

This Number Contains: Conclusion of Mr. E. Douglas Armour's articles on the Manitoba School Case; Coroner's Inquest; Letters from Mr. Goldwin Smith and Principal Grant; Reviews of New Books by Prof. Clark and others.

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THE WEEK.

Vol. XII.

Toronto, Friday, June 14th, 1895.

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Current Topics.

Those Bonds.

Another act in the screaming farce of "How Messrs. Coady and Shaw made a Mess of It" has just begun by the sailing for Scotland, on Wednesday last, of the leading comedian in the piece, Toronto's City Treasurer, Mr. Coady. It would really be quite interesting to know wherein lies the fascination for Mr. Coady and Mr. Shaw of Messrs. Paulin, Sorley, and Martin, the obscure brokers of Edinburgh, with whom it is quite clear no contract has been made for the issue of the bonds, but whose mystic spell has led the city into practically insulting so honourable and prominent a banker as Mr. R. Wilson Smith, of Montreal, and treating with strange neglect and discourtesy one of the foremost financial institutions of the world, the Canadian Bank of Commerce. We shall refer again to this matter next week.

The Water Problem.

The water in the lake nearly twenty-one inches below its level at this date last year; the four-foot water pipe running not much more than half-full, including the deep layer of sand which it is more than probable fills a considerable portion of that space; the pumps suffering great damage from the sand which finds its way into the pipes through the old wooden conduit; accidents to the conduit particularly liable to occur at any moment, cutting off entirely the supply of water from the lake and shutting us up to the unsavoury liquid of the bay—such is the not very re-assuring picture which the City Engineer, who "does not wish to raise any unnecessary alarm" sets before us, of the state of things existing at present in relation to our water supply. Should the dread calamity befall us, our situation would be deplorable indeed, but it would be hard to say whether the Council or the citizens would be most to blame. Certainly, we should have only our own remissness, as a corporation, to hold responsible for the result. The Engineer tells us that the thing which should be done with all possible speed is to abandon the old wooden pipe, and to substitute in its place a steel conduit of the estimated cost of \$75,000. Surely, the Council will find some means of raising this money with the least possible delay, so as to have the change accomplished this season. To think of entering upon another winter, threatened with all the dire consequences which would result from the catastrophe feared by the Engineer is appalling. Anything but that.

A Poverty-Proud Damsel.

"I'm sorry we can't join the Dominion," writes a Newfoundland clergyman in a private letter, "but the terms offered were not sufficient to allure the poverty-proud damsel Newfoundland from her rocky isolation. It is a curious fact," he continues, "that there is an intense feeling among the people against confederation. One would have thought that a financial crisis like the present would have induced the people to clutch at any remedy, but confederation, charm it never so wisely, seems to have no allurements for Terra Nova." This clergyman lost \$30,000 by the failure of the Union Bank, but instead of sitting down and wringing his hands in despair, he set about providing relief works for his starving parishioners. For the last three months and more he, together with other of the clergy, "have been at it night and day trying to keep our people alive. As soon as we were able to make roads, we set to work and employed the destitute at 50 cents per day. We divided our roads into three sections—one section to be worked by the Church of England, another by the Roman Catholics, and the third by the Methodists. The clergy were the 'bosses' and had to work for nothing. . . . I fear that the spiritual side of our work is slightly ignored, but the wants of the body seemed decidedly imperative, and it is not much use to promise a man a stall in Paradise when he doesn't know where he will obtain his next meal." This cheery and eminently practical divine, who knows how to make the best of things, had no sooner succeeded in getting the road-making well in hand than he began negotiations with Sir Herbert Murray, the Imperial Commissioner, respecting the poverty-stricken fishermen and their summer "out-fit." It is a relief to know that every assistance was given these poor fellows. The reports from Newfoundland are of such a conflicting nature that information from one who is himself in the thick of the fight and whose accuracy can be depended upon, is especially welcome. As this active clergyman has exceptional advantages in the way of gaining information, and is in close touch with all that concerns the people, we may take it as an accepted fact that confederation is not viewed with favour in the Old Colony. It is a pity.

The Battle of Stoney Creek.

Special attention is just now being directed through the influence of our historical societies and other agencies, to the perpetuation of the names and deeds of those who faithfully and heroically served Canada in its earlier days, especially in the War of 1812. The Wentworth Historical Society is just now making exertions to commemorate one important event in connection with that defensive war, which is in some danger of being lost sight of. The facts of the Battle of Stoney Creek, and the names of the brave men who planned and won that important victory, should not be suffered to sink into oblivion. The following paragraph from a speech made by Senator MacInnes, at a recent meeting of the Society above named, contains a succinct account of this memorable affair which will be read with interest and is worthy of being placed on permanent record:—

"The battle of Stoney Creek was one of the most decisive battles of the war of 1812-14. The victory achieved was the means of saving the whole of the Niagara peninsula

from falling into the hands of the enemy. It led to the demoralization of the invading force and its expulsion from the country. The attack was planned by Col. Harvey, afterwards Sir John Harvey, who was then Gen. Vincent's Chief of Staff. Gen. Vincent's force, numerically much inferior to that of the enemy, was encamped on Burlington Heights. The American forces marching from Fort Niagara to the attack, Gen. Vincent rested for the night at Stoney Creek, about eight miles east of Burlington Heights. Col. Harvey, with a comparatively small force, marched to the attack from Burlington Heights at about 11 o'clock at night, reaching the enemy about two o'clock in the morning. He commenced the attack with the bayonet; the victory was complete."

Government
Stewardship.

Our political system, committing, as it does, all responsibility for the initiation of proposals for the distribution of the public funds to the Ministry of the day, places that Ministry under the highest obligation of honour to discharge its trust with the strictest conscientiousness, and, at the same time, under considerable temptation to appropriate the money now and then in such a way as to reward party allies, or influence wavering electors. The administration which should make its appropriations, as every administration is always bound in honour to do, on perfectly just principles, never deviating by a hair's breadth from the line of strictest impartiality, would, no doubt, as party politics go, be a paragon of political virtue. But that it should profess and aim to do that is the least that could be expected of any honest Government. The obligation to manage the people's money as a trust fund, which he is bound by every principle of honour to appropriate with the most scrupulous disregard of personal interests, or party affinities, is so clear that it is hard to understand how any minister who aspires to an honourable name could for a moment admit, even to himself, much less publish to the world, that any other consideration than that of the public interests, pure and simple, could have the slightest weight in determining his disposition of it. That a minister of the crown could deem it consistent with his public duty, or personal sense of honour, to practice favouritism in the administration of his financial trust, seems so unthinkable that we have always found it hard to believe that the Dominion Minister of Public Works really used the language ascribed to him by the Opposition papers, in his address to a Nova Scotia constituency, a few months ago. Now that that Minister has personally admitted, on the floor of the House of Commons, that he did use the language attributed to him, one does not know what to say. And yet that admission does not seem to have shocked either Parliament or the people, and was not even repudiated by the Ministers own colleagues!

Parliamentary
Independence.

One becomes tired of reading tedious debates upon such questions as that of preserving the independence of members of Parliament, and is disposed to query whether it is really of any use for members, zealous for such independence,—Opposition members, of course—to be continually seeking to add line upon line and clause upon clause to the acts already existing, with a view to stamping out every practice which is inconsistent with the absolute independence of the individual members. The bill recently introduced by Mr. Mulock, to make it unlawful for any member to continue to sit in the Commons after having received from the Government of the day the promise of some act or appointment which will bring him honour or emolument, is a case in point. The idea that any so-called "honourable" member will continue to sit and vote in the House after having received a virtual or actual promise from the Government of some such appointment is so repugnant to all nice notions of propriety or decency that it seems well-nigh hopeless to attempt to restrain such a one

by any statute, since the man whose lack of moral sensitiveness, to use no harsher term, makes such legislation necessary, is the very man who will pretty surely find means of evading its operation. And yet it is almost impossible for anyone at all conversant with political affairs in Canada to doubt that there are now both in the Commons and in the Ontario Legislature, to go no further, not only one or two but a considerable number of members who are simply waiting the convenience of the Government in order to accept appointments to senatorships, or to positions in the Civil Service, or in some other places of emolument or honour, which have been distinctly or virtually promised them.

Were its Functions
Judicial?

A very important question in connection with the remedial order given by the Dominion Privy Council in the Manitoba School case is that of the capacity in which the Council were acting. In the May number of *The Canadian Magazine* Mr. Edward Meek, a barrister of this city, reviewed the whole question, with the hope of being able to throw such light upon it as might help, amongst other effects, to allay prejudice and passion. His statement of the case in its various constitutional aspects and phases is very clear and helpful until he comes to the question of the capacity in which the Canadian Privy Council were called upon to act in considering the appeal. At this point his good genius fails him. He at least fails to carry with him the judgment of the reader. He maintains, in opposition to the contention of Mr. McCarthy before the Council, that its functions were judicial. His reasons for this view are summed up in the following: "The Council have three things to consider and determine, viz.: (1) The right or privilege claimed, its nature and extent. (2) The interference, its nature and extent. (3) The remedy to be applied, its nature and extent." All these are, Mr. Meek claims, "clearly and indisputably judicial functions." This is singularly inconclusive for the following reasons:—(1) Was it not the special duty of the Judicial Committee to consider the very questions stated in "1" and "2"? They surely pronounced upon those points in their deliverance, under which the Dominion Government subsequently acted. (2) Suppose the Council had reached different conclusions on some of these points from those of the Judicial Committee, could their decisions override those of the Judicial Committee? (3) Is there not a manifest absurdity in supposing the Council to be endued with judicial functions, which, by the admission of Mr. Meek, it has no means of enforcing? (4) Had the Dominion Government been acting in a judicial capacity, for any purpose other than that of deciding the constitutional question, which was the special business of the Judicial Committee, would it not have been their duty to hear evidence, *e.g.*, in regard to "the interference, its nature and extent," which surely involved matters of fact? Touching this question of the capacity in which the Canadian Privy Council acted, which is a vital one in the case, the reader of Mr. Meek's article would do well to turn to that of Mr. Douglas Armour on the same question, in our last number. In fact those who wish to get a clear and comprehensive view of the whole controversy cannot do better than to study the whole series of Mr. Armour's excellent papers.

Blood vs.
Training.

There are few questions of public policy in regard to which the differences of opinion between intelligent and well-meaning citizens are wider or more sharply defined than in regard to that of encouraging or otherwise the immigration of pauper children from the charitable institutions of the Mother Country. During the last twenty or thirty years, thousands of such

children have been brought into the Dominion through the agency of such philanthropists as Miss Rye, Mrs. Macpherson, Dr. Barnardo, Mr. Fegan, and many others. These children, rescued from the alleys and slums of Great Britain, are cared for, or are supposed to be, and trained, physically and mentally, and, above all, morally, in the Homes provided for the purpose in England, before being brought across the ocean. On being landed on our shores some are immediately distributed in families, whether by adoption or for hire, all over the Dominion. Others are received into branch Homes provided for the purpose in Canada, where they undergo further training until they are gradually distributed in the same way, leaving their places to be filled by fresh arrivals. Now this is either a most blessed work of philanthropy, by which these poor waifs are rescued from lives of almost inevitable degradation and crime, and given opportunities, which thousands of them do not fail to improve, to become honest, industrious men and good citizens, or it is a crime, committed in ignorance, perhaps, but none the less pernicious in scattering the germs of vice and criminality of the very worst and most hopeless kind all over the country. We have often expressed our opinion that altogether too much importance is attached to the doctrine of hereditary transmission of moral or immoral qualities, by many who have adopted the ultra-scientific doctrine, and are, as a consequence, strenuously opposing the admission of the unfortunate classes of old-world children to the opportunities and privileges of the new world. We have, therefore, read with great pleasure the able articles which Mr. Ernest Heaton has been contributing to our columns, especially that in our last number, in which the evidence from fact is so clear as to be practically conclusive. Surely, as we were going to say before we read the article referred to, if, as a matter of fact, the taint derived from criminal parentage and environment in infancy were ineradicable, it would be the easiest thing in the world to prove the fact, after so many years of trial, with so many thousands of immigrants, from the records of our courts, jails and penitentiaries. Mr. Heaton has done a service to the country, to the poor children, and to humanity by his careful examination of the question.

Unanimity in Juries.

Should unanimity be required in the verdicts of juries? This is an old question. It has generally been answered in the affirmative in English-speaking communities, but whenever, as is often the case, the "holding out" of a single jurymen makes a verdict impossible, in some important case, and thus renders all the time and labour which may have been expended of no avail, the thoughtful begin to doubt the wisdom of the old practice which thus enables one man's opinions, whether honest or purchased, to negative those of eleven, as sound in judgment and as intelligent as himself? Here, however, it becomes clear that the question is too broadly put. There is a radical difference between criminal and civil cases, and it is not easy to see why the practice of the courts should not vary accordingly. In a suit between two citizens, over some question of property, it is not clear why the decision of the majority of the jury should not rule. The plaintiff has precisely the same interest in the decision as the defendant. The wrongful acquittal of the defendant inflicts injustice and wrong upon the plaintiff precisely of the same kind which the wrongful verdict in favour of the plaintiff inflicts upon the defendant. Why should not the rights of the one be just as carefully guarded as those of the other? If nine good men and true are convinced by the evidence that the plaintiff is entitled to the property in dispute and only three unconvinced, it is surely reasonable to believe

that the probabilities are nine to three that the plaintiff's cause is just, and the opposite. But in the case of a criminal charge the conditions are very different. The fact that even one honest juror believes the evidence insufficient to convict, argues that there is room for doubt, and, in accordance with the time-honoured charge of the judge, the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt, since, by almost universal consent, it is better that many guilty should escape punishment than that one innocent man should suffer the penalty of guilt. Hence it seems to us possible to make out a strong argument in favour of decision by a majority vote in civil cases, while still requiring practical unanimity in criminal cases. In either is there not an element of unreasonableness and of danger in the custom of shutting up jurors for whole days and even nights in order to force them, if possible, to agree upon an unanimous verdict? What is this but an effort to induce, not to say compel, some one or more to change or modify conscientious convictions?

What Do Anarchists Want?

This question must have very often suggested itself to the curious and the thoughtful, in view of the seemingly senseless and purposeless crimes and attempted crimes with which Anarchists from time to time seek to terrify civilized communities. The aims of the Socialists can be understood in a general way, and, whatever may be our opinion of the morality or the feasibility of those aims, they are certainly not without features which are adapted to command the respect, even the admiration, of many. Certainly it is a calumny to confuse the principles of the one organization, as so many seem to do, with those of the other. But what can induce any class of human beings to devote their energies and risk their lives for the propagation of what seems to be a purely negative purpose, passes comprehension. When it was announced that the London Anarchists had published a pamphlet for general distribution in connection with their May-day parade, it was natural to hope that, having now broken silence, they would give the world an idea of what they wish for and how they propose to attain their object. But the pamphlet is utterly disappointing, so far as any revelation of coherent ideas and understandable methods is concerned. A few sentences will make us all equally wise in regard to Anarchism as an intelligible political scheme. After the usual denunciations of the State as an authority which enslaves and tyrannizes over the workingmen; of religion as the greatest curse of the human race, and so forth, the manifesto goes on to say:—

"What the Anarchists want is equal liberty for all. The talents and inclinations of all men differ from each other. Every one knows best what he can do and what he wants; laws and regulations only hamper; and forced labour is never pleasant. In the state aimed at by the Anarchist everyone will do the work that pleases him best, and will satisfy his wants out of the common store as pleases him best."

