive and well-written matter. No one who is at all fond of literary work and progress should fail to read the Bookman.

Dr. Martineau's opening article in the Nineteenth Century for June on "The Gospel of Peter" is learnedly and gracefully written. Prince Camille de Polignac, a former general in the Confederate army, draws an interesting parallel between Ulster and the Confederate States. Mr. Gustav F. Steffen's thoughtful paper on 600 years of English Poverty, shows the close interdependence between economics and history. The two next articles, "Rare Books and their Prices" by W. Roberts, editor of the Bookworm, and "An Impossible Correspondence—1892," by E. F. Murray, together with Sir Herbert Maxwell's paper on "The Craving for Fiction" will especially delight literary readers. Mr. J. Henniker, Heaton, M.P., the well-known postal reformer, has a trenchant attack, entitled "Post-office Plundering and Blundering." Other interesting papers appear in this number, such as Mrs. Creyke's on "The Rothamsted Experiments" in scientific agriculture; P. L. Selater's, "A Naturalist's View of the Fur-seal Question," and "Protection and the Empire" by W. F. Lord.

The well known name of Sir Julius Vogel is attached to the opening paper of the current issue of the Fortnightly, and all those who are interested in the financial position of the sister colony, would do well to read "The Bank Panic in Australia," from the pen of this able writer. Moreton Frewin, treats upon "The Currency Crisis in the United States." Mrs. Pennel writes a smart, and by no means an enthusiastic account of "The Two Salons." "Criticism," says this lady shrewdly, "can never create artists, but it may lessen the demand for the babies and mustard-pots of England, for the blood

deluge and Phrynes of France." Ouida is the contributor of an interesting critique on that much-talked-of novel "Le Secret Du Precepteur." Amongst other papers well worth reading, in this excellent number, we would call attention to Ange Galdemar's "The Comedie-Francaise in London." "The Poor Children's Holiday" is the subject of able contribution from Lady Jeune. Readers of all sorts and persuasions should make it their duty to read Archdeacon Farrar's powerful contribution to this number, "Drink and Crime."

Hilary A. Herbert commences the June number of the North American Review with a contribution entitled "The Lesson of the Naval Review." "If America," says this writer in conclusion, "would keep her own place with all the nations of the earth and maintain her place in the vanguard of civilization, she must be at all times prepared for war. This is the lesson of history, emphasized by the Rendezvous and the Review. W. H. Mallock is the author of a carefully written contribution entitled "Who are the Chief Wealth Producers?" "Disappearing Dickensland," by Charles Dickens, is from many points of view a paper of unusual interest. Andrew Carnegie writes a bold and enthusiastic paper, under the title of "A Look Ahead." "Let men say what they will," exclaims Mr. Carnegie, "therefore, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon, and greet again 'The Re-united States,' 'The British-American Union.'" "The Financial Outlook," by the Hon. Bourke Cockrane, is worthy of serious attention.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

Messrs. Hart & Biddell, the enterprising King St. publishers, are removing their retail business to 31 and 33 King St. West, and their wholesale department to 27 Wellington St. West.

It is said that all the writings of the late Mr. Symonds—twenty-five volumes or more—were the work of twenty years' labour. His first book, an "Introduction to the Study of Dante," was published when the author was thirty-two years of age, and the breakdown of his health marked the beginning of his literary activity.

Mr. J. M. Dent announces a new edition of Fielding's novels, edited by Mr. George Saintsbury, and illustrated with photogravure reproductions from drawings by Mr. E. J. Wheeler, as well as with portraits and interesting topographical pictures. The set will occupy twelve volumes, and a complete book will be issued each month.

Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., has been chosen as the Vice President for Canada of the Egypt Exploration Association who have their headquarters in London, Eng., and publish annually beautifully illustrated volumes, giving the result of the investigations in that most interesting field of antiquarian and archaeological study. The well-known author, C. Dudley Warner, is Vice-President for the United States, and Dr. William C. Winslow, a clever writer and scholar, of Boston, the Secretary.

Miss Charlotte H. Spence, South Australian Correspondent of The Week, is at present visiting the Chicago Exhibition. Miss Spence purposes visiting Toronto at the end of the present month. It may not be out of place to say that this talented lady has achieved unusual distinction as a writer, and lecturer on the subject of Proportional Representation, which is attracting wide attention in the Australian Colonies (as The Week has already indicated editorially). Miss Spence is a novelist as well; and the Quebec Chronicle in a leading editorial pronounces the extent and variety of her information to be remarkable. It is possible that Miss Spence may deliver a few lectures in Canada on her favourite topic.

Canada's Book Store.

Wm. Foster Brown & Co.'s List.
NEW BOOKS,
NEW EDITIONS.
JUNE 1893.

POLAND.—A History by MORFILL. "Story of the Nations Series." \$1.50.

ART OUT OF DOORS.—Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. 12mo, \$1.50.

Landscape gardening as an art, in its practical application to the beautifying of country places, is the subject of this book. Mrs. Van Rensselaer discusses the treatment of the grounds, roads and paths, piazzas, pattern beds, trees and shrubs, etc., with a fine artistic taste and a very genuine love of nature.

RUMINATIONS.—The Ideal American Lady, and other essays. By PAUL SIEGVOLEK. \$1.50.

"Unaffected and sincere, entertaining and edifying."—Montreal Gazette.

GREEK AND LATIN PALÆOGRAPHY.—By E. M. THOMPSON. \$1.50.

The latest issue of the "International Scientific Series."

THE DICTATOR.—A Novel of Politics and Society. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P. Cloth, Ornamental, \$1.25.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—By HORATIO BRIDGE, U. S. N. Illustrated. Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, \$1.25.

The fact that Commodore Bridge was one of Mr. Hawthorne's college classmates, and for more than forty years his intimate personal friend, gives to these reminiscences a peculiar and striking value.

STORIES OF A WESTERN TOWN.—By OCTAVIA THANET. Illustrated. \$1.25.

SOCIAL STRUGGLES.—By PROF. H. H. BOYESSEN. 12mo, \$1.25.

Prof. Boyessen's new novel illustrates the aspirations to secure a footing in New York Society of a Western family. A pleasant love story supplies an element of romance.

THE INDIAN PEOPLES.—A Brief History. By SIR W. HUNTER, K. O. S. I., M. A. \$1.25.

A most complete and interesting history, in compact form, of the Indian People from their origin, and under British Rule until the year 1892.

DONALD MARCO.—By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS \$1.25.

HISTORY OF THE BLACK WATCH.—By PERCY GROVES. With colored illustrations. \$1.25.

To be followed by histories of all the Scotch Regiments.

SALLY DOWS.—And other stories. By BERT HARTE. \$1.25.

A CATHEDRAL COURTSHIP.—And Penelope's English experiences. By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, author of "Timothy Quest," "The Bird's Xmas Carol," etc. \$1.00.

AN OLD WOMAN'S OUTLOOK.—By CHARLOTTE M. YOUNG \$1.00.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—By HON. SIR ARTHUR GORDON. With Photogravure Portrait. Post 8vo, Cloth, \$1.00. ("The Queen's Prime Ministers Series.")

This volume is an original contribution to the political history of the middle of the century.—London Times.

The glimpses of Lord Aberdeen's private life given in these pages leave a most striking impression of a serenely beautiful character.—Athenaeum.

LAWS AND PROPERTIES OF MATTER.—By R. T. GLAZEBROOK, M. A., F. R. S. \$1.00.

Modern Science Series. Edited by SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Other vols.—The Cause of an Ice Age. By BALL. The Horse. By H. MARSHALL WARD. Ethnology in Folklore. By S. L. GOMME. Each, \$1.00.

MODEL MUSIC HALL SONGS.—And Dramas. By F. ANSTET. \$1.00.

Clever parodies first published in "Punch."

CARLEBAD.—A Medico-Practical Guide. By E. KLEIN. 75c.

DAYS IN CLOVER.—By the AMATEUR ANGLER. 1 fancy cloth, 75c.

"Anyone fond of country sights and sounds will find an hour pass most delightfully in turning over these pages.—Athenaeum.

N. B.—This is only a partial list of new publications received by Wm. Foster, Brown & Co. during the past month.

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READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE SONG SPARROW.

When ploughmen ride the steamy brown, And yearning meadows sprout to green, And all the spires and towers of town, Blent soft with wavering mists are seen: When quicken'd woods in fresh'ning hue With bursting buds begin to swell, When airs caress and May is new, Oh, then my shy bird sings so well!

Because the blood-roots flock in white, And blossomed branches scent the air, And mounds with trillium flags are dight, And dells with violets dim and rare; Because such velvet leaves unclose, And newborn rills all chiming ring, And blue the sun-kissed river flows— My timid bird is forced to sing.

A joyful flourish lifted clear— Four notes—then falls the frolic song, And memories of a vanished year The wistful cadences prolong: "A vanished year—O, heart too sore—I cannot sing;" thus ends the lay: Long silence, then awakes once more His song, ecstatic, of the May! —E. W. Thomson, in Youth's Companion.

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

In its report of the recent meeting of the Editorial Association of America, in Chicago, the Record of that city says that the two papers of the day that surpassed all the others in point of literary quality, were those of Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald, of London, Canada, and Miss Eva Brodlique, formerly a parliamentary correspondent at Ottawa, Canada, on the "Canadian Women in Art, Literature, and Journalism." Miss Wetherald's paper dealt with art and literature. She acknowledged that Canadian women had not done much for either, but the explanation made it clear, that the field of literature was not entirely neglected.