And if a dozen or a hundred happen to want the same thing, when there is only enough of it for two or three—what then?

The Evil of Great Bazaars.

What is, on the whole, the moral effect of a great international exposition, like that of 1889 in Paris, or that of 1893 in Chicago, or those now projected for 1900 in Paris and some future date in New York? That they have a stimulating effect upon trade, education, and invention, and are a god-send to the multitudes all the world over who are in search of something new in the way of recreation and excitement, may be admitted, though whether the effects even in these directions are wholly healthy may, perhaps, be open to question. The *Literary Digest* translates a somewhat remarkable article from *Le Figaro*, of Paris, entitled "Objec-

tions of a Moralist to the Exposition of 1890, in which Jules Lemaitre strenuously maintains that manifold evil results follow these great bazaars—that they are not only demoralizing nuisances in the cities in which they are held but are morally baneful to the country at large. He treats of the degrading effects in various directions, contending that the architecture is of low grade and ephemeral; that the varieties of dance and other side-shows, which form so prominent a feature of these fairs, are a direct incitement to debauchery, and show their effects in the “extraordinary recrudescence of low spectacles in music halls, exhibitions of nude flesh, which are characteristic of the day, with indecent songs,” etc. “Every exposition,” says Mr. Lemaitre, “is followed by a diminution of public modesty.” Diversions that require mental effort are too laborious for the crowds which come together, intent on amusement of the most exciting kind. Expositions are the death of dramatic art. They allow and cover up heavy speculations, “unchain advertisement and puffism, *i.e.*, lying and stealing, and create a universal furore for public pleasures.” They draw thousands of poor people together, and at the close, when there is no more work for them, cast them off to swell the ranks of the starving. Every fair is the ruin of thousands of young girls, and has, as a consequence, a considerable development of prostitution. So proceeds the indictment. It is at least well worthy the consideration of the morally thoughtful. Is the total effect to increase or diminish the ascendancy of mercenary gambling and other lower propensities, whose supremacy over the higher tastes and pursuits is one of the most discouraging signs of our time? The question is worth further thinking about.

* * *

The Coroner's Inquest.

SOME recent trials have brought before the public mind the importance of the coroner's inquest; and have led to a consideration of the circumstances in which such investigations should be made. In many quarters there is a distinct feeling of uneasiness in regard to the requirements now insisted upon by the law before an inquest can be held, and a fear lest there should be, in very serious cases, a miscarriage of justice. It may be well that we should, at the present moment, draw attention to the state of the law and consider whether some alterations may not properly be introduced.

Our own law is founded upon the law and custom of England, but with certain changes. In the Mother Country an inquest is held in all cases of accident, and in the case of a person dying without medical attendance, or in such a manner that a medical man will not give a certificate of the cause of death. No grave can be dug in England, no corpse can be interred, unless the undertaker can present to the sexton or other person in charge of the graveyard or cemetery a medical certificate of the cause of death.

Apparently such a requirement has seemed too rigorous to our Canadian legislators; and they have modified the demands of the law very largely, and, as many now think, too largely. According to our present law, an inquest is not held unless a medical man declares on oath that it is necessary. Apparently, too, the coroner has a good deal in his own power, since we frequently read of coroners visiting the scene of an accident, and declaring that an inquest is unnecessary.

We have no hesitation in saying that these provisions are unsatisfactory. In the first place, this is no more a matter for a coroner to settle than a case of murder is for a judge. The coroner has a jury, and should act with his jury.

But there is a more serious aspect to the matter. It is necessary, apparently, that a medical man should take an oath that an inquest is necessary before such an investigation can be held. Such a provision is most inconvenient, and tends to put the physician or surgeon in a false position. The relations of such men with families are very intimate and delicate, and sometimes the determination, on the part of the physician, that an inquest must be held, might lead to serious misunderstandings and disputes. No family can wish to have an inquest held upon one of its members. Sometimes such a proceeding might seem likely to cast suspicion upon some other member; and, at any rate, it could never be quite easy for the doctor to insist upon an inquest being held, and to give effect to his conviction by taking oath that it was necessary.

What, then, is the remedy? Shall we go back to the English method and hold an inquest in every case of accident, and whenever there cannot be a medical certificate of the cause of death? If no middle course can be found, we are decidedly of the opinion that the English method is better than our own; and there are cases quite near to us at the present moment which confirm this conviction.

In a case recently tried, if an inquest had been held at the time of the accident, or murder, an immense amount of trouble and doubt would have been saved, and greater certainty would have been reached than perhaps ever can be now attained. In another case at this moment pending, an inquest held after a certain fire would have at once helped either to free innocent people from all suspicion, or else to bring the guilty to justice. It must be abundantly clear to any one who gives attention to the matter that the English system is better, in the interests of justice, than our own.

On the other hand, it certainly seems troublesome and even vexatious that an inquest should be held in every case of death at which a medical man was not in attendance. And therefore we would suggest an intermediate course—not that an inquest should be held in every such case, but in every case in which a medical man would *not* swear that an inquest was *not* necessary.

The importance of the change will be at once apparent. Here there can be no offence. The medical man is not required to take action with the view of invoking the interposition of the law—a somewhat invidious course—he has only to say whether he regards an inquest as necessary. If he does, he is simply passive; if he does not he must be ready to swear to this effect. We believe that this is the only escape from our present difficulty, unless we are willing to return to the English method; and we believe that the course we have here suggested is sufficient.

If we are right in saying that some such change in our law should be made, we are also right in urging that it should not be delayed. We cannot say, at the present moment, whether the matter belongs to the Local Government or to that of the Dominion; but we sincerely trust that the subject may not be lost sight of, and that a bill may be introduced at the earliest possible moment, in order to effect an alteration in the law.

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What the Montreal Gazette Thinks of The Week.

RECENT issues of THE WEEK are entirely worthy of the reputation of this excellent journal, for which we bespeak the support of all Canadians who wish well to Canada. Progress is not all merely economic. The aspirations of the intellectual and spiritual nature must also be satisfied, and in the contributions of Dr. Bourinot, Principal Grant, Archibald Lampman, the Rev. F. G. Scott, Miss Machar (“Fidelis”), Prof. Clark, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mr. W. W. Campbell, and others of our well-known writers, as well as of a number of younger contributors in prose and verse, are well fitted to delight, to instruct, and to elevate. The editorials are carefully and thoughtfully written, though we sometimes meet with an opinion different from our own. The departments—reviews, music, art, etc.—are ably conducted.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Assisted Immigration.

THE great international problem of Great Britain and her Colonies is how to bring to the surplus land of the new countries the surplus labour of the old. There is an element of irony in the thought that in the Colonies there is sufficient land lying idle to provide a maintenance for millions, while in Great Britain there are thousands of unemployed in the cities and labourers in the country without hope or prospect for the future, the victims of the evolution of machinery, who, though lacking the means to emigrate, possess the material to make successful colonists; that, while men are required to spread information and to organize in England, there are numbers, of statesmen, clergymen, editors, philanthropists and leaders of labour organizations ready to give their name, influence, and energies to the cause, whose usefulness is, to a great extent, lost from lack of organization; and that, although money is required to provide for transportation, the purchase of supplies and the early maintenance of settlers, sufficient for this purpose is spent every year by municipalities and charitable associations in a manner that has a tendency to pauperize the recipients, or at the best to afford only temporary relief.

Upon this problem many brains are now working; but it is impossible to arrive at a successful solution of the question until we realize the actual conditions that prevail in the Colonies and the lessons to be learnt from the experiences of the past, until we fully understand the axioms, upon which the problem is based.

It may, perhaps, then serve a useful purpose to enumerate some of the more important considerations bearing upon this subject, the truth of which may now be said to be generally recognized.

It is true that there is a demand for temporary labour both in Ontario and, during harvest time, in the North-West, which cannot always be readily supplied, but it is a common complaint that there are now too many farm labourers in the North-West working for their board during the greater part of the year. And in the last two years able-bodied men, unable to obtain work, have applied to the St. George's Society in Toronto for assistance to return home. It is also true that a good man entering into the competition of the ranks of those looking for permanent labour can generally find an opening, yet in all probability he may displace some native of weaker calibre, who must seek for employment elsewhere, and who, if he be successful, by the principle of social attraction, may draw others from the country. Again, assisted immigration is not generally looked upon with favour by the people of Canada, for statistics of all new countries show that the immigrant is, by nature, restless and a very uncertain quantity. And, though many of the most successful colonists have started without a dollar, poverty in purse, especially when drawn from a city population, is too often associated with poverty of character. Discrimination is difficult. Success depends not only on the capacity for work, but the power of adaptation to new conditions. The want of discrimination in the selection of settlers has contributed more than anything else to the failure of attempts at colonization by companies and individuals in the past, and it is not unnatural that the Colonies should be unwilling to assume the responsibility of a helpless population and the burden of a social problem which does not belong to them. It is on this ground that the projected Salvation Army Colony of General Booth has aroused so much hostile criticism; and we may presume that these reasons have been mainly responsible for the abandonment by the Canadian Government of the policy of giving assisted passages to immigrants to this country.

From this rough enumeration of facts, the truth of which, we think, all will admit, assisted by the reasoning of common sense, we may evolve the following axioms for our guidance:—

1. The risk entailed in the loaning of money for assisted immigration, generally speaking, must be borne by those, who are chiefly interested in lessening their contribution to charity and in providing employment for the families who are in want or dependent on the community.

2. Immigrants, who are thus assisted to emigrate, must not prejudice the labour market of the country, to which they are sent; they must be self-maintaining and make their living off the land.

3. Immigrants must be carefully selected, due regard being had to character and previous suitable training.

4. The immigrant must not come out as a pauper or a recipient of charity, for this is repugnant to the most desirable class and will attract those who are most likely to prove a failure, neither must he come out under Government auspices, for his energies will be stunted by the idea that the Government is bound, for its own credit, to see him through. The funds must therefore be provided from municipal and private sources, and, as far as possible, on a business basis.

5. It is evident that, for the convenience of those, who advance the money to immigrants, the families who come out in this manner must not be spread all over the country, but there must be some system of keeping them together.

The experience of Canada in the past, as we have said, has left a very general impression that assisted immigration is of necessity undesirable. If that is true, it would be useless further to discuss the question, but, we are bound to admit, we think this a mistaken idea. In the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the subject of the unemployed in the city of Liverpool, issued in 1894, the Liverpool unemployed are divided into two classes. Class A: "Those steady and capable men and women, who could, and would, really do work if they could find it"; and Class B: "Those who, from one cause or another, are incapable of doing, or refuse to do steady work up to the average standard in quality and quantity." Those who come under "Class A" are estimated at many thousands.

From the causes given for the lack of employment we quote the following: "The seasonal and fluctuating character of the bulk of the trade of the port results in the casual employment of large masses of unskilled labour at certain periods of the year, and thus attracts to the city a large influx of men for whom at ordinary times there is no work. . . . Many of these men are farm and other labourers in the prime of life."

Further, in a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Unemployed Commission the Secretary of the Liverpool Central Relief Charity Organization Society writes as follows: "There is reason to believe that room may be found for able men in some of our Colonies. . . . Whether men were sent to other districts of our own country or to the Colonies, some knowledge of agricultural work would be an undoubted advantage. Our inquiries show that there are many men to be found in Liverpool who were formerly farm workers and who have come here within the past ten or fifteen years. If some of these could be induced to immigrate they would be the most likely class to do well, but failing this any other strong and willing man would have a good prospect of finding work, especially if they had some preliminary training in farm work. . . . A common objection to emigration is that it takes away the best men from the country. As to funds, a portion might be raised by public subscription, and in suitable cases, no doubt, the board of guardians, under the power they possess, might be willing to provide the cost. . . . It is worthy of consideration whether the parish authorities might not advantageously exercise their powers to take some land and establish a labour colony for the purpose of setting them to work, not only for their immediate relief, but with a view to their ultimate emigration."

We have quoted at length from this report not only to show that there is a large class of desirable immigrants, who cannot emigrate without assistance, but also to point out that three important principles are now recognized in England, viz.: that it is only the best men of the class who should be assisted to emigrate, that previous agricultural training in England is both desirable and practicable and that a fund for this purpose can be supplied by public subscription and municipal and parish authorities in Great Britain.

The question of self-maintenance off the land we have discussed before under the head of Government Colonies.

Our problem may then be narrowed down to three broad questions:—

1. Can money be advanced for the assistance of colonists upon a business basis?

2. To whom is to be entrusted the work of organization and selection of settlers in Great Britain?

3. To whom will be entrusted the no less important direction of settlers in Canada?

That money can be advanced for immigration purposes upon a business basis has been demonstrated by the experience

of the Dominion Government who advanced \$100,000 to the Mennonites settling in the North-West. In this case the money was lent upon the personal security of a committee of five, chosen from the Mennonites already settled in Ontario, as it might be required. The Mennonites coming from Russia appointed a committee of five, who in turn were responsible to the Ontario committee, each individual being responsible to this committee for the amount he borrowed. The whole of this loan has now been repaid with interest, after thirteen years. A few were obliged to mortgage their lands to repay the money lent. Of the old and incapable, a few were unable to repay the amount of their loan. These gave their farms to the committee and obtained their living in other ways. A few are now being supported by the Societies' poor fund. The personal obligations of settlers may be further supplemented by the security of the land, which, of course, by settlement and cultivation, increases in value; but it is evident that the repayment of the money thus advanced must depend upon character, thrift, and the natural desire inherent in average humanity, for independence. It is objected by some that the immigrant from Great Britain cannot accomplish what the Mennonites have done. This remains to be seen, but we do not believe it. If such is the case, and the burden of debt would be too great, a provision could be made for the repayment of a portion only of the money lent.

It will be patent to everybody that the success of any permanent system of assisted immigration operating upon these lines must depend largely upon the work of training, selection, and organization in Great Britain. There are some who advocate that this should be left with the Salvation Army. There is this much to be said for General Booth's creation as an agency for colonization: That it is in touch with the unemployed; as an organization it has been a wonderful success; it possesses the elements of cohesion, and with the home colony at Hadleigh the greater part of the machinery in Great Britain has already been perfected. But must all its settlers wear the red ribbon and beat the drum? We cannot, here, enter into a discussion of the religious side of the question, for, though it is pertinent to our subject, it will lead us too far afield. A more serious objection is that there is no guarantee that the necessary experience and discretion will be brought to bear in the selection of immigrants at home and their direction in this country. Moreover, the problem is a national one; there are other agencies besides the Salvation Army, of which one of the best known is the Home Colony Association with their training colony at Kendal; from the Department of the Interior at Ottawa we learn that there are no less than forty-five individuals and associations at the present time engaged in assisting people to emigrate from Great Britain to Canada, including those interested in Juvenile Immigration. We want the picked men from them all. The successful conduct of the work is fraught with difficulties and depends upon uniting the experience of settlers in this county with accurate knowledge of the unemployed at home. Disconnected or individual effort is sometimes aroused by motives of a personal nature which would be lost if merged in a comprehensive organization; but it has this inherent drawback, that the experience brought to bear is necessarily limited and men trained as leaders in the difficult work of colonization are not always available; it is better for the country to have no colony at all than one whose want of success is likely to prevent others from coming.