Miss Brodlique spoke about the Canadian women in journalism. She said in part: "The women of Canada have not been dawdlers. That they had not done more in journalism, has been from lack of opportunity, and not from lack of energy. One of the difficulties in their journalistic pathway has been the restricted scope of most of the Canadian papers. But the outlook holds much of encouragement. Even though literary journalism is in its infancy in Canada, there has been significant progress during the last decade. The largest Canadian dailies, have become more liberal, and following the American example have devoted a weekly supplement to literary articles, stories, and poems. This has been the women's opportunity. They have accepted the limitation for the sake of the training. Nowhere, perhaps so much as in Canadian newspaperdom has there been so great a need for the women's point of view on current questions and events, and the demand has been well met."

QUEBEC BANK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS—HELD MONDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1893.

Proceedings of the seventy-fifth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Quebec Bank, held at the Banking House in Quebec, on Monday, 5th June, 1893.

Present: R. H. Smith, Esq., Wm. Withall, Esq., Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G., John H. Holt, Esq., Captain W. H. Carter, John Breakey, Esq., John Shaw, Esq., John Laird, Esq., John R. Young, Esq., Wm. Toftela, Esq., Peter Johnston, Esq., E. H. Taylor, Esq., S. J. Shaw, Esq., John T. Ross, Esq., J. H. Simmons, Esq., and others. The chair was taken by R. H. Smith,

Esq., President, and Wm. R. Dean, Inspector, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

The President read the report of the Directors, and James Stevenson, Esq., General Manager, read the statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 15th May, 1893:—

REPORT

Of the Directors of the Quebec Bank to the Shareholders at their Annual General Meeting, held at the Banking House on the 5th June, 1893.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the seventy-fifth annual report of the business of the Bank, showing the result of the business for the fiscal year, ended the 15th of May.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account on the 14th May, 1892, is brought forward \$ 47,871 25 The profits for the year (after deducting charges of management and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts) amount to 188,795 41

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Dividend 3 1/2 per cent paid on 1st December, 1892 (\$87,500), Dividend 3 1/2 per cent paid on 1st June, 1893 (87,500), Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss (\$ 61,666 66), and The Rest remains intact (\$550,000 00).

The statement of the business of the Bank since the Directors last had the pleasure of meeting the Shareholders shows a fairly satisfactory result. The amount of Deposits has increased, testifying to the confidence which the Bank enjoys in the estimation of the public. The Loans have increased proportionately; and notwithstanding the low rate of interest which the Directors had to be satisfied with during several months of the fiscal year, the profits on the business are in excess of those of last year.

In regard to the prospects for business, the Directors are not prepared to say that the outlook is very encouraging. The depression in trade which prevailed in Great Britain has affected business in Canada unfavorably; and the low prices obtained for produce of all kinds disappointed the expectations of those who looked for full returns from a fair average crop of cereals.

The accounts received from the Ottawa Valley in regard to the manufacture of Square and Waney board timber are satisfactory. The lumbermen have succeeded in getting their timber to the main stream, and although the supply is not large in point of quality, the timber is superior, and, therefore likely to attract buyers when brought to market.

The Directors have now to refer to the disturbed state of the money market in New York, and to the uneasy feeling which prevails respecting the financial position. Gold is leaving the country, the silver remains—the superior metal is being driven out by the inferior. In regard to Canadian interests in the United States, of this we may feel certain, that loans made by Canadian Banks whether on produce or stocks, are all made on a Gold basis.

The Directors cannot close their report without alluding to the numerous failures of Banks in Australia. Enormous monetary resources appear to have been placed at the disposal of the Directors and Managers in that colony, who do not seem to have had the skill or requisite knowledge to administer them aright. An unsound system of Banking has no doubt been pursued, ending in disaster, and inflicting heavy losses on shareholders and depositors. Those shareholders and depositors are not composed of colonists alone, but also of persons residing in Great Britain who appear to have been tempted by large dividends and high rates of interest to transfer their means to Australia. One immediate effect of those failures has been a rise in the Bank of England rate of interest, following neces-

sarily, upon heavy shipments of gold to meet the exigencies of the crisis in the colony.

The Head Office of the Bank and the Branches have been duly inspected by Mr. Deal, the Inspector, and all have been found in order.

The Directors have pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the manner in which the several officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted, By order of the Board, ROBERT H. SMITH, President.

15th May, 1893.

QUEBEC BANK, INSTITUTED 1818.

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 15th May, 1893:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Profit and Loss Account, Balance of profit and loss account 14th May, 1892 (\$ 47,871 25), Profits for the year ended 15th May, 1893, after deducting charges of management, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts (188,795 41), Dividend 3 1/2 per cent paid 1st December, 1892 (\$87,500 00), Dividend 3 1/2 per cent paid 1st June, 1893 (87,500 00), Balance of profit and loss account carried forward (\$ 61,666 66), and The rest is now (\$550,000 00).

GENERAL STATEMENT, 15TH MAY, 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital stock (\$2,500,000 00), Reserves, Liabilities, Assets, and Bank premises and furniture in provinces of Quebec and Ontario (171,396 00).