We have our patriotic societies in Canada, whose attention, we have advocated, might be actively turned to colonization and its many problems. Is it not possible to organize a counterpart in Great Britain of an equally broad and semi-national character in sympathy with the patriotic societies here?

We have a brilliant example in a remarkable movement lately inaugurated by the Chairman of the United States Irrigation Congress for transferring the unemployed from the overcrowded cities of the Eastern States to the irrigated lands of the West. This movement, which is led by a number of prominent Bostonians, including Dr. Everett Hale, Robert Treat Pain and Frank B. Sanborn, and has been started in the interests of the colonists, and not of any railway or land company, has received wide and most favourable notice from the Boston and New York papers and New England press, and enthusiastic meetings have been held in

Boston and other cities. A prominent feature is the establishment of colonial clubs in the cities, as a centre for all necessary information, and for the distribution of literature. In connection with these clubs it is proposed to establish a regular board of writers and to form a fund, upon the analogy of the Building and Loan Associations, for the assistance of indigent colonists. Are there not signs of a similar spirit in England, at present disconnected but active? We have seen a system of lectures on the colonies before working men's clubs started by Sir John Seeley; the active efforts of Lord Brassey in assisted colonization in our North-West are well known; and many clergymen and others are delivering gratis lectures upon Canada and Great Britain. A prominent man and a good organizer are wanted to start the ball rolling and form a permanent working association from the elements which have hitherto found expression in little more than talk, that will gather together the threads of disconnected effort including the advocates of Imperial Federation, the Salvation Army, and the numerous colonization agencies and representatives of labour unions. If an association of this kind could be formed, assisted by the press, in touch with the deserving unemployed and the experience of settlers in this country, it will be able to find an answer to this question. It may be said that such an organization would not pay. Granted! But the Boston movement was not started for profit. Lord Brassey, and, to go further back, Lord Selkirk, did not, in their efforts at colonization, work for pay. Neither do Sir John Seeley, Dr. Barnardo, and Miss Rye. The leading motives in each case have been philanthropy and the human and absorbing interest of the subject. There are sufficient men in England, Scotland and Wales, who, with literature supplied by the Government, and, perhaps, some financial aid, would find these motives sufficiently strong incentive for continued effort.

Our experiences with the Crofters of Skye, at Killarney, and Lord Brassey's colonists on the Bellwood Farm, would go to show the wisdom of adapting settlers to occupations for which they are best suited and of associating the less experienced with those, whose example and experience will be of assistance to them. We have before advocated the formation and management of infant colonies by the Government. It would not be difficult for the Government to set aside a portion of the land adjoining these colonies for the purpose of assisted immigration. It will, of course, be necessary to elaborate the details of some form of constitution after the manner of the Mennonites, with a committee of head men to keep the sub-colony together, assist with advice and attend to the collection of monies advanced to the settlers. At the start, however, the resident Government agent would be able to oversee and render any assistance and advice that may be necessary.

It is possible that some of the conclusions we have drawn may be disputed and, perhaps, some of our premises called in question.

The proper treatment of the subject, we frankly admit, requires a more extended knowledge than we possess of the unemployed and how to approach them, and a more intimate acquaintance with the details of experience in past attempts at the building of colonies from this class.

The importance of the question is admitted and a more or less intelligent interest in the subject is widespread. The solution of the problem has been delayed from the fact that it rests upon the right understanding of principles involving knowledge of human nature and familiarity with the conditions of life in two countries, principles too widely disconnected and complicated for any one man to master without the devotion of some years to the study. The lives and fortunes of human beings and the solution of this problem are too important to be made the subject of experiment, without taking every possible precaution that wisdom can suggest. At the same time thought and activity have been discouraged by the consciousness that any effort may result in nothing but an ephemeral and curious interest among a few.

The public conscience in England has of late years grown more sensitive to the necessities of the unemployed, and the problem of how to fill our country is ever present to the minds of the Canadian people.

If others more able should be led to demonstrate that a comprehensive system of assisted immigration is a possibility, a most important step will have been accomplished. The authorities in both countries might then deem it worth while

to appoint a commission to collect evidence from experts on the different questions involved, upon which a practical and permanent scheme of colonization could be based.

ERNEST HEATON.

* * *
The Manitoba School Case.—IV.

(CONCLUDED.)

THIS case is not free from surprises. Not the least of them is the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba repaired to an outsider for advice, and that the advice was given. It was, of course, to have been expected that the matter would be made the subject of debate in the House of Commons; and, perhaps, after all that has transpired, it was to have been expected that the members and supporters of the Government should have condoned the action both of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Clerk of the House. Such situations are unusual, and if so it was that the Government or its members did "not know" any reason why the Lieutenant-Governor should not ask advice or take the opinion of anyone he pleased on a matter of political import, it was quite right to confess their ignorance. There are many reasons, however, why the Sovereign, or her representative, should not ask advice, as to her or his constitutional position or political course of action, of anyone but the constitutional advisers for the time being having the confidence of the Legislature. One good reason is enough, however. And the chief reason is that it is a declaration of want of confidence in the ministry, and if officially brought to their notice would be equivalent to an intimation that they should resign. The same gentlemen who in Parliament expressed the view that the Lieutenant-Governor was at liberty to ask anyone's opinion of a state of affairs in which he was constitutionally bound to follow the advice of his ministers or ask them to resign, would no doubt have been up in arms, if the Governor-General had asked for an opinion of the clerk of the British House of Commons before giving effect to the remedial order. In a more serious case the question actually arose when the Hon. Mr. Blake was Minister of Justice, and fortunately we are not without a precedent. It was claimed on behalf of the Governor-General that, when called upon to disallow a Provincial Act, he might consult the Imperial authorities and act independently of his ministers. The contrary opinion was entertained by Mr. Blake, and vigorously maintained in a correspondence with the Earl of Carnarvon, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Blake claimed that the Governor-General could act only on the advice of his ministers who were necessarily responsible to Parliament for all his executive acts, or refuse their advice, in which case they would be bound to resign. Lord Carnarvon did not accept this opinion, but thought His Excellency might consult the home authorities; but in the course of the correspondence he shifted his ground and the matter was dropped without an agreement being arrived at. The fact remains, however, that Mr. Blake's opinion has been adopted and acted on without question ever since; and this opinion is endorsed by both Dr. Todd and Dr. Bourinot. In one of his reports Mr. Blake says, "The Governor-General cannot be supposed to be capable of determining such questions upon his own unaided judgment; neither ought he to act upon the counsel of persons who are not his constitutional advisers." Todd, Parl. Gov. Col., 338, where the whole correspondence and the views of this able writer may be found. As to Lieutenant-Governors, the same writer says p. 399, after quoting the B.N.A. Act, "These words unmistakably show that the Imperial Parliament has ratified and enjoined a continuance of the exercise of executive power in the various provinces of the Dominion, in accordance with the usages of responsible government; and that it contemplates that the Lieutenant-Governors therein should occupy, towards their executive council and towards the local legislature, the identical relation occupied by the Governor-General in Canada and of the Queen in the United Kingdom towards their several privy councils and parliaments." That being the law of the constitution, surely it is a breach of the law for a Lieutenant-Governor to ask advice of anyone but those who are by law assigned to him as his advisers. As a question of etiquette simply, I forbear to discuss it, as etiquette is systematically ignored in Canadian politics, and there is a maxim that matters of taste are not the subject of discussion.

It has been said, in defence of this action, that the Lieutenant-Governor was not bound to accept the opinion and would, no doubt, accept that of his ministers as he ought to do. That, of course, does not excuse either the action or the actors, or render the action less dangerous as a precedent. There are caustic things said about people who ask advice without intending to follow it. The very obvious criticism of such action is comprehended in the simple question, Why do you ask it, then? If it is the simple duty of a Lieutenant-Governor to accept the advice of his ministers, or dismiss them, what difference does it make to him what the best constitutional authority in the Empire thinks? If he should now decline to accept the advice of his ministers, and it differed from Dr. Bourinot's opinion, it would be absolutely conclusive to the minds of all reasonable persons that he was influenced to do so by the opinion. If he asserted (and, of course, we should be bound to accept His Honour's assertion) that he was not in any way influenced by the opinion, he would still have the great comfort of knowing that his action was approved by a great constitutional authority; while if he felt bound to accept and did accept the advice of his ministers he would have to regret for a lifetime that he had been obliged, constitutionally, to act contrary to the constitutional authority. This paradoxical position is also an uncomfortable one and no doubt brings its own penalty with it. It would be an extraordinary proposition, and a difficult one to establish, that the Lieutenant-Governor, in obeying the constitution by accepting the advice of his responsible ministers, should infringe upon his constitutional duty as defined by a gentleman who is said to be an expert authority. And it would be equally extraordinary if he took the unusual though legitimate course of declining his ministers' advice because he believed it to be unconstitutional, dismissing them, and having them returned with the confidence of the people, only to have their advice refused again on alleged constitutional grounds. Is our system of government of a responsible form, or is it monarchical and bureaucratic, without limitation or responsibility? Fortunately, the Sovereign and her representatives are not placed in any such dilemma by constitutional usage; for there is no doubt of the law that advice must be received of responsible ministers only.

Perhaps I cannot do better than conclude this branch of the subject by citing Dr. Bourinot himself when writing as an impartial exponent of constitutional law and practice and not as an accidental adviser of the crown. He says, speaking of the Governor-General, "It will, therefore, be evident that power is practically vested in the ministry and that the Governor-General, unless he has to deal with imperial questions, can constitutionally perform no executive function except under the responsibility of that ministry." Fed. Gov. Can., p. 82. Again, "I need, however, hardly add that the representative of the crown must be prepared to see his action in such a grave exercise of the prerogative fully justified by another set of advisers in case he finds himself in irreconcilable conflict with those who give him advice which he cannot bring himself to follow after a thorough consideration of all the facts as they have been presented to him." Ibid. p. 84. And, speaking of the Lieutenant-Governor, he says, "He acts in accordance with the rules and conventions that govern the relations between the Governor-General and his Privy Council. He appoints his Executive Council and is guided by their advice so long as they retain the confidence of the Legislature. . . . But it is quite clear that while the Lieutenant-Governor can dismiss his ministers it is a right only to be exercised for a cause fully justified by the practice of sound constitutional government; and he should not, for personal or political reasons, be induced to withdraw his confidence from a ministry which has an unequivocal majority in the popular branch, unless, indeed, there should arise some grave public emergency which would compel him, to call upon another set of advisers, and ask them to support him, and appeal to the people for their judgment on the question at issue." Ibid., p. 128. Has the "grave public emergency" arisen? And is Dr. Bourinot to be called upon to support the Lieutenant-Governor and appeal to the people of Manitoba on the question at issue, if he follows his advice and declines that of his responsible ministers?

But, to the opinion itself. Let us see whether it is sound. Dr. Bourinot opens his letter by saying that, "For my own part I am of opinion that when the matter is divested of all legal subtleties which lawyers may endeavour to throw around

it . . . there can be no doubt in the minds of reasonable men as to the proper course to be taken in the present aspect of the question." Of course he didn't refer to the counsel engaged in the two cases; nor to those in the appeal to the Privy Council of Canada; nor to the Lords of the Privy Council, nor the Minister of Justice of Canada; for he speaks of the case at this stage as having received the attention of the "best legal minds in the Empire." It is to those who now have to deal with it that he refers as capable of weaving subtleties around it. Economising language, the whole of his warning might well have been condensed into one sentence: "Your Honour will, of course, beware of your Attorney-General, and any other lawyers that may attack my deliverance. Trust to me only." Just in the same manner the patent medicine man warns you of the physician.

As one of the despised class I propose to examine Dr. Bourinot's opinion, notwithstanding the warning, according to the simplest rules of criticism. Dr. Bourinot, in his letter, says: "Their Lordships decide that the Governor-General in Council has jurisdiction to make remedial orders or declarations, and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued by the authorities is sufficiently defined by the 2nd sub-section of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act.'" There is a strong indication here that the authorities are to perform automatic movements, regulated by the Statute, instead of acting intelligently on the merits of the case according to a procedure pointed out by the Statute. Now here is what the report of the case does in fact say:—"Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General in Council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the Statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the 3rd sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act." This is a very different thing. The authorities must determine what is to be done, and the general character of the procedure is outlined in the Statute. We can acquit Dr. Bourinot of any intention to misconstrue what was said by their Lordships, but it is evident that his eyes strayed from the page when he arrived at the important part of the passage in question. It is one thing to say that the authorities were restricted by the Manitoba Act to a particular course of action on its merits; but quite another thing to say that the course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it has been committed by the Statute. The general course of procedure is outlined by the Statute,—i.e., an appeal shall lie from the Act of the Manitoba Legislature; the Governor-General has power to make a remedial order on the appeal; if it is not executed by the Province, the Dominion Parliament acquires jurisdiction to do so. There is no constraint here upon the authorities to pursue any given course on the merits of the case; only the course of procedure, if they decide to act, is pointed out. "Parliament may legislate or not as it sees fit." The Governor-General is left entirely unfettered in his political action. So said their Lordships.

There is no room for doubt as to Dr. Bourinot's meaning (always assuming that the newspaper report of his letter is correct) for I find in another part of his letter this passage:—"The Judicial Committee do not leave them [the authorities] in doubt as to the proper course they should pursue. It is to pass such legislation as may remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded." No such course is recommended or ordered. I have already dealt with this passage, and shown that the words quoted by Dr. Bourinot form part of the answer to the question as to whether the Governor-General had jurisdiction, and shown that His Excellency was not, nor was Parliament, limited to one course of action on the merits. And I was particular to point out that the Privy Council were not asked whether there was a grievance. The very question itself as to jurisdiction contains the hypothesis, "assuming the material facts to be as stated therein [that is, in the petition]."

Take now another passage from the letter. "It is not a question of sectarian or non-sectarian schools. It is a question of restoring a right or privilege of the Roman Catholic minority, which, according to the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal, has been *improperly* taken away by the legislative authority of the province." The Judicial Committee never said it was *improperly* taken away, and no such statement can be found in either judgment. The first

case decided that the right or privilege had been properly, that is, legally, taken away. If Dr. Bourinot means illegally by improperly, he is entirely wrong, for the obvious reason that the Act taking away the right was, and still is, a valid and obligatory law. It is not left open to anyone now to say that it is not a question of sectarian or non-sectarian schools. The fallacy of the proposition that separate schools were made a fixture in Manitoba by the constitution, which same constitution also permitted their abolition by a valid and binding Act of the Legislature, is too transparent even to fool a party politician with. Dr. Bourinot's letter does not permit of the interpretation that, as an abstract proposition, it is "improper" not to accord separate schools to Manitoba. Is it improper also in the other provinces which have none of them? But if he does mean that, I do not think it can be asserted as an abstract truth that to make Roman Catholics equal with Protestants before the law is improper; nor is it to withhold from them the right to make use of state machinery for the express purpose of propagating their own creed. I do not know of any religious denomination which is endowed with the inherent right to demand from the State privileges that none others enjoy.

Tested by the simple experiment of comparing what the Privy Council did in fact say, with what Dr. Bourinot alleges that they said, he fails altogether as a satisfactory witness. As an interpreter he must also fail; for he who interprets words which differ materially from the actual words of the document supposed to be interpreted must necessarily fail as an authority. His own writings on constitutional law and practice condemn the position he has assumed as an adviser of the crown, and so, at the outset, render him altogether a doubtful authority; his transcription of the important part of the Privy Council judgment is incorrect; and his assertion that the separate schools were improperly abolished is directly contrary to the Privy Council decision that their abolition was perfectly legal. Altogether, the opinion must be rejected as unsound.

It is said by the apologists that the Government, after all, did no more than throw the matter back into Manitoba politics, perform the clerk's duty of re-addressing the packet to Manitoba, the Judicial Committee having misdirected it to the Government of Canada. It is strange that the Judicial Committee should have so misinterpreted the statute which required them to give the answers to the Government which asked the questions.

Dr. Bourinot has another suggestion to make. He says: "The order of the Governor-General may be considered suggestive, since it declares or proposes the method of carrying out the law, but is not of itself final and conclusive." It is not so long ago since he wrote that the Privy Council "left no doubt as to the proper course they should pursue," and that the "particular course to be pursued by the authorities is sufficiently defined" by the statute. It was modest, after this rigid direction, for the Government to make a suggestion, and gentle of Dr. Bourinot to so moderately express the effect of their order. What suggestion, forsooth, could be made if the course of action is rigidly defined?

Of course the claim that the order is a suggestion, etc., is inconsistent with the claim that it is a judicial utterance, the outcome of the constitution, and so forth. The fact is and no one knows it better than Dr. Bourinot, that the Government did all it could do in order to make it obligatory on Manitoba to pass an Act in conformity therewith or surrender her jurisdiction to the Parliament of Canada. That was what was contemplated by the order, and that is its effect—call it an order, declaration, or suggestion. The report to the Governor-General itself shows what the consequences may be if the Provincial Legislature does not pass the Act. Parliament may then do so, and the Act may be perpetual. Is this suggestive merely? The words of the remedial order "adjudge and declare," "adjudge and decide," "declare and decide," are not suggestive—except of a judgment or order. Then, "in case any such Provincial law, as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section, is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution," etc. Now

the Governor-General has deemed it requisite that the Separate School System should be restored. And if not restored by the Province, the Parliament of Canada may restore it or not as it sees fit. In other words, the Governor-General has taken such steps as give jurisdiction to the Parliament of Canada to restore Separate Schools, if Manitoba does not do it. There is no throwing the question back into Manitoba here, no re-addressing the packet, no suggestion of any course to pursue, but a deliberate process, according to the statute, of coercing Manitoba to change her policy or run the risk of having it changed for her. What, indeed, is to be gained by a subtle and illusive way of speaking of a document which itself negatives all that is so said of it.

A great deal might be said about the indefinite terms of the order, as they leave a wide margin for debate as to the mode of carrying it out. This is an inherent defect in the order. For, if Manitoba does not "execute" it, that is, carry it out without any departure from its exact terms, she loses jurisdiction. And, when the consequences are so serious, it is only fair that there should be no mistake as to the exact terms of the order. If the order is susceptible of more than one meaning, then it will always be open to the Parliament of Canada to allege that another meaning was the true one, and to take jurisdiction to pass an Act to execute the order according to its own interpretation. No compromise is permissible. No provision is made in the constitution for a compromise. The order must either be executed or recalled. No compromise between the two Governments is possible, because the Parliament of Canada acquires jurisdiction if Manitoba does not execute the order according to its terms, and the Government cannot bind Parliament not to follow out its constitutional rights. And Manitoba would always be under the risk that Parliament might legislate in defiance of the Government. It is of the greatest importance also that the order should be exact in order that Dominion jurisdiction should be defined. The Dominion Parliament has power only to pass an Act to carry out the terms of the Order and a serious question as to the validity of the Dominion Act would arise if it did not follow the exact terms of the Order.

There remains the interesting question as to what would be the result if the Legislature of Manitoba refused to pass an Act, as it legally and constitutionally might do, and the Parliament of Canada, did pass the necessary Act. Upon this branch, Counsel for Manitoba, in the argument before the Canadian Privy Council, urged that an Act of the Parliament of Canada, if once passed, could not be repealed. He urged that it would be an accidental exercise of jurisdiction allowed for the time being, and that jurisdiction would then pass from the Parliament, which, having exhausted its jurisdiction by passing the Act, could never again approach the subject; and that, as the Manitoba Legislature could not repeal an Act of the Parliament of Canada, the Act would be perpetual. The report of the Cabinet also points out this possible result without accepting it as law.

I think, however, that the conclusion is erroneous. We must always bear in mind that the Provincial Legislature has primary and fundamental jurisdiction over Education; that it may exercise its jurisdiction continually and continuously; that if the legislation is unsatisfactory to the minority an appeal may be taken to the Dominion, and that the Governor-General may make orders, and the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, pass remedial laws to carry out the Governor-General's orders in every variety of succeeding circumstances. There is nothing in the Act to indicate that after such an Act by the Parliament of Canada a Provincial Legislature loses its fundamental jurisdiction over Education, nor that the statute law fixed by the Act is to remain stationary. The very law passed by the Parliament of Canada may of itself in time become a grievance with the change of circumstances. It carries with it not only the right to Separate Schools, but concurrently therewith the obligation to raise money by taxation, to draw upon the public grants, and to extend the system with the growing needs of the population. What legislature can develop the system? Certainly not the Parliament of Canada which can act only after an appeal and refusal by the Provincial Legislature to obey the order made thereon. Plainly, the Provincial Legislature, as having primary and fundamental jurisdiction, can deal with these matters. If so, then its jurisdiction over Education remains unimpaired after an Act of the Parliament of Canada has

been passed. That body has spent its power in the only way in which it can act, namely, in passing an Act for the time being which the Legislature of Manitoba declined to pass. And if the jurisdiction of the Province remains unimpaired, then its Legislature can proceed forthwith after the Parliament of Canada has exhausted its jurisdiction, and pass such further Acts as it deems requisite to be passed respecting Education. If, then, at the expiration of five or ten years, the Provincial Legislature, at the call of the electors, again deems it advisable to abolish Separate Schools, it seems clearly to have power to do so—not because of the lapse of time, for there is no possible way of fixing a period for its action—but because it had all along from the moment the Parliament of Canada ceased to act, unlimited jurisdiction over Education, subject again only to the right of appeal. And if this may be done after the expiration of five or ten years, it may be done immediately after the Dominion Act has been passed.

Of the two views taken I think that this is the more probable interpretation of the Manitoba Act, for it never could have been intended that, if the constitution did not forever fasten Separate Schools on a Province, the Parliament of the Dominion might do so in one breath, without even the power thereafter of altering a single matter of detail.

To sum up the foregoing remarks :

1. The constitution of Manitoba was supposed to have established Separate Schools perpetually in Manitoba. In *Barrett vs. Winnipeg* the Privy Council decided that this was not so, but that Manitoba had the constitutional right to abolish them.

2. The Separate School System having been legally abolished, the Privy Council decided that the Governor-General had jurisdiction to hear an appeal from the act abolishing them.

3. They also declared that the Governor-General in hearing the appeal was performing a political and not a judicial act, and that he was entirely unfettered in the course he might pursue.

4. They also declared that Parliament might legislate or not as it saw fit, if the Manitoba Legislature did not see fit to act.

5. The order declaring and adjudging that Manitoba should restore the separate School system having been made, the Manitoba Legislature is not bound to act upon it, but may surrender its jurisdiction for the time being, and the constitution provides that if it does not act the Parliament of Canada may pass the necessary Act to carry out the order.

6. If the Manitoba Legislature proceeds to act it must execute or carry out the exact terms of the order, otherwise it loses jurisdiction.

7. If the Parliament of Canada passes an act in default of the action of the Manitoba Legislature, it must also execute or carry out the exact terms of the order or the Act would be void, as its jurisdiction exists for that purpose only.

8. If the Parliament of Canada passes such an Act, its jurisdiction is exhausted, and the primary fundamental jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature over Education revives unimpaired.

EDWARD DOUGLAS ARMOUR.

* * *
Author! Wait!

Dreamers are misunderstood!
Still, it is a questioned good,
That the world should like one well;
There is yet a tale to tell;
And the teller must alone
Ponder on the blade; the stone;
Write his book, and sign his name;
Then, he may coquet with Fame!
Dangerous it is to quest
Praise; the line of duty's best.
Thus, the "plot" is in thy hand;
And the sparks, from Fortune's brand,
Surer light thy toilsome way,
Most by night; but yet by day,
When the crowd of traffickers,
Pressing round, thy vision blurs,
Thou may'st venture timid steps;
Finding, p'raps, crushed violets;
Sigh, and say, "O! little flow'r,
"Trampled on in woe'some hour,
Thou art welcome recompense;
Pass! O! world! I would go hence,
Taking with me Patience sweet,
And these v'lets from the street."

Montreal, Canada.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

Letters to the Editor.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

SIR,—A writer on the Canadian Copyright Act in the *Contemporary Review* alludes to my former connection with your journal and seems to infer that I am in favour of the Act. I thought I had made it clear that in my judgment, whatever the interest of Canadian printers may be, that of Canadian writers is, as Senator Boulton has forcibly shown, on the side of honest law. It can hardly be doubted that competition with unpaid or under-paid works must have a depressing effect on the literature of any country, as it certainly had, before International Copyright, on the literature of the United States. That the royalty could be collected from any printer, say an American interloper, who chose to withhold it, nobody seems very confidently to maintain.

Yours faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, June 10th, 1895.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES.

SIR,—The recent meeting of the Council of Women in Toronto brings before us the multiplicity of women's societies on this continent, and while we cannot help admiring the bravery with which the delegates to this latest organization "tackled" any and every subject, we must question the advisability of establishing more associations, in a country already overrun with societies, which tend to take woman's attention from her own immediate duties in connection with the home.

I am well aware that my friend the "advanced" woman will cry out against this, declaring that the less woman binds herself to her own legitimate duties, and the more she tries to seize upon man's, and air herself on the public platform, the better for herself and the human race generally; and, in accordance with this theory, associations flourish and grow apace till now almost the only society unestablished is a Home Society. In a country like this, where domestic help is so difficult to obtain, the time of every housekeeper is fully occupied with her own duties, reading sufficient to keep her abreast of the times, and a little necessary recreation. When, therefore, we see the numbers of mothers who swell the membership of the average society, generally established in the name of religion, culture, or "advancement," we cannot wonder at the numbers of children, who, when school is over, run neglected through the streets, nor can we wonder at the religious ignorance of these children. Can we reasonably expect the Sunday School to take the mother's place as religious instructor? I think not, and yet this is what is often expected of it.

It is so unfashionable now to bother oneself with one's own children, so much nobler and broader to try and reform the world instead of our own small corner; to cry for the ballot that woman may take away from adults, by force of law, those temptations to sin which would, in all probability, have been no temptations had they been taught an abhorrence of vice in their youth.

Amongst a certain class of women—a class which is unfortunately growing larger, and who, I believe, consider themselves especially enlightened and intelligent—there seems to be an idea that every duty which is truly woman's is degrading to her, and that the most ennobling thing for her to do is to turn herself into a "female man," if I may use the expression. Not long ago a writer of this extreme type, writing in a daily paper, wildly defends women who go to murder trials on the ground that by thus pandering to all that is basest in human nature they are "broadening their minds." The writer goes on to say that as women may one day sit on juries it befits her to attend the court room as much as possible, instead of "cramping her mind with the petty cares of home." The *petty* cares of home! Petty! What is nobler than the cares of home? The mission to implant the good seed in the virgin soil, to store the expanding mind, God has given to women, and to the human race He has given a nobler heritage; what most of us are our mothers made us.

I think that when woman gives up her sphere to tread, so to speak, on the edge of man's, she will find, all too late, that she has sold her birthright for a mess of pottage.

Our mothers, among the better classes, were as well

educated as the average woman of to-day, and what they learned they learned with just half the fuss and turmoil of the present day, and what they learned they knew, which is more than can be said of many of the women of to-day, when many young girls will coolly discuss all the "ologies," Herbert Spencer, Carlyle, etc., quite unaware of the mistakes they make. When will we be content to settle down to learn calmly what we can, to do away with all this sham culture, this cant of education, and to be truly and genuinely what we are? In this respect I must admit women are not the only offenders.

OSSERVATORE.

THE CANADIAN FLAG.

SIR,—As to what the Canadian flag should be, can we get to common ground?

It seems to be admitted that we should have a badge of simple design; that the Dominion arms will not do; and that we must retain the Cross, which represents not only England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also France. What should be added?

Mr. Sandford Fleming's arguments against the maple leaf are very strong. In addition, I might point out that the maple leaf, or even the maple tree, is not the symbol of the Maritime Provinces, of Manitoba, of the North-West, or of British Columbia. It would certainly not do for Newfoundland. The May-flower is the emblem of Nova Scotia. The poplar or aspen is the characteristic tree of Manitoba, and the cedar or Douglas pine of British Columbia.

Will a star, with seven points at present, do? Let me call Mr. Chadwick's attention to the fact that it is no more republican than the English language is republican and un-British, because it is spoken in the States. The sun rising is the ancient emblem of the British race, and is preserved to-day in Ireland's "Sunburst." What is the sun but a star near at hand? A star is a sun farther off.

The chief difference between us and the States is that we are a Dominion or one country, whereas they are many States. Hence it is that they have no common name and they have to call themselves American, the name legitimately claimed by Canadians, by Mexicans, and by a good many other nationalities. They could properly be called Statia, but as they do not give themselves that name, we cannot. We, on the contrary, have a common name, which no one else can claim, but we are also a Confederation. The star with many points as there are Provinces, surely symbolizes our unity and manifoldness, while forty or fifty stars cannot be said to represent unity. All that can be said is that they are better than forty or fifty maple leaves would be.

G. M. GRANT.

Queen's University, Kingston, 8th June, 1895.

SIR,—In the letter which I addressed to you last week, I stated that a star as a suggested badge for Canada was a novelty. Since the publication of that letter my attention has been directed to a circumstance in view of which that statement appears to be slightly inaccurate; it seems that a star was at one time adopted as an emblem of Canada, but I think under such circumstances as to make its readoption quite out of the question: it was adopted as the badge of the Republic formed by William Lyon MacKenzie on Navy Island in 1838, and which existed—after its own fashion—for several days.

Mr. Howel suggests a maple wreath enclosing a white space. At telescopic distance this would present almost exactly the same appearance as the badge now used, and be almost, if not quite, as difficult to distinguish from the badge of many Colonies of the Empire.

Both Mr. Fleming and Mr. Caldecott refer to the supposed action of some enterprising flag-maker of Glasgow. It is not easy to understand how such a misapprehension can have arisen. There is no flag-maker of any repute in the British Dominions who would attempt to do what is evidently, but quite erroneously, supposed to have been done. The incorrect flags which have been put out may have been made in Glasgow, but the errors are certainly not those of the maker, but of those who furnished him (quite unintentionally, I am sure) with incorrect information.

June 10th, 1895.

E. M. CHADWICK.

SIR,—Permit me to express my appreciation of the design for a Canadian flag suggested by Mr. Sandford Fleming and forcibly presented in the cover of THE WEEK at the same time. I am surprised that the star should be adversely criticised as savouring of republicanism. Unlike the stars which spangle the banner of our neighbours, and which may be viewed in their separation as an undue assertion of independence, the single star on the British ensign has the true poetry of patriotism; a gem sparkling in integrity on Britain's crown. Nothing can be added to the explanations of the author, and I only hope that the scholarly promoter of "meridian time" may add another leaf to his laurels by being the author also of our Canadian flag.