JAMES STEVENSON, General Manager.

Quebec Bank, Quebec, 15th May, 1893.

The General Manager, Mr. Stevenson, gave further information relative to the affairs of the Bank, and said:

It has been my habit to explain to the Shareholders the several items in the balance sheet, in order to convey to them as much knowledge of the business of the Bank as can be conveyed in the brief course of a meeting. I shall begin, as usual, by referring to the debtor side of the balance sheet, viz: The liabilities; first, the capital \$2,500,000, which undergoes no change. Next in order is the "Rest at account", which is now \$550,000; the third item is an amount of \$102,053.82, being interest accrued on deposits and due to depositors. The fourth is balance of profits carried forward amounting \$61,666.66, which the Directors consider amply sufficient to protect the rest from invasion. The second section consists of two items, viz: unclaimed dividends, \$2,231.40, and the amount of the half-yearly dividend, \$87,500, placed

no wheat grower in England can possibly compete. Hence loss to the English farmer, diminished income to the landed proprietor, and consequent depression in manufacturing districts, and in trade generally.

We Canadians are deeply interested in the currency questions which agitate the minds of our friends across the lines. The several principal Canadian Banks have branches in the City of New York, where they carry on an extensive business in the purchase and sale of exchange, and enter upon transactions of more or less magnitude, pertaining to the legitimate business of banking. The New York money market, has, therefore, to be closely watched by everyone connected with the direction or management of the business of banking in Canada.

The great production of silver in those States of the Union possessing mineral wealth, the purchase of 1,125,000 ounces weekly by the Secretary of the Treasury, in virtue of the Sherman Act of 1890 with Treasury Notes, which were redeemed in gold, made money plentiful, and business generally prosperous. The steady outflow of gold, however, (amounting to over \$55,000,000 since the first of January last) created alarm, and indicated that something was wrong in the monetary system. The inferior metal was displacing the superior metal. Debts at home could be paid in silver, or its representative, —the silver coin notes; but debts abroad had to be discharged in gold or its equivalent. The withdrawals of gold for shipment to Europe, reduced the net gold in the Treasury below the \$100,000,000 limit of the reserve held as security for the redemption of the United States legal tender notes, the only notes issue redeemable in gold, without option, of which an amount of \$335,647,000 is in the hands of the people, or held by banks; then there is an amount of U. S. Treasury notes (against purchases of silver) \$122,000,000 in circulation, redeemable in gold or silver coin; but the President has stated authoritatively that no discrimination will be made against those U. S. Treasury notes, which are, therefore, also being redeemed in gold on presentation. The amount of silver certificates (redeemable in silver) in circulation, is \$321,761,000; besides National Bank notes \$177,101,000, and gold certificates \$101,961,000; making altogether a total amount of paper money in circulation and in Banks of \$1,069,470,000—according to recent returns. Counting in the coined dollars in the Treasury—if all the silver bullion were coined there would be close upon a total of 500,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury—a quite substantial basis for the paper circulation. But there is really no use for all this silver. It is gold that is required.

The outlook which had appeared favourable for business generally, became overcast. The purchase of silver bullion and issue of coin notes, under the provisions of the Sherman Act, seemed to be unsound policy from a financial point of view, and productive of evil in the monetary system. Distrust as to the future prevailed; stocks and bonds fell in price. Europe called for gold; the money market became deranged. The Banks adopted a stringent policy, and fought shy of commercial paper, and commerce suffered in consequence. The scare appears to have partly subsided; but the currency problem remains unsolved. It is held that the present monetary system of the United States is faulty, unstable, and indefensible from a scientific point of view. Whether the problem can be solved short of a trial of the silver standard is a question. The consequences which would flow from a silver standard are clearly set forth in an article in the Shareholder of the 19th May, copied from the New York Journal of Commerce. But we have only to look to India for a lesson. There, silver is legal tender. For many years the equivalent in sterling money of the rupee was approximately 2s.; but since 1873, the equivalent has fallen considerably lower, and has been subject to continual variations. "In Au-

gust 1892, the sterling value of the rupee was under 1s 2 3/4d. In the budget estimate for 1892-93, the rate of exchange is taken at 1s 4d.; and the great fall in the value of silver has, during the last fifteen years, made the task of administering Indian finances more difficult than formerly. About fifteen millions sterling have to be spent in Great Britain on account of India, and these have to be paid in gold, while Indian revenues are raised in silver. Thus Rs 22,500,000 (tens of rupees) must be paid, instead of Rs. 15,000,000 (tens of rupees), when the rupee is worth only 1s. 4d. instead of 2s. I need not point to the disturbance which would be produced in the commercial relations between Canada and the United States, if the silver standard were adopted by our neighbours. Although business between us has been very much restricted by the operation of the McKinley tariff, the States still stand in need of many millions of feet of our pine lumber, which would have to be paid for in gold or its equivalent.