JOHN BURTON.

* * *
The Canadian in the United States.

I'm weary of the States,
And this big city life;
Upon my soul it grates,
With everlasting strife
My lips I've had to gag,
While listening to its brag,
Now, I'm off to Canada
To see the old flag.

I'm sick of Stars and Stripes,
And Eagles crowing loud,
Of mongrel mixed-up types,
All jostling in a crowd,
Of rogues that carpet-bag,
And roughs that bullyrag.
Now, I'm off to Canada
To see the old flag.

I feel I shall be best
Out of this mad turmoil,
To get a well-earned rest,
After long years of toil.
For here its endless fag
And dreary wearing drag.
Now, I'm off to Canada
To see the old flag.

O, Canada, my land,
When first I left your shore,
I did not understand,
How daily, more and more,
Like brook to thirsty stag,
Is flap of a loved rag.
Now, I'm off to Canada
To see the old flag.

I long to be with those
Whose hearts are good and true,
Who don't speak through their nose,
And swear and spit and chew.
I've got my share of swag
From fortune, fickle hag.
Now, I'm off to Canada
To see the old flag.

CHORUS :—I'm starting on the track,
My eyes are looking back,
As pilgrim's to Mecca or to Rome;
And never shall I lag
Till they see the good old flag
Flying over Canada, my home. REPATRIATION.

* * *
The Latest News From Paris.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

THE end of all things is at hand," after the proclamation of the Republic of Formosa—with the United States business sponsor, as a matter of course. Who would have believed that the island home of the Black Flags was so advanced in liberty, equality, and fraternity? They must have caught republicanism in their attacks on the French at Tonkin. One is now prepared for the Celestial United States, with presidents as ephemeral as those of the South American Republics. I have asked a few black haired Japs—white headed people are as rare in the Land of the Rising Sun as are white black birds with us—what they thought of the Chinese playing at republic; they laughed, and admitted it was all one to them—they were ceded the island, and they command its approaches from the Pescadores, so can furnish the revolted into submission. The two strongholds in Formosa are not more difficult nuts to crack than were the other fortified places of China. There will be an Oklahoma rush of immigrants from Japan to Formosa, who will gradually tame down the wild men of the island, by kind treatment and fair dealing; they will introduce money making industries and remunerative trading; bring the

natives into touch with well-being, and time will do the rest.

The Minister of Commerce, in circulars just issued, has reminded his countrymen, that there is a tide in the affairs of nations, as of individuals, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. He urges their French traders and merchants to become the early birds in the business evolution that vic orious Japan is about inaugurating—and it can be said, despite the triple alliance to oppose her expansion. The Minister urges the sending out of catalogues with prices of goods and conditions of payment printed in the vulgar tongue of Japan—a class of information French commercants are ever loath to give us; it might fall into the hands of the Philistines. The Minister seems to forget that the Japs have their own commission houses in France—those in Paris are splendidly mounted, and they are perfectly free of that millstone round the neck of purchasers in general; they want no credit, buy for ready money, and claim proportionate low prices. You cannot tell the Japs what they stand in need of; they know that best themselves, and are able to supply their wants; they ship ideas, as well as models, of European industry; their aim is not to remain dependent customers on Westerns for anything, save go-cart matters, they import in order to fabricate such goods themselves. Certainly the Minister is quite right in urging French firms to establish branches in Japan, and resident representatives of their manufactures. That, too, is a delicate point with the French; the English, the Germans, the Americans, the Japanese themselves, are so long established in foreign markets, sell so cheaply, and know the ropes so perfectly, that new competitors will find it difficult to enter the swim.

The eagerness of the multitude, composed of high as well as low units, to view the curios belonging to celebrated persons, the objects—generally of little artistic value, and often lacking authenticity—that such persons have handled and used, no matter whether ragged riding breeches of Henri IV. or an imperial mantle of the First Napoleon in crimson velvet, trimmed withermine, and ornamented with golden bees, a hair brush of Marie Antoinette, a snuff box of her husband, the pen with which Napleon signed his first abdication, the toys of rulers when juveniles, their spoons, platters and goblets; their clothing, pot-hooks and hangers, etc., all such *multams in parvo* fascinate the crowd, hypnotise spectators. The effect of curiosity was the same, whether the retrospective objects were royalist, imperialist or republican, whether belonging to Arcadian, revolutionary or Communistic reigns. It is hence proposed to organize a vast museum of National Souvenirs, which lie scattered and forgotten in many of the public departments, and that could be enriched by "permanent" loan collections.

Except the followers of Buddha and of Mahomet, all other creed-professors are indulging in warfare; each denounces the other as the real enemy of France. But in the matter of religious baiting the Jews receive most attention. They have come up for a two days badgering in the chamber—so much public time lost. The Jews are accused of monopolizing the loaves and fishes of office; the same accusation is made against the Protestants, etc. The Abbé Lemire objects to the Jews possessing all stock exchange values; the Socialists protest against the Monarchists owning the land and put them in the same sack with the Jews, till the happy morn be come, when no property will exist—for they are neither Semities nor Anti-Semities. The eccentric royalist and good Catholic, Deputy Baudry d'Asson, is the best huntsman in France, so when the orators were hounding the Jews, he stood up in huntsman attitude, made a trumpet with his thumb in mouth and expanded his fingers, and hummed the chorus for exciting the dogs. In vain the Minister of Justice demanded of the Jewish prosecutors to name any delinquent Israelites or drawbacks on the part of Jewish functionaries; he still pauses for a reply. The Revolution made the Jews citizens, as it did other non-catholic religions; the work of the revolution cannot be undone; the hand has been put to the plough, so there must be no looking back. One paper proposes to marry the rich and pretty Jessica; to Christians and the Juliettes and Virginias to Jews—the mixture will produce calm.

The Roman Catholic clergy complain that their average salary from the State is but 1,014 frs. a year, while a Protestant clergyman receives 1,900 and the Rabbi 2,105. They demand equality in the matter of subvention. The total endowments by the nation for the four religions subventioned,

and all differing as the poles are assunder, is about 57,000,000 frs.; the Catholic Church receives fifty of the millions.

Hector Malot, the novelist, has taken farewell of literature. He sees no reason why he should write till he becomes a driveller and a show—like Swift, or lag superfluously on the stage, as do many confrères. He has been a hard worker for thirty years, and before his mind-life diminishes and his physical powers decay, he wishes to enjoy a few rays of the conscionable sunset of life—end like the evening of a beautiful day. Malot was, I said, a hard worker. He has produced sixty volumes, or at the rate of two per annum; he may be said to have live alone in his retired country home, far from the madding crowd and the intrusion of visitors who only consumed his time. He worked ten hours a day but never was a bookseller's hack. Three months in the year he made trips here and there over Europe to collect "copy"; he recognizes the beauties and sterling advantages of many lands, but comes to the resolute conclusion that the only country to live in, not excepting Japan, is France. *Vale!*

Deputy Lockroy, president of the Budget Commission, plainly hints that the sooner his countrymen reconcile themselves to view Egypt as an English province the more their mind will be at ease. The British have definitely taken root in the valley of the Nile and the idea of one day going away never comes into their head. They run busses from Cairo to the Pyramids; a grand hotel, with electric lights, and all the comforts of home, faces the Sphinx. In the outskirts of Alexandria and Cairo houses are being so run up that the places will soon be west ends of London; young ladies play tennis on the edge of the desert, and have picnics everywhere. But England will not leave and so allow another power to take her place. The Sultan may protest, but he is certain of his tribute money, as are all the bondholders. The marvellous progress of the agriculture and industries of the country will justify England at any moment taking over the Egyptian national debt and so bowling out foreign interference—like the neighbouring protectorate of Tunisia. Lockroy says Egypt is worth Tonkin, the Congo and Madagascar several times over. The French are firmly convinced that when Lord Salisbury returns to power, as everyone says he will in a few months, he will proclaim Egypt an English protectorate and that the present naval display of twenty warships at Alexandria is the opening act. The French call upon Russia, Germany, and Turkey to join her in clearing the Britisher out of Egypt. There is no use, it seems, asking the United States to help. Z.

Montreal Affairs.

A United Empire Loyalist Association has been formed here with great objects in view. It is proposed to make this the nucleus of an organization that, through its federated lodges shall take in the whole of Canada territorially; and include in its membership all who are descended from United Empire Loyalist stock, or from those who took part on the British side in the Revolutionary War. There has been in existence for some years an Association of this nature at St. John, N.B., and it is proposed to affiliate this with the Montreal Society, Sir Leonard Tilley, its President, becoming one of the Vice-Presidents of the newer but more ambitious body. The initiative in this movement was taken by a little group of public-spirited men, including Mr. De Lery Macdonald, Viscount de Fronsac, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Dr. Lockhart; and their efforts are likely to be followed by a measure of success that will surprise them. Sir William Johnson, of Chambly, the present holder of the Johnson baronetcy, bestowed for services to the Crown in old colonial times, has been chosen President, though he is at present absent from the country; while one of the Vice-Presidents is Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. Another officer is Hon. Justice Wurtele. Both Sir Henri and the Judge are descendants of British officers who took part in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Lighthall is Archivist, and Dr. Lockhart is Secretary.

The Society is now considering how best to set about establishing branches throughout Ontario; and predictions of a membership of a couple of hundred thousand are freely made. The Montreal Society will certainly be very strong in numbers, for a large proportion of the English-speaking

population here can boast of U.E.L. descent. It intends to have a couple of rooms at Chateau de Ramezay, which has now been turned into a museum, set apart as a repository for U. E. Loyalist records and relics; and as they will be well preserved there will be many valuable donations made to the rooms. Social gatherings of members will also be held from time to time at which patriotic songs will be sung, and papers of an historic and national nature read. There are so many U. E. Loyalist descendants to draw from, and they are all so justly proud of their fighting ancestry, that it is a wonder that an association of this nature was not founded long ago.

This Association has taken strong ground against the erection at Louisburg, Cape Breton, by the Society of Colonial Wars of Boston, of a monument to the New Englanders who lost their lives in the capture of Louisburg by Col. Pepperell and Admiral Warren, in 1745. At its last meeting a resolution was passed protesting against it on the ground that its presence on Canadian soil would be offensive to the Acadians, the descendants of those who there suffered defeat. This is a rather belated objection for the monument is already in position, and is to be unveiled on the 17th of the present month. Mr. De Lery Macdonald and Viscount de Fronsac wrote to the Society of Colonial Wars suggesting that an inscription be added to the monument commemorative of the French combatants; that French-speaking representatives be invited to speak at the unveiling, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere's name being mentioned in this connection; and that the only flags to be displayed on that occasion be those under which the forces fought. This would include the old French flag, the British flag, and the special flag which the Colonials displayed at the siege. This latter represents Britannia as a woman, trident in hand, sitting on the sea shore with a war-ship in the offing. The Society of Colonial Wars has obtained the permission of the Nova Scotia Government for the erection of the monument. A Cape Breton gentleman who was in town the other day said the people of that Island were satisfied to let it go up. He thought that no one could reasonably object to what is not a monument of a defiant type, but a tombstone to mark the graves of the defenders of British honour and interests. The Halifax Historical Society will give the members of the Society of Colonial Wars a reception on their arrival at Halifax; and may take part in the unveiling ceremonies.

Arthur G. Doughty, the writer of the commemorative ode, printed on the souvenir programmes at the Macdonald memorial unveiling, is a talented young gentleman, who has been for some years a resident of this city. He is a graduate of Oxford, and is a graceful writer, both of prose and poetry. He published a volume of poems through a London house about a year ago. Skill with brush and pencil he also has in great measure. He has been spending his leisure moments for some time past in the production of a manuscript parchment book, containing selections from his poems. Each page is ornamented by a scroll design in colours at the top and by an illuminated initial letter; while the lettering of the poems is done most artistically by a quill pen. There are five original illustrations in pen and ink. It is in its way a masterpiece.

The Star published a souvenir of the Macdonald unveiling which contained three sonnets by Arthur Weir, of this city. They are all rather striking. One runs as follows:

No record is required of fruitful deeds,
For those are ever-present, spite their age.
Upon some lives turns history no page
And death casts no oblivion. He that needs
A chronicler is half forgot. The seeds,
Consigned to earth, still win their heritage
Of present sunlight, and the statesman sage
Sowed fame that lives, defying Time's rank weeds.

Macdonald needs no record, save the one
Carved on the tomb of the immortal Wren,
"Look round you," in St. Paul's, his great creation;
They both were architects, yet there is none
But knows which was the greater of these men.
Wren built a church, Macdonald built—a nation.

Mr. Weir has not written much poetry lately. He has been engaged for the past two or three years in the preparation of an exhaustive history of the development of transportation in Canada from the earliest days to the present. This has involved an immense amount of research; but the greater portion of the work is now done.

Montreal has now in Dominion Square the largest and costliest memorial of Sir John Macdonald that has been erected in Canada. It is 61 feet from the ground to the top of the bronze figure which represents Canada; and it rises from a base 28 by 20 feet in size, and the statue of Sir John Macdonald is 10 feet 6 inches high; and stands on a pedestal some 15 feet from the ground. It is partly enclosed by twelve columns of Scotch granite, supporting the memorial arch and the superstructure of bronze figures representing Canada and the Provinces, with four couchant lions looking into the four corners of the world. The statue, which shows Sir John in the Windsor uniform, is a faithful reproduction; but the memorial, as a whole, has not been universally accepted as in the highest sense artistic. The monument committee, under whose auspices it was erected, will present the memorial to the city. The unveiling ceremonies on Thursday last were very imposing; and the speaking was in excellent taste. Hon. Mr. Foster was the orator of the day, but it is a question if the best speech was not made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who was both eloquent and witty. The speeches were very brief. Among those in attendance were Hugh John Macdonald of Winnipeg, his wife and his young son, who inherits the full name of his famous grandfather, John Alexander Macdonald. He is a bright little fellow of about ten; and naturally received a great deal of attention at the unveiling. Hugh John Macdonald is very like his father in personal appearance—like with a difference. The features are there and so are little mannerisms of speech and movement; but the figure and face lack the commanding air of his father. Hugh John is, preëminently, what is known as "a good fellow," who would not do even his worst enemy a bad turn; while his father, with all his cheeriness and *bonhomie*, had an iron hand below the velvet glove and could be absolutely ruthless when he regarded it as necessary. It is because he lacks this that Hugh John finds politics, with its eternal warfare, distasteful, and this is a pity; for he is well qualified for public life by virtue of his habit of looking at things generously, as well as because of his exceptional talents as a public speaker.

* * *

At Street Corners.

THE Methodist Conference meeting at Strathroy this week adopted a report which condemned bicycle-riding on Sunday and several other customs which it supposed were prejudicial to the Christian life. The Conference was within its right in expressing its opinion in this way, and it is a convenience to know just where it stands and that the opinion of thoughtful Methodist ministers is that a man who rides a bicycle, buys a pitcher of milk or attends a funeral on Sunday cannot be an exemplary Christian. But some of the best Christians I know do all these things, *ergo* my idea of Christianity and that of the Conference are not identical. But are not these ministerial brethren exercising themselves rather about the branches than the roots? It is a bad sign when a church begins "tithing mint anise and cummin"

All the same I have known in my time very good people whose extreme views as to Sunday observance grew naturally out of their Christian character. They did not seek to bind a yoke on the neck of others. On the contrary one of their favourite sayings was: "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." I have known one of them walk ten miles on Sunday in the summer to preach and ten miles back again because he conceived it to be wrong to employ a horse and vehicle under any circumstances on that day. But this sturdy man of faith never went about tree-pruning with a modern patent machine of a "Report on Sabbath Observance" like some of his brethren do now. He knew better. His attention was given to the root of things.