The Directors have alluded to the failure of Banks in Australia. I read in the London Spectator, that fourteen Banks have now suspended, with liabilities estimated at ninety millions sterling, and probably exceeding that sum. Reconstructions are to be tried in all cases, their general principle being that, depositors shall accept debentures bearing 4 1/2 per cent. not repayable for five years. This obviates the ruin which would follow forced sales of mortgages; but it leaves the Banks loaded with huge sums for interest, and with little money for new business. It is feared that a fourth of over ninety millions sterling of capital is totally lost; and half, so placed, that for banking purposes it might as well be non-existent. It is all very well to talk of "reconstructions;" but the reconstructed banks have lost through withdrawals, or have already advanced to customers, all their old deposits, or they would not have suspended; and where, in the total absence of confidence, is new money to come from? As a temporary expedient for relief, the Government of Sydney has authorized the strongest Banks to issue paper, which shall for six months be legal tender; but is guaranteed only by the resources of the Banks themselves. The expedient does not commend itself to the approval of experts. Are the Banks expected to give gold for all their notes on one day, or how is a rush to change the notes to be prevented? And after the lapse of five years, how are the debentures bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest to be paid? They will not all be paid, for if the holders want to withdraw, the Banks will no more be able to pay than they are now. It is to be supposed that a way out of the difficulties will be found, for the Colonies possess rich estates, and, no doubt, confidence will return; but until it returns, Australia will advance very slowly indeed. Such is the substance of the article in the Spectator, from which I have quoted, and to which I refer.

I have now only to thank you for having listened patiently to all that I have said on questions deeply interesting to those connected with the practical work of Banking; but which, I fear, do not prove quite so interesting to others.

JAMES STEVENSON.
General Manager.

Moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., President, seconded by W. Withall, Esq.,—That the Report and Statements now read be adopted, and published for the information of the Shareholders.—Carried.

After the passing of this Resolution, Mr. Peter Johnston stated that he had no doubt that every person present on this occasion had listened with the same degree of attention and profit, as he had done, to the very able and instructive remarks and statements of Mr. Stevenson, the General Manager of the Bank. In the Resolution just carried, he saw provision was made for the publishing of the Directors' Report and Statements, and he felt certain that it was the desire

of all present, that the same publicity be accorded to Mr. Stevenson's valuable address. Mr. Johnston's suggestion met with cordial approval, and Mr. Stevenson returned thanks.

Moved by J. H. Simmons, Esq., seconded by Captain W. H. Carter,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President, and Directors for their valuable services during the past year.—Carried.

The President and Vice-President returned thanks.

The President, in replying, alluded to the low rate of interest with which the Directors had to be satisfied during several months of the financial year, at the same time he stated that it was gratifying to be able to show that, notwithstanding, steady progress on all the lines had been made. It was always pleasant, he said, to meet the Shareholders at the annual meetings, and to have an opportunity of giving them full information relating to the business of the Bank. The Vice-President made special reference to the business of the Bank in Montreal, where he resides.

Moved by John Laird, Esq., seconded by E. H. Taylor, Esq.,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Inspector, Managers, and other officers of the Bank, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.—Carried.

The General Manager, on behalf of himself and the rest of the staff, returned thanks for their friendly expressions, and gave assurance that he was always pleased at the opportunity thus afforded him, as Chief Executive Officer, of confirming the favourable statement in the report relating to the staff.

At the request of the Chairman, J. H. Simmons, Esq., and E. H. Taylor, Esq., consented to act as Scrutineers of the ballot.

Moved by William Toffield, Esq., seconded by John H. Holt, Esq.,—That the ballot box be now opened, and remain open until four o'clock this day, for the election of Directors, and that if five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, the Scrutineers be empowered to close the ballot box.—Carried.

The President having vacated the chair, and Mr. Stevenson having been called thereto, it was

Moved by John Breakey, Esq., seconded by John Laird, Esq.,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. R. H. Smith for his services in the chair.—Carried.

The Scrutineers subsequently reported, as the result of the ballot, the following gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Sir N. F. Belleas, K. C. M. G., R. H. Smith, Esq., William Withall, Esq., G. R. Renfrew, Esq., John T. Ross, Esq., Sam. J. Shaw, Esq., John R. Young, Esq.

Moved by James Steven on, Esq., seconded by Wm. R. Dean, Esq.,—That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Scrutineers for their services.—Carried.

A HALIFAX MIRACLE.

INTERESTING STORY OF A LADY WELL KNOWN IN THE CITY.

After Two Years of Suffering She Has Fully Regained Her Health, and Tells Her Story That Others May be Benefitted—The Testimony of a Leading Druggist.

From The Halifax Critic.

Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, in his new story "Omegon or The Last Days of the World," which is now being published in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, gives the press of the future a very hard hit. Whether or not the great astronomer may be right in his view of the press of the 24th century, one thing is certain, the world of to-day is more largely indebted to the press for efforts to promote the highest civilization, than to any other human agency. Great discoveries in all branches of scientific research are chronicled with a faithfulness that enables the multitudes

to enjoy, to the greatest extent the benefits accruing therefrom. The newspapers of our land, have, for many mouths past, contained accounts of miraculous cures effected through the agency of that marvelous medicine, known to the world as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A large number of these stories have been published in the columns of The Critic, and have no doubt been read by the majority of our readers with full assurance of the truthfulness thereof, and yet, we imagine, there have been a few who have doubted, and who have not been so much interested in the experiences of people miles away from Nova Scotia, as in those of their own Province. Now, however, The Critic can give an account of a perfect cure, the facts of which we can guarantee as being true in every particular.

One day, some time ago, some members of The Critic's staff were discussing, in the editorial sanctum, the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, of which so much is being heard nowadays, when one of the company said, "By the way, did you ever hear of a cure anyway approaching the miraculous being effected by Pink Pills in Halifax?" "No," confessed the others. "We never did. Of course there have been many cases in which the medicine has undoubtedly been very beneficial, but hardly miraculous." "Well," said the first speaker, "you know Robert Ainslie, of this city, do you not? His wife was one of the sickest women in Halifax at one time, and is now hale and hearty, and gives all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Keeping this conversation in mind, one of our reporters having a little leisure time, one afternoon last week, called upon Mrs. Robert Ainslie, at her home, 26 Blowers Street, and after making known his errand, was invited into the comfortable sitting room, and was cordially welcomed by Mrs. Ainslie, who said she was only too happy to make known to others the wonderful properties of the medicine which had done her so much good.

"How long were you ill, Mrs. Ainslie?" asked the reporter.
 "I was taken with a severe attack of pneumonia, some two years ago," said the lady, "which lasted for about three months, and left me a wreck of my former self. Just seventeen weeks from the time I was first prostrated until I could put my foot on the floor, and even after I was able to walk about, I was but a shadow of the woman I had been. 'Death of the nerves,' was the name the doctors gave the disease from which I was then suffering, and indeed, it seemed at one time, that I would not be long for this world. Pale, thin, weak, and emaciated, I was but an object of pity to all who saw me, and a source of much anxiety to my family and friends. While in this condition, I traveled throughout the Province, hoping thereby to regain my health. I visited the Spa Springs at Middleton, drank the mineral water and took the baths, but all to no effect. Finally, I was advised by a friend, who herself had been greatly benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to try this wonderful remedy. Although, I confess, I had little faith in this, or any other medicine, I purchased a box of the celebrated Pink Pills, and began taking them according to directions, and took box after box, until I had taken eight, when I found I was becoming fat, and as I was then in excellent health, I took no more, and have since then been well and strong."

Mrs. Ainslie's story, although given in her own words, conveys but a faint idea of the faith she has in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to which she feels she owes her present excellent health. Mrs. Ainslie informed The Critic representative that she had recommended Pink Pills to some twenty-five or thirty of her friends throughout the Province, (in which she has an extensive acquaintance), and in some cases had purchased several boxes of the pills in Halifax, for people living in country places.

"I understand, Mrs. Ainslie, that you yourself manufacture a medicine which is highly spoken of?"
 "Yes," said the lady, "I do. My dyspepsia cordial is well known in Nova Scotia, and even further away." This struck us as a case in which "physician heal thyself," might have been applied, but it goes to prove that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a power to strike to the root of disease that other medicines, be they ever so good in their place, have not. After thanking Mrs. Ainslie for her kindness in giving the above hearty recommendation of the medicine, we proceeded to interview Mr. Hamilton, of Messrs. Brown Bros. and Co., druggists, of this city, from whom Mrs. Ainslie had purchased the Pink Pills. This course was taken, not in the least that we doubted Mrs. Ainslie, but simply to satisfy any sceptical ones among the readers of The Critic, who, not being acquainted with the lady, might feel that they would like assurance made doubly sure. Mr. Hamilton said he remembered Mrs. Ainslie when she purchased the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was then much debilitated, and had been very ill. He also remembered her coming to him when she had taken a half dozen boxes; and testifying both by her words and appearance, to the good they had accomplished in her case. Mr. Hamilton stated that there was more of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills sold by his firm, than any other medicine, and that they were very frequently hearing from their customers of the wonderful beneficial results of the treatment.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked on as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anaemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending on a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula,

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy."
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is the solids of Pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The perfect equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions, and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men, they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus eliminate diseases from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form, is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form, intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time I was a great sufferer. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. Then in a few moments that horrid distress would come on and I would have

to eat and suffer again. I took a little of your medicine, and felt much better, and after taking a little more August Flower my Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine equal to it."

For that Horrid Stomach Feeling.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Regina Leader: Canada is British to the core, and if she makes a commercial treaty, it will not be one discriminating against England. This is not mere sentiment, but if it were, what nobler bond than pride in a great historic past, like that of "the august mother of free nation?" But there is more than sentiment. We wish to see the freest and fullest intercourse with the United States and all countries, consistent with our own development, but if there is to be a comparison between the English and American markets, we believe the former is the better one for us.