One hears a good deal about the popularity and otherwise of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, and the truth of the matter seems to be that, while they are the admiration of Canada's crowd, they do not commend themselves to some of the more exclusive of our would-be aristocrats. They have invited the proletariat to Rideau Hall, whereas formerly that was the preserve of Ottawa's *creme de la creme* and a few others who were permitted from time to time to sip its pleasures. This Dominion, however, is too young and strong to be "run" by an oligarchy of civil servants, the

remains of a few good families and a sprinkling of penniless young chollies from the Old Land who are vastly pleasant in their way, but utterly destitute of brains and *savoir faire*. We like class distinctions in Canada if they are founded on character and capacity, but we want no shoddy aristocracy, and if Lord and Lady Aberdeen have shown that they do not appreciate the claims of shoddy aristocracy I, for one, am glad of it.

What a certain class of snob liked in the old times was to sit within the sacred pales of Rideau Hall and watch the merchants, the artists, the literary, the scientific, and the respectable people who pay their way, who in some cases were rigidly kept outside. They liked, as they surveyed this moving crowd, to say, between the puffs of a cigarette, "Aw, my dear flier, who is that going by there? Oh! it's ———, a very nice fellow, don't cher know, and awfully clever, but not in our set you know. I think such fellows are very creditable and should be encouraged so long as they kept their place, and in this infernal country it's so difficult to keep them there."

Now, "The Aberdeens" have sat so completely down on all that sort of thing that it is no wonder that disconcerted remarks are heard now and then. The average Ottawa snob "dunno w'ere he are," so to speak. He will know less where he is after a while, when a new Thackeray I hear of arises to show in its true colours the hollowness, frivolity, and vanity of much of the life of the capital. The coming literary man does not hail from Ottawa, but I have the information that much of his ammunition has been quietly piled up there, and out of Canada may yet come a world's novel that by its *vraisemblance* to human nature will astonish the world.

The week of the Anglican Synod is always one of interest, not only on account of the meetings but because of the varieties of the cleric one sees in the streets. Even if it were not for the electric and strengthening touch of sympathy and *esprit de corps* that is generated at the sessions of the Synod, the change that the occasion affords to a number of hard-working clergymen is worth all the time and trouble that are expended in the management of it. I am glad that Mr. C. R. W. Biggar's effective speech as to the mode of electing officers was successful in helping to retain the canon on proportional representation. That plan has worked very well hitherto, and there seems to be no valid reason why it should not be continued. The garden-party interlude at Government House found a pleasant variation of the solemn synodal proceedings, and the hospitality of Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Kirkpatrick was much appreciated.

Among the various notes of THE WEEK's pictorial representation of Dr. Sandford Fleming's idea for the new Canadian flag, that of the *Montreal Herald* was perhaps the fullest and most complimentary. I was pleased to see that the *Herald* reproduced the sketch of the flag in its columns, and also to observe from the various notices that THE WEEK is regarded not merely as a Toronto publication but in the widest sense a Canadian journal.

DIOGENES.

* * *

Recent Fiction.*

THE three principal characters in the first book on our list are partially indicated by the title—not a bad one for the memory to retain—"Two Women and a Fool." The women are meant to be contrasted with the Fool, and the wisdom of one of them is shown in trying to help the "submerged tenth" in Chicago, that of the other might appropriately be described as "earthly, sensual, devilish." The author chooses a queer way to tell his story. The hero-fool, Guy, having just left one of the women, Moira, spends a

* "Two Women and a Fool." by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. Illustrations by C. D. Gibson. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. 1895. \$1.50.

"A Sawdust Doll." By Mrs. Reginald de Koven. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. 1895. \$1.25.

"A Little Sister to the Wilderness." By Lilian Bell. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. 1895. \$1.25.

"A Man without a Memory, and Other Stories." By William Henry Shelton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. \$1.00.

"Jim of Hellas; or in Durance Vile." By Laura E. Richards. Fifth Thousand. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1895.

night in reflection upon his experiences with her and with the other up to that occasion. His acquaintance with both began at exactly the same time when they were all "Co-eds" together at an American college. Moira was obliged for impropriety of behaviour to leave the place, and she went on the stage. Eventually she created a furore, and Guy, who had developed into a promising artist, becomes completely fascinated by her with the usual result. He struggles at times against the chains, but without avail. The other woman, Dorothy, takes up philanthropy in Chicago, and presently Guy comes across her again and falls in love with her. During the night's reverie he reviews the situation, Dorothy having rightly insisted on his freeing himself from Moira's charms before she will accept him. The next evening brings the *dénouement*. The story is certainly not dull, there are many clever bits of dialogue in it, and it is presented in an attractive form by the publishers, as is also the case with the two succeeding volumes, which we review, issued by the same firm.

"A Sawdust Doll" seems to us a very misleading title. The person most like one in the book in some ways would be the artist, Philip Aytoun, but there is too much passion about him for the epithet to apply. The story is tragic, there are no deaths, but it results in ruined lives. The character of Helen Rivington is well drawn, and that of her husband indicated with sufficient clearness in the few scenes in which he appears. She had married him though he was 30 years older, without any love on either side, but afterwards becomes strongly attracted by Aytoun, a friend of her childhood, on his return after an absence of several years, and now a famous artist. Their platonic friendship ripens into something warmer, but she, like Corona in *Saracinesca*, rises superior to the terrible temptation of his love. His strength, however, is not equal to that of Giovanni in that famous novel, and she has to drive him from her. The character given to the New York society people, who form the back-ground, is not a very flattering one, and the description of a dinner party could hardly be applicable to the upper four hundred of that city. Though we do not like the story, there is considerable strength in the handling of it.

The next book is one with which a very pleasant hour can be spent. The little sister of the wilderness is "Mag Marley," an uneducated girl in West Tennessee, but with a thoroughly good and healthy heart and mind, who wins the love of a celebrated revivalist minister. She fell in love with him herself before she knew who he was. There is a telling description of a "Protracted Meeting" and of a visitation by the yellow fever, which affords an opportunity for the development of the "little sister's" good qualities. Mag's mother, who has "a voice that cut the darkness like a saw," is an amusing, and, at times, aggravating character. We quote the following illustration of the amenities of rival musicians:

Old Brother Tate and old Brother Green usually occupied the flat railings which ran out parallel with the sides of the pulpit, and the one who got ready first, pitched the hymn. There was no organ nor choir. Nor was it anything unusual for both to pitch the hymn at the same time, some half dozen notes apart, and sing it through, each clinging persistently to his own key, leaving the congregation to follow which leader they would.

This morning, for some strange reason, Brother Tate was not there. Brother Green could hardly believe his own eyes, but he quite plumed himself. He sat with his back propped against the wall, facing the congregation, with his long legs stretched lengthwise on the rail in front of him. His heavy shoes presented a vast expanse of sole to the view of the people, half concealing, half disclosing his loosely fitting white socks, which wrinkled sadly. There is something pathetic about the wrinkled socks of an old man, especially if they are white.

The railing on the other side of the pulpit was conspicuously empty. But through the open windows the people saw and enjoyed the sight of Brother Tate galloping up the slope on a white mule.

Camden rose and called out in a voice which clearly reached the little old man on the mule, "Let us praise God by singing, 'Oh, you must be a lover of the Lord.'" Brother Tate was seen to dig his knees into the mule in a sudden frenzy of apprehension. Brother Green was in no hurry, for his rival was not there. He cleared his throat, ran gallantly up the seale, and had just treed the note, Oh! fatal delay! when Brother Tate clattered up the steps and jubilantly pitched the time from the open door.

Short stories are certainly in vogue at present. The volume before us contains a collection of unequal merit, the best in some ways being the one which gives its name to the book—"A Man without a Memory." The author pictures a man who thinks it the day after the fight at Sharpsburg in the Civil War, in which he was wounded. It is really thirty years later. He has just been brought by doctors to the old

scene, and an operation successfully performed with the result of restoring the use of all his faculties to him. His bewilderment, and that of some other people whom he addresses, is admirably portrayed, until matters are explained by the surgeons who have throughout kept him in sight. The majority of the other stories are also connected with the Civil War, but they are not very exciting. "The Demented Ones," which deals with some passages between outposts of two opposing armies, is pretty and original.

"Jim of Hellas" and "Bethesda Pool" are two very charming little tales indeed. They are by the author of "Captain January," a story well known all over the continent, and these will doubtless also obtain a wide circle of readers. They thoroughly deserve to do so. They are, of course, slight, but they give unalloyed pleasure, and one is sorry there are not more of them. Bethesda Pool is the name of a woman, looked upon as a confirmed old maid, who aids and abets a runaway match by giving a ball. The following is a delightful description of Miss Bethesda's treatment at times of people who wished to see the old inn in which she lived, or to board there:—

The reception of visitors was apparently a matter of caprice with the Lady of the Inn; one never could tell how she would take it. Sometimes an eager statement that "We hear of your beautiful house, and we have driven over from South Topham, ten miles, on purpose to see it!" would be met by the monosyllable "Have!" delivered in Miss Bethesda's mildest tone, and the door would be softly but firmly shut in the travellers' faces. Or the visitor might try another tack, and begin with the bold assumption that the Inn was a place of public entertainment, and that man and beast were welcome there as a matter of course. "I should like two bedrooms and a sitting-room, please! And will you send some one to look out for my horses? And—I should like supper, something hot, as soon as convenient!" To which Miss Bethesda might reply, "Should you!" and smile, and again shut the door. . . . The fact was, that being clothed with means, as they say in the village, the Lady of the Inn felt that it was merely a matter of personal fancy, the taking in of guests, and that if she were not in the mood for visitors there was no manner of reason why she should be bothered with them.

* * * Social Theology.*

THIS is a book of real and unusual interest, displaying deep insight into spiritual things, a comprehensive view of man's personal and social relations, and a very unusual power of lucid and graceful expression. We might take a little exception to the general title; but this also might be easier than to suggest a better; and the line of thought throughout is clear and consecutive—the writer dividing his book into three parts: 1, Theological; 2, Anthropological; 3, Sociological.

In the first part, Dr. Hyde follows very much the lead of the neo-Kantians or neo-Hegelians, represented by T. H. Green, going with Kant as far as the deduction of the Categories, but breaking off from his dualism and theory of the relativity of human knowledge. After having thus demonstrated the impossibility of materialism, he proceeds to unfold the doctrine of the Trinity.

In the second part he deals with man, and hereunder, with Sin, Repentance and Faith, as means of salvation, and Regeneration and Growth, as beginning and progress of Life. In the third part, he treats of Profession and Confession (the Church), of the Redemption of the World and the organization of the Kingdom.

We had marked many passages for quotation and our readers will thank us for giving them some of those. Here is a passage which has a wide application: "Is natural selection a beneficent process? It certainly involves much suffering and frightful slaughter: And yet it is difficult to see how any other process could be more merciful. To permit forms to outlive the state of things to which they were originally adapted would be not kindness but protracted cruelty. To give the ground to the less fit in preference to the more fit, would be unjust as well as unkind." These reflections may well be suggested to those who mourn over the decay of savage races and the possession of their lands by civilized peoples.

Here is another: "The Church has offices which bear different names in different communions. The most important of these offices is that of the priesthood or ministry. The

* "Outlines of Social Theology." By W. De Witt Hyde, D.D. London and New York: Macmillan. Toronto Copp, Clark Co. Price 6s. 1895.

office of the priest is not quite the same as that of minister. The priest conceives himself to be the official representative of Christ; and as such is prepared to receive confession and pronounce absolution. The minister conceives himself to be the herald or messenger of Christ; and as such preaches and proclaims the message of forgiveness and inspiration; but refers his hearers to Christ for the guidance and grace which they need. The priest's conception of his office is the more profound and vital; but for that very reason it is the more liable to perversion. It has been fruitful of the most haughty pride, the most extravagant pretensions, the most tyrannical domination, the most mercenary extortion on the part of Sacerdotalists who have grasped the power without cultivating the humility and sympathy on which the right exercise of such a high prerogative depends. The minister's conception of his function as chiefly that of preaching is more superficial; but on that account less open to abuse and misconception. Still there is a great danger that the preacher will come to regard his sermon as an end rather than a means; that in place of what he regards as the idolatry of the altar, he will introduce the idolatry of eloquence and oratory. When the sermon thus becomes an end in itself, throwing the service of prayer and praise into the background, preaching degenerates into the hollowest and emptiest of forms."

There are some admirable remarks on Church membership and Church methods which we should like to quote; but we believe we have given enough to induce our readers to turn to the volume for themselves.

WILLIAM CLARK.

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BRIEFER NOTICES.

Constitutions in Europe and America: a Prize Essay. By George Borgeaux. Price \$2.00. (New York: Macmillan; Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., 1895.)—This handsome volume contains the admirable essay on the formation and revision of constitutions which obtained the Roni prize given by the Law Faculty of Paris in 1893. It is excellently translated by Professor C. D. Hazen of Smith College; although why he should translate the French *révision* by the English "amendment" in the title page, we don't quite understand. There is a useful preface by Professor John M. Vincent, of Johns Hopkins University.

The subject is one of great interest, even to Englishmen, who have no constitution at all, strictly speaking, and to us in Canada who have only the British North America Act. But although Great Britain has, in the strict sense of the word, no written constitution, yet the body of law, which has gone on "from precedent to precedent," forms the real basis of American and of many other constitutions. M. Borgeaux sees clearly the advantages and disadvantages of the British system. He remarks truly that "an unwritten constitution does not, as a whole, furnish to innovators a definite, concrete point of attack. But, as it lies within the ordinary competence of Parliament to increase or diminish it by mere statutes, indirect blows may be dealt it, all the more dangerous because their aim is not immediately and generally apparent."

It is not, however, with such a constitution that the essay has chiefly to do, but with those which are made, and first with the American and French, and briefly with other written constitutions; next with Royal Charters and constitutional compacts; and under these the German group and the Latin Scandinavian group. Lastly the author treats of Democratic constitutions; and among these first, the federal constitution of the United States, followed by the State constitutions in general and some of them in particular. Next come the various French constitutions from 1791 to 1875. Lastly, those of Switzerland, early and late. The book is an excellent one, accurate, full, and admirably written.

Thoughts in Verse. By Clifford Howard. (Price \$1 00. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Co. 1895.)—This is a very charming little volume which it is a real pleasure to read. The author calls it "Thoughts in Verse." We will allow him to call it "Thoughts in Song," for the author can sing, and that very sweetly; and this, after all, is the final business of the poet. We have exposed his volume to a somewhat severe test; for we read it just after laying down Mr. F. G. Scott's beautiful and striking volume, "My Lattice and

other Poems;" and even whilst we must admit that Mr. Scott strikes a higher and stronger note, yet we read Mr. Howard with sincere pleasure. Out of many pretty poems we select one, not because it is the best, but because it is best suited for our purpose:

THE LIGHT IS GROWING DIM.

Yes, dear, I hear the tolling of the evening Chapel Bell,
I hear the far-off voices and the murmurs of the dell,
I hear the nestling swallows as they flit and lightly skim
Amid the gathering shadows—for the light is growing dim.

Come sing to me the music of days of long ago,
While daylight gently lingers where the twilight breezes blow;
O, sing to me, my darling, in the words of love's old hymn,
Ere parting day hath vanished—for the light is growing dim.

Come hither! aye, draw closer, dear, that we may nearer be!
Methought in fearful fantasy, that thou hadst gone from me;
That I was here all lonely with the shadows gray and grim;
That day had sped for ever—for the light is growing dim.

Ah, yes, 'twas but a vision of the joy of faded years,
Nought but the dream remaining with the heart's embittered tears;
Nought but the spirit yearning through eternity for him,
While thought and life are waning—for the light is growing dim.

Economic Classics. Edited by Professor W. J. Ashley. (Price per volume, 75 cents. New York: Macmillan, 1895.)

—Here is an admirable idea admirably carried out. In every department of thought and science we are no longer contented to have an account of the theories and doctrines of our predecessors at second hand. We need to consult the original writings; and this is becoming a serious task. It is, therefore, the greatest benefit to students that competent editors should furnish us with extracts of such a character as to give the reader a correct notion of the author's meaning and yet materially lighten his burden. This work has been well done for students of philosophy by Professor Watson in his excellent edition of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason; and Professor Ashley is now doing a similar service for students of Political Economy. We have before us the first three volumes devoted to Adam Smith, Ricardo, and Malthus, respectively. To each volume there is prefixed a brief, but sufficient and well written memoir of the author. The selections are made with the knowledge and ability which we expect to find in Professor Ashley. It is not quite easy to give the essence of Adam Smith's great book in a nutshell, yet the thing is done here. The same may be said of Ricardo. Only five out of the twenty-nine chapters of the first edition, or the thirty one of the third, are given, but they are on the most important and fundamental subjects—on value, rent, prices, wages, profits. The volume on Malthus is of special interest as giving not merely the principle parts of the essay on population of 1798 and the essay of 1803, but also passages from the appendix to the edition of 1807 (the third) and from the preface and appendix of the fifth edition (1817). It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of these volumes, which are beautifully printed and prettily bound.

The Parliament of Religions.—The world's first Parliament of Religions, in its remarkable success, surprised not only those who were originally opposed to the undertaking, but even those who cherished the most sanguine expectations of its results. In a small pamphlet before us, published by Hill & Shuman, Chicago, we have a brief summary of the testimonials of leading men and papers to the Chairman of the Parliament, Dr. J. H. Barrows, and to the spirit, greatness, and manifold results of the meetings themselves. Anyone who wishes to make up his mind as to the propriety or necessity of studying the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions would do well to make himself acquainted with this pamphlet, which is edited by Professor Goodspeed, who occupies the chair of Comparative Religions in the University of Chicago.

Songs of the Pines. By James Ernest Caldwell. (Price \$1.00. Toronto: W. Briggs, 1895.)—If Mr. Caldwell is a young man he may yet write poetry that men and women will be glad to read. There is a good deal of solid thought and some poetic thought in this little volume. But he must be more careful in his versification, and must gain a greater command over language before he can be numbered among the candidates for immortality. All this not to discourage, but the contrary.

Periodicals.

The Popular Science Monthly, for June, contains a second article by Herbert Spencer, on "Professional Institutions." He deals with the physician and surgeon in this number, and in a manner eminently characteristic of the famous man of science. Professor Patrick contributes a very interesting article on the "Psychology of Women." He holds that women are too sacred to be jostled roughly in the struggle for existence, and that she deserves from man "a reverent exemption from some of the duties for which his restless and active nature adapts him." Man is quite willing that there should be this exemption, but is the woman equally willing? There are several other articles in this number which are of value.

In the June *Arena*, John Clark Ridpath, the well-known historian, whose *United States History* has been such a popular success, appears as the frontispiece of the number, and he contributes an interesting article called "An Epoch and a Book," recalling the condition in the South and the South-west before the War. The book which is the starting point of his summary of the epoch is Helen H. Gardener's "An Unofficial Patriot." A striking paper, raising a somewhat peculiar question, is B. O. Flower's trenchant criticism of certain features of the marriage laws, which he claims foster prostitution within the marriage relation. J. K. Miller asks a very pertinent question in a paper called "Are the People of the West Fanatics?" which will probably elicit all sorts of replies.

"The Battle of Salamanca," a tale of the Napoleonic War, by Benito Pérez Galdós, is the complete story in *Lippincott's Magazine*, for June. Rollo Ogden has a brief paper on "Galdós and his Novels," which follows immediately after his story in this number. It appears that Spanish critics are almost unanimous in assigning the primacy among Spanish contemporary novelists to Galdós. We would commend with special emphasis the article by Sidney Fairfield on "The Tyranny of the Pictorial." He deals with the craze for pictures in all kinds of publications—a very childish and stupid craze—and says some very pertinent things. He, in common with other sensible folks, objects to the over-illustration, the picture-on-every-other-page idea—an idea which is simply ruining the taste for good literary papers. Its freedom from pictures is what we especially appreciate in *Lippincott*.

The article which probably first catches the eye in the June number of *The Atlantic Monthly* is called "Reminiscences of Christina Rossetti," by William Sharp. Many appreciative tributes to that spiritually minded member of a brilliant family have appeared since her death, and this article, though slight, is one of the most attractive. The scientific papers on Mars are continued, dealing in this issue with the water problem, and leading to the conclusion that if there be inhabitants in our celestial neighbour the all-engrossing pursuit must be irrigation on an enormous scale. We are promised next month the natural sequel to such a conclusion, an article on the so called "canals" of Mars one of the revelations of the telescope in modern times. Gilbert Parker's Canadian story continues as good as any thing he has done, and there are plenty of other pleasant stories as well. Reviews of books on Japan, recent American fiction, and new books of all kinds form a prominent feature in the number.

In the June *Scribner*, the second part of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's story will doubtless be turned to first by many. Bessie Costrell, her heroine, is not a very estimable character, and we wait for developments in the next, and concluding, portion. An article on the romantic and dramatic history of Chicago, before the fire, after the fire, and to-day, is copiously illustrated by photographs showing the havoc wrought by the fire and the way it sprang from its ashes. In view of the way people are beginning to live on "wheels" there is a timely series of articles, entitled "The Wheel of To-day," "Woman and the Bicycle," etc., all written appreciatively as of that which is the nearest approach to flying which the present generation is likely to attain to, with

photographs showing, among other things, how not to ride. The most interesting bit of the present article of the series by President Andrew's deals with the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Another contribution which deserves notice is by Robert Grant, on "The Use of Time." He does not thrust sage maxims down our throats, but showing on the one hand how easy it is to waste time fruitlessly, and on the other, the bustle in which the average American citizen lives, he naturally leads up to the old truth that man cannot and should not live by bread alone.

* * *
Music.

On Tuesday evening of last week Sir Jules Benedict's Opera in three acts "The Lily of Killarney" was produced in the Grand Opera House by the Webster Choral Society. This work was composed and brought out in 1862, but never achieved any great distinction. Just why it was selected for performance I do not know, for as a whole there is not anything so attractive or original in the music which would particularly recommend it for study now. Ireland is peculiarly rich in native airs, and which, by the way, are thoroughly Irish in color, yet in Sir Jules' music, if one were not told that it was supposed to represent Irish character, it could never be detected unless by the text. I am more than ever convinced that Benedict was not great as a composer. In the revival of this work it was a pity that the society in question did not arrange to give it with action and appropriate scenery. To give opera as a Cantata is performed is not to be recommended. If it were possible to produce such plays as *Electra*, and *Antigone*, with such success by amateurs, it ought to be equally possible to give such works as the "Lily of Killarney" in operatic style. As to the performance itself, I will not, for several reasons, attempt a detailed criticism. Several, including Mr. Walter H. Robinson, tenor, Miss Marie Kimberley, Miss Fidler, Miss Paul and Mr. Webster, sustained their parts successfully and are deserving of praise. The accompanist (I am sorry I do not know her name) did her exacting duties with great acceptance. As the proceeds of this concert, which, by the way, closes a very active season for the society, was for a very deserving charity, the Home for Incurables, a very large audience was present. Mr. H. W. Webster conducted in his usual style.

Miss Norma Reynolds gave a very fine concert in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens on the evening of June 6th, with her vocal pupils, assisted by Misses Fannie Sullivan and Minnie Topping, pianists, and Mr. George Fox, Violinist. The audience, which was excessively large, was most enthusiastic, for Miss Reynolds has now achieved such popularity as a successful and painstaking vocal instructor, and brings forward yearly so many fresh young voices, that people are anxious to attend her concerts. On this occasion there were many who proved themselves worthy of applause and praise, for instance, Miss Ella Ronan, contralto, Miss Gertie Black, Miss May Flower, Miss Elda Idle, Miss Gertrude Smith, Mr. W. E. Rundle, Mr. H. P. Stuchbury, and Mr. R. Doherty, for they sang in admirable style, as did several others whose names I cannot recall. Miss Sullivan and Miss Topping played brilliantly as may be expected, and Mr. George Fox was rewarded with three or four recalls. I have before spoken of the clever violin playing of this young man, and I repeat it again, that he has the temperament and talent to become a great artist if he but grasps the present for serious study and development. He plays with such abandon, passion and warmth, and at the same time his tone is beautiful and his technic big. The programme being very long and so many taking part, I cannot give individual notice regarding each pupil's singing, but will add that all was commendably artistic and the concert highly enjoyable.

I have received from Mr. A. M. Read, a sacred song of his composition for a medium soprano voice, entitled "Far from my Heavenly Home." This song is dedicated to the handsome and beautiful singer, Mrs. Clara Barnes-Holmes, and is a very graceful tribute to her abilities as an expressive artiste. It is

melodious and rich in feeling and sentiment, the accompaniment and melody expressing the meaning of the words very admirably. Messrs. Whaley, Royce & Co., of this city, are the publishers.

The closing exercise at Moulton College began Friday evening of last week, and were concluded on Tuesday evening of the present week. Three young ladies, Miss Fisher, Miss Matthews, and Miss Pollard, graduated in music, and played a combined piano recital on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst, with considerable success. Compositions by Bach, Beethoven, Stojowski, Godard, Chopin, Greig, Leschetizky, Scharwenka and Schumann were performed in a manner reflecting credit on themselves and the institution. On Monday evening, in the school room of the Bloor St Baptist Church, the Cantata, "The Lady of Shalott for Ladies' Voices," by Bendall, was sung, under the direction of Miss Smart, Miss Abbie Helmer playing the accompaniments on a Steinway piano. Preceding the Cantata the three young lady graduates in the piano department spoken of above, contributed each a piano solo. On Tuesday afternoon Miss Muriel H. Lailey, a very conscientious and talented young lady, who leaves for further study in Germany next week, and Miss Carrie Porter, for her graduates, played each piano solos, and in the evening the choir of Jarvis St. Baptist Church sang several choruses in excellent style. Large audiences were present at all of these interesting exercises.

On Tuesday evening the pupils of Mr. H. M. Field gave a recital of piano music, assisted by vocal pupils of Miss Norma Reynolds, in the Hall of the College of Music. A most interesting and excellent programme was played by several young ladies of talent and culture, Miss Mary Mary Mara particularly distinguishing herself in the performance of the first movement of Mozart's Concerto in D minor, and in Tausig's transcription of Schubert's March Militaire. Miss Mara is one of Mr. Field's best and most talented pupils, and possesses splendid pianistic ability, and as she leaves the city in a few days to further pursue her studies in Germany, her friends will not have another opportunity to hear her play for some time to come. I, among others, will be glad to hear of her continued success, which will doubtless be hers, as she has, in addition to talent, both ambition and application. She will study under the celebrated teacher, Professor Martin Krause, of Leipzig.

On Monday evening, June 10th, a concert was given in the Bishop Strachan School, College St., by pupils of Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, assisted by elocution pupils of Miss Nation, and the boy soprano, Master Willie Wilson, also a pupil of Mr. Harrison. Several pieces were presented to a large audience in a manner particularly pleasing, and which called forth loud applause.

Mr. Watkin Mills, the distinguished English Baritone, will give a song recital in the Pavillion this (Friday) evening.

W. O. FORSYTH.

The production of Sophocles' *Electra* by the pupils of the Conservatory School of Elocution at the Grand Opera House, on May 30th and 31st, was a signal triumph, and demonstrated the right of this institution to be called the foremost school of elocution and dramatic art in Canada. The difficulties of such a performance are only appreciated by those who have had experience in this particular line of work and the result reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned, especially the scholarly Principal, Mr. Shaw. The production afforded an excellent opportunity to students of the classics to realize in an unusual way the dramatic genius and customs of the Greeks, and Mr. Shaw is to be congratulated upon the excellent work he is accomplishing in furnishing dramatic entertainments of such an educational nature. The excessive heat kept many from attending, who, had the weather been more favorable, would have gladly done so. It is to be hoped that Mr. Shaw may be induced to repeat the performance next season during the cold weather. The incidental music composed by Signor d'Auria was beautiful and appropriate, adding much to the interest of the performance.

and reflecting great credit upon the composer. The most attractive numbers were the overture, an impressive movement combining the various themes of the whole score and a Dance of Joy, written in Gavotte time, its crisp movement being in excellent keeping with the stately dance of the Greek maidens. An interpolated number was the Greek "Hymn to Apollo," written 280 B.C. This was well sung by a chorus of priestesses effectively grouped about the altar. Miss Mortimer and Miss Gunn sang the solos in a thoroughly artistic manner. The hymn was interesting from a historical point of view; but viewed from the stand point of modern music most unsatisfactory. The intervals are difficult and erratic; the time being five-fourths had a most unpleasant effect, but the interpolation is to be commended for giving musical students an opportunity to hear the music sung in connection with a Greek drama. Signor d'Auria, ably assisted by Mr. Herald, presided effectively at the piano. The singing of the choruses was excellent in tone, quality and attack. The acting chorus was aided in this by a supplemental chorus which was seated in the orchestra and led by Mdme. d'Auria. The principals did commendable work. Particularly pleasing was Mr. Shaw's finished portrayal of Orestes. Possessing an excellent stage presence, unusual grace of pose and gesture, he seemed the realization of a Greek youth. His fire and sincerity won instant recognition and he developed the character in a thoroughly artistic way. Mr. Shaw's voice is rich, clear and powerful, and his use of it denotes the thorough training he not only possesses himself, but imparts to his pupils. His success in the character of Orestes would indicate an eminent fitness for the professional stage. Miss Mathews was a sympathetic and graceful Electra, her work throughout being marked by conscientiousness and dignity. Miss Beatty, as the Queen, was strong and earnest. This young lady possesses a voice of unusual power and richness. Miss Hart was gentle and timid as Crysothemis and looked very beautiful in her blue Greek gown. A special word of praise is due Mr. Thorold for his excellent description of the exciting chariot race, a most difficult bit of description to deliver, but which he accomplished in a manner which was highly satisfactory. Mr. Ziller was an excellent Aegisthos, while Mr. Kenny was pleasing in the small part of Pylades. The posings and groupings of the chorus were very beautiful and effective under the calcium lights. Miss Kate Langdon Root, as the leader of the chorus, was especially fine, her dancing being marked with grace of movement and great flexibility of body. The costumes were beautiful in color and design; being made from Greek models they were exceedingly appropriate. The Electra was preceded by the Fifth Act of the Merchant of Venice, which presented a pleasing contrast to the tragedy. In this scene some excellent acting was presented by Miss Tyner as Portia, Miss Sargent as Nerissa, and Mr. Shaw as Bassanio.