Calgary Tribune: On Thursday, some twelve or thirteen first class settlers arrived from Plaza, Wash. They had five carloads of horses with them, and were bound for Weta-kivwin. They present a tale of woe which, we believe, is too largely the experience of settlers coming into the country, notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Daly's vigorous immigration policy. * * * It is something wonderful how this country is filling, with the Government clogging the wheels so powerfully, and the question arises, what may we expect, if the powers that be put forth ordinary efforts and remove the disabilities that surround settlers at every turn.

Halifax Critic: It is with pleasure that we note the actual working of the new steamship line between Canada and Australia. The new vessel, the Miowera, made excellent time on her voyage. The Australian produce which she carried—meat, fruits, and butter—will find a ready market on the Pacific coast, and on her return Canadian goods will be shipped for the Australian market. The Governments of New South Wales and of Queensland, are so delighted with the success of the enterprise that, notwithstanding the pressure of hard times in the far-away colonies, they have cabled their consent to a further subsidy of some \$60,000 to the new line.

Victoria Colonist: We find, from the report before us, that there are now growing, and under test, on the British Columbia Experimental Farm, 887 varieties of fruit, 569 of which are different sorts of large fruits, and 318 of small fruits. "To bring together this collection," says the Director, "which is probably the largest on the continent, the nurseries of many countries have been laid under tribute, and whether received from the North, or the South, the trees seem to grow equally well, and with such rapidity, as to astonish those who are accustomed to the slower growth seen in the East." Besides fruits, grain, fodder crops, and roots are under test at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz.

Montreal Witness: You cannot expect boys to rise above the ideals put before them. If parents and teachers do not work together, we are in danger of even worse illiteracy than is now complained of. Parents should take pains to talk with their children, even at some sacrifice to themselves of time and money. They should take a more lively interest in school work, not to make the boys work harder, but to cause them to think it more worth while to work. They ought to try to make them see the advantages of an education, by sympathy and a due appreciation of earnest effort. They ought to give them good books to read, and to talk with them about their reading. To all of this, 'amen' will be most heartily said by every one interested in education. Not a whit more is required of parents than is in their power to contribute to their children's intellectual development.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief, and the other is contumely; and certainly superstition is the reproach of the deity.—Bacon.

THE WOMAN WHO WORKS, and is tired, will find a special help in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approaching confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run-down, delicate woman, it is an invigorating, supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to their needs.

But it's more than that, too. It's the only guaranteed remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, internal inflammation, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

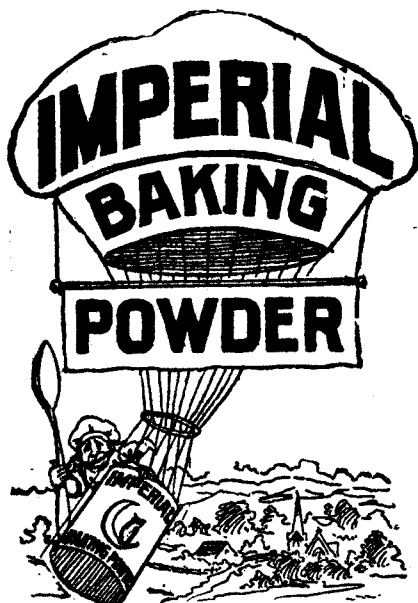
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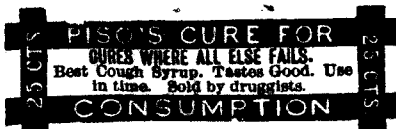


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From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains

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Builds up the broken-down constitution, purifies the blood, restoring health and vigour. Sold by druggists. \$1 a bottle.

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For DYSPEPSIA, and for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.
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Minard's Liniment is the best.

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WEST.

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7.20 p.m. Local for London.

NORTH.

6.50 a.m. Elora, Fergus, Brampton, Teeswater, Harriston, Mt. Forest, Wingham, etc.
5.00 p.m. For Orangeville, Shelburne, Owen Sound, Harriston, Mt. Forest, Wingham.
5.25 p.m. Streetville, Orangeville, in connection with Steamships for Port Arthur, Winnipeg, etc.
10.40 a.m. North Bay, Pt. Arthur, Winnipeg, etc.
11.20 p.m. etc.

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SCIENTIFIC AND SANITARY.

Hard water may be softened by boiling a small vial in a kettle of water. The carbonate of lime will become encrusted on the bottle.

Indelible ink stains on cotton or linen, may be removed by saturating the spot with tincture of iodine and then washing the part with ammonia water.

Extensive falls of cliff continue to occur along the Thanet coast, England. At Margate, the falls of late have been very heavy, and a scheme has been mooted for the building of a sea-wall. Broadstairs and Ramsgate have also suffered.

The fastest side-wheel steamer in the world is probably the new Belgian mail boat, Leopold II, running between Dover and Ostend. She was built by the Denny Bros., Dumbarton, Scotland; and on her trial trip showed an average speed of 22.16 knots.

The best ligature for a wounded limb that is bleeding freely, is a strong rubber band applied above the injury. All shops and ships, or any place where there is machinery in operation, should keep a supply of bands on hand. They may save lives. Fine rubber tubing answers the same purpose.

To remove grease stains from mahogany, try rubbing the wood with vinegar and water. Should this not prove effectual, then make a weak solution of aquafortis or oxalic acid and water. Rub the stain with a cork, dipped in the liquid, until the marks are removed, after which wash with water and polish with any polishing paste.

We have a rose bush which produces flowers from the centres of others. Such a one was cut and placed in water after the petals of the lower rose had been removed. In a short time six roses developed from a short stem rising from the centre of the old blossom. Three of these were perfect.—Plainfield, N. J., letter in Science News.

A French scientist, M. Pletet, has been experimenting, and has succeeded in producing the extraordinary low temperature of 491 degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point, a degree of cold almost incalculable to our senses. These researches are not simply matters of scientific curiosity, but are of substantial use, since they open new fields of chemical research.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Work on the mighty telescope for the French Exposition of 1900, which was to enable us to see the man in the moon, has been suspended, after considerable progress had been made in the construction of it, especially in the optic portion. The great lenses are already cast, but the whole affair is now abandoned for want of money. The principal man of funds in the enterprise was the late Baron Reinach, of Panama.—New York Sun.

BAD BLOOD CURED.

Gentlemen,—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B. B. B. completely drove them away.

Samuel Blain, Toronto Junction.

C. C Richards and Co.

Gents, I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immediately applied Minard's Liniment freely, and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

Joshua Wynaught.

Bridgewater, N. S.

That string on your finger means "Bring home a bottle of Minard's Liniment."

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A London publisher has undertaken the publication of a newspaper on postal cards. The initial number contains four illustrations, a comic tragedy, a few alleged puns and some advertisements.

TARIFF REFORM.

Tariff Reform is in the air. The praises of B. B. B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood so rapidly and so surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

In personal appearance Mr. Giffen, the Controller-General of the new Labour Department, is short and stout. He wears spectacles, and speaks in a soft, kindly voice, in which there is little left now of the Scotch accent.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

The large tunnel between Capri and Acquafredda, on the Pisciotta-Castrocucco Railway has recently been successfully driven. The tunnel, which is three and a half miles long, was commenced about three and a half years ago.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches. 25 cts a box.

Hooded crows in the Shetland Islands hold regular assizes at stated periods, and usually in the same place. When there is a full docket, a week or more is spent in trying the cases; at other times a single day suffices for the proceedings. The capitally condemned are killed on the spot.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

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

Mrs. Walter Burns,
Matland, N. S.

England's great naval stronghold, Portsmouth, is to have its facilities increased by the construction of two new docks. Each will be 500 feet in length, and capable of accommodating the largest battleships. The older docks at this place were built by convict labour, but the new ones will be constructed by contractors.

STICK TO THE RIGHT.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

Place a guard on your lips, but in a penholder place one of Esterbrook's smooth writing pens.

The man who talks everlastingly and promiscuously, who seems to have an exhaustless magazine of sound, crowds so many words into his thoughts that he always obscures, and very frequently conceals them.—Washington Irving.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?



PERFUMES



THE PERFUME OF SOCIETY,

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS,



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CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

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 :

THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
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LADY PLAYFAIR,
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LADY SOMERSET,
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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.

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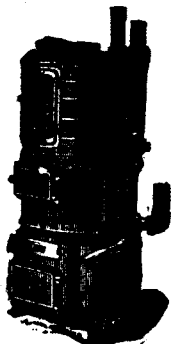
The reported discovery not long since, of a secret movement on the part of certain public men in the States and certain prominent annexationists in the Dominion, created quite a stir, but more recent attention is more strongly directed towards an invasion of Canada for the avowed purpose of conquest. Some serious apprehension might arise from the bare announcement, but for the fact that the invasion refers to the recurring visit of the great remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and the conquest to its absolute power to conquer all aches and pains. The invasion is taking place and the conquest has begun, as those who have been promptly and permanently cured of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, sprains, bruises, frost-bites, and all minor painful ailments, will readily testify.

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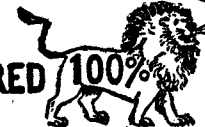
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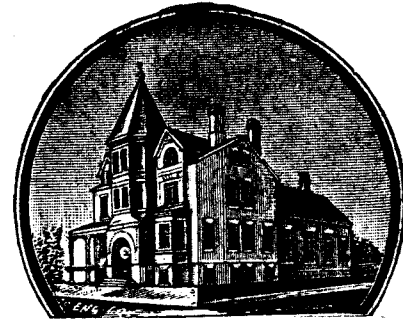
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