Art Notes.

The Scandinavian School, as I said last week, seems to be the coming one; and, difficult as it is to conceive, the land of the mid-night sun may eventually be the art centre of the world. Of course the achievements of a few vigorous northerners may not indicate that their race is pre-eminently artistic; and Edelfeldt, Salmson, Zorn, Gronvold, Olsson and the other six or eight who make-up the present school, may not be able to divert the stream of Paris art-pilgrims from that city to Stockholm. I am inclined to think that they would not wish to, either; for those of them that I have met were

cosmopolitan in their habits, though they retained in their work the distinctive characteristics of the Scandinavian School.

Three of those I have named, viz., Olsson, Gronvold and Zorn, gravitated, at different times, to Cornwall; and the last named, strange as it may seem, became, for a short time, perceptibly influenced by Stanhope Forbes. It was strange, I say, because Zorn, although at that time almost unknown, had decidedly the stronger original bent of the two.

Gronvold I find a keen pleasure in recalling because he was so completely charming a man, and he was so sincerely and delightfully modest. Zorn, as I hinted, is not without vanity, and Olsson (of whom I hope to speak later) is given to splenetic outbursts when the English exhibitions refuse to see the merits of his pictures; but Gronvold is a perfect example of an artistically gifted man with the crowning gift of modesty. There was something quite pathetic about the way in which he would bewail the failure of his last picture; and, in nine cases out of ten, he would paint another on top of it. I have known men do this for purposes of economy, but Gronvold, amongst his talented but impecunious *confidés*, seemed to have a peculiar immunity from monetary troubles. His comparative affluence did not, however, make him any the less in earnest about his work; and he toiled over his canvasses, prepared innumerable studies in black and white, as well as in colour, and rendered himself deplorably sad over his work, just as though his life depended on it.

His compositions are distinguished by extreme simplicity, but a study of two children in a field, by Gronvold, makes a more original composition than a hotch potch of symbol and allegory by Sir Noel Paton. He is fond of painting children; and he delineates them when they are entirely absorbed in some childish occupation like the making of a daisy chain, or the building of a miniature bon-fire. Strong effects of sun-light are often his theme; and he particularly delights in the afternoon sun that outlines the blond urchins of the fields, and throws their purple shadows towards the spectator. His interiors have about them a touch of Israels. I saw no less than four efforts he made to paint a picture of a widowed cottager, in which a single figure with hands folded was to express utter forlornness. The first seemed to me to be a success; but the second, third and fourth justified the repetition of the effort. It was singular that, so far from becoming tired of the subject, the last canvas was more intense in feeling than the first. What mark Gronvold is destined to make it is difficult to say; but to the credit of the New Salon—the Salon of the *Champs de Mars*—be it said that it has discovered, and made an associate of, a man of great worth who never would have discovered himself. And if a full recognition of his merits is not accorded to him by the public; if he does not reap the ordinary rewards of the successful painter, it matters little, for no amount of fortune or flattery would ever alter his conviction that he is a lamentably poor painter of lamentably poor pictures.

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legs and arms. Like many sufferers I spared neither trouble or expense in seeking something to alleviate the pain. The disease had made me so helpless that I was unable to put on my coat and my hands and fingers were being twisted out of shape. There seemed not the shadow of a hope of relief and very naturally I became discouraged and disheartened, and time after time have I given up in despair. While in Arizona three years ago I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for six boxes in order to give them a fair trial. I followed the directions closely and by the time the fourth box was finished the pain had greatly lessened and I was much improved. My friends having witnessed the wonderful



I was unable to put on my coat.

effect upon my body could not help admiring the Pink Pills, and being about to leave for the east, I gave the remaining two boxes to them. Unfortunately I neglected getting another supply for nearly a year after returning to this part and I felt that to me Pink Pills were one of the necessities of life. Last spring I procured a few boxes and have been taking them since with a very satisfactory effect am glad to say. Now I feel like a new man, entirely free from pain or stiffness of joint. I have a slight numbness of feet and half way to the knee, but am confident that these pills will relieve this feeling. Although well advanced in years, I am able and do walk many miles a day. For rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand pre-eminently above all other medicines, according to my experience, and I urge a trial on all suffering from this painful malady."

The above is an unvarnished statement of facts as told the Advance recently by Mr. George Selleck, and esteemed resident of Miller's Corners, and no one hearing the earnest manner of its recital could fail to be convinced of Mr. Selleck's sincerity. But if this were not enough hundreds of witnesses could be summoned, if need be, to prove the truth of every word stated. Mr. Angus Buchanan, the well-known druggist and popular reeve of Kemptville, speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as one of the most popular remedies known, having a great sale among his customers and giving general satisfaction.

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Literary Notes.

Mr. Gilbert Parker is to obtain the dignity of a "uniform edition," which will be commenced shortly by his publishers, Messrs. Methuen and Co.

Mr. Castell Hopkins is now engaged on no less a task than writing the life of Mr. Gladstone. The author deals specially with the influence of English Liberalism upon Colonial development. Hon. G. W. Ross, M.P.P., Minister of Education for Ontario, will write a short preface to the book.

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Publications Received.

- Edith Jones. *A Sunless Heart*. Toronto: William Bryce.
- Clifford Howard. *Thoughts in Verse*. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Co.
- J. E. Caldwell. *Songs of the Pines*. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- H Rider Haggard. *Beatrice*. London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Mrs. E. Jeffers Graham. *Etchings from a Veranda Parsonage*. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Dr. Jas. A. H. Murray. *A New English Dictionary. Part Vol. IV*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Chas. Borgeaud. *Adoption and Amendment of Constitutions. Translation by Hazen and Vincent*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Frank J. Goodnow, A.M., LL.B. *Municipal Home Rule*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- William Winter. *Shakespeare's England*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Chas. Dickens. *Bleak House, New Edition*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Joseph Conrad. *Almayer's Folly*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Daniel Defoe. *Duncan Campbell*. New Edition. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Daniel Defoe. *Memoirs of a Cavalier*. New Edition. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Mabel Osgood Wright. *Birdcraft*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.

- L. H. Bailey. *Horticulturist Rule Book*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- F. Marion Crawford. *Sant' Ilario*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Geo. Moore. *Celibates*. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- A. G. Savigny. *Lion, the Mastiff*. Toronto: William Briggs.
- William Scoville Case. *Forward House*. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- M. E. Francis. *A Daughter of the Soil*. London: Geo. Bell & Sons. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.
- Arthur Paterson. *A Man of his Word*. London: Geo. Bell & Sons. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., Ltd.
- Dorothea Gerard. *An Arranged Marriage*. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

* * *

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GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT (Ontario).
Toronto, 28th May, 1895.

* * *

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POET-LORE
THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF
LETTERS
Browning Anniversary Number.
May, 1895.

ANNALS OF A QUIET BROWNING CLUB. I. N.
Coy (Historian).
MR. SLUDGE, THE MEDIUM Rev. Francis B.
Hornbrooke.
RUSKIN'S LETTERS TO CHESNEAU: A Record of
Literary Friendship. II. Pre-Raphaelitism. Wil-
ham G. Kingland.
THE COST OF A POET: Elizabeth Barrett Brown-
ing's "A Musical Instrument." Prof. Hiram Corson.
URIEL ACOSTA. IV. Karl Gutzkow. Translated by
Richard Hovey and Francois Stewart Jones.
THE AIMS OF LITERARY STUDY. P. A. C. Some
Elizabethan Books: Spenser, Lyly, and Ford.
P. & C.
SCHOOL OF LITERATURE: Poems illustrative of
American History: Discoveries; Lowell's and Whit-
man's Columbus. (Conclusion.) P. A. C.
NOTES AND NEWS. In Memoriam Miss Helen Bell-
Iosen.—Boston Browning Society. E. E. M.

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Subscription, \$2.50.
NEW ENGLAND NEWS Co. and its Correspon-
dents, all Booksellers, or
POET-LORE CO.,
196 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

Public Opinion.

Ottawa Citizen: The four years that have elapsed since Sir John Macdonald's death have not lessened the affectionate admiration felt for him by his countrymen.

London Advertiser: John Bull controls 44 per cent. of Japan's foreign trade, and the Chicago Chronicle thinks Uncle Sam should have it. This recalls Gladstone's remark that Britain need not fear for her commercial supremacy so long as America retains a protective traffic.

Hamilton Spectator: It is a noteworthy fact that every conference, synod or union, representing a Protestant denomination, which has met in Canada this summer, has passed a resolution condemning either directly or by implication any interference by the Federal Government with educational matters in the provinces.

Montreal Gazette: The loan to the Hud-son Bay Railway company, which the Govern-ment has proposed making, is not at all likely to be proceeded with. Public opinion clearly runs counter to so large an advance as \$10,000 a mile for a mere colonization road which neither the cost of construction nor the needs of Northwest population justify.

Ottawa Free Press: The separation of the administration of the force from political control and influence will have to be effected if real efficiency and success is to be looked to. The War Office and the Horse Guards principle of administration, shorn of its defects, might with profit be adopted in connection with the militia. Let Parliament do the voting and criticism and the chief of staff and a proper military organization do the adminis-tration independently.

Montreal Star: Mr. John Charlton, M.P., would be well advised to let that lumber inci-dent drop. He undertakes a Herculean task when he labours to persuade Canadians that it was for their sweet sakes that he induced Congress to so amend its new tariff as to com-pel us to send the Americans free logs wheth-er we want to or not. Mr. Carlton is blessed with a manner of address that makes him an easy man to believe; but in insisting that his lumber policy is purely patriotic, he is put-a terrific strain upon the credulity of his fel-low countrymen.

Victoria Colonist: Some of the most zeal-ous protectionists in Canada are Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen who when at Home were staunch free traders. When they came to Canada they found that they as business men were under very different conditions, and they lost no time in adopting a trade policy which in their opinion was best suited to those conditions. France and the United States have grown rich and powerful under the protective system. It is very doubtful if they would be as rich and as powerful as they are to-day if they had adopted a free trade policy.

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64th HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, has been declared on the paid-up capital stock, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, No. 76 Church St., Toronto, on and after Monday, the 8th day of July, 1895.
Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th day of June, both days inclusive.
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Scientific and Sanitary.

"Evidence is accumulating on every hand," says *Modern Medicine*, "to show that cows' milk is an article of food quite as unsafe for human consumption as cows' meat, and that the time has come when the use of unsterilized milk must be regarded as a hazardous proceeding. The prejudice which has existed against the sterilization of milk is gradually disappearing, and physicians are coming to understand more and more the danger and the disadvantages of the use of raw milk, either by invalids or other human beings."

The nerves of warm-blooded animals, says a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly*, telegraph information to their brains at the rate of about 150 feet per second. When any one puts his hand on hot iron he does not feel it until the nerves have sent the message to the brain, and in the interval his hand has been burned. It is thought that this would not be the case if the nerve-message were transmitted with the intensity and velocity of electricity transmitted over a copper wire to a brain acting with the promptness of a Leyden jar.

A few weeks ago, says *L'Anthropologie*, a well-known professor arrived at the Russian town of Vetebsk for the purpose of making anthropometric studies of the local inhabitants. The measurement of the heads gave rise to the conviction that he was the evil in person affixing his seal to their foreheads, and the more courageous among them resolved to attack him and, if possible, to destroy him. Fortunately, the ispravnik of the district prevented the infuriated peasants from carrying out their intentions, and advised the professor to leave the district with all speed.

Diamonds set in metal have long been used for working hard materials, but they are easily torn out. A new method of setting, which gives excellent results, is described by *L'Album Industriel*. A little block of steel, suitably notched to receive the diamond, is brought to a red heat, the diamond is inserted and it is then passed through a small roll, the diamond being thus firmly imbedded in the block, though projecting slightly beyond its surface. The blocks thus prepared are applied to the tools, such as saws for cutting up hard stone, etc.

THE OLD TIN CAN.

The utilization of the metals in the thousands of tons of tin cans thrown annually into the rubbish heap has long been a dream of the metallurgist. Not only is it desirable to save the tin coating, but this must be done in such a way that the iron plate that it covers is available for soldering, hammering, and all the ordinary metallurgical processes. The problem, as we learn from *Cosmos*, may now be said to be solved, so far as its scientific side is concerned, the only trouble being the collection of a sufficient stock of the cast off cans to make it pay. The Lambotte method, used at the Molonbeck factory at Brussels, changes the tin, by the action of chemicals, into a chlorid, whence the metal is recovered as if from an ore. By a new process, invented by a Frenchman named Deiner, the tin coating is attacked by a mixture of nitrate and sulfate of soda, into a bath of which the cans are plunged, being afterward heated to assist the chemical work. The chemicals do not attack the iron, so it can be utilized as if it had never been tinned. Another process still, invented by T. G. Hunter, destroys the iron, but has the advantage of bringing the tin into the metallic state without any supplementary smelting. The old tinplate is treated with sulfate of copper. This throws down its copper in the metallic state and forms sulfate of tin, but as soon as the iron is laid bare the fickle acid drops its tin, also in the metallic state, and seizes on the iron, transforming it into sulfate of iron. By one or another of these processes the tin from any old scrap heap may be obtained as the pure metal, in a commercially valuable form. If the tin mines of the world should suddenly give out so as to make such a proceeding financially profitable, the rubbish heaps of the suburbs would probably undergo such an overhauling as to put to blush even the enterprising ragpickers. At present, however, it is doubtful whether the process will pay unless the old tin is obtainable easily and in large quantities.

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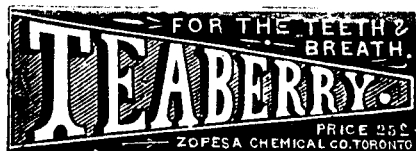
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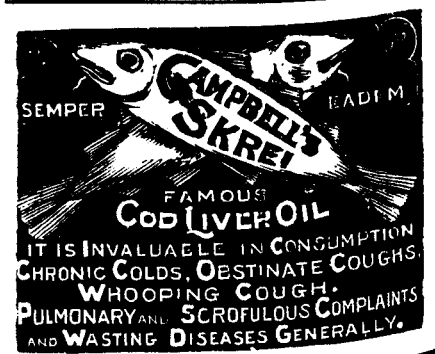
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Quips and Cranks.

One of the saddest sights in this world is to see the crabbed man try to smile when he meets the preacher.

A coloured philosopher is reported to have said: "Life, my breddern, am mos'ly made up of prayin' for rain and then wishin' it would cl'ar off."

She: The man I marry must be only a little lower than the angels. He (suddenly flopping): Here I am on my knees a little lower than one of them. (He got her).

Barber: Would you like a bottle of our hair restorer? Customer: No thank you; I prefer to remain baldheaded. Barber: Then our hair restorer is just the thing you want, sir.

Gadzok: If the people of the Viking age could have foreseen this age, what do you suppose they would have said about it? Zounds: Well, I guess they would have called it the biking age.

Boarder: Why in creation did you ring the breakfast bell at 4 o'clock this morning? Coo: The missus heard it thundering and told me to hurry up and serve breakfast before the milk soured.

A father was once asked by his daughter if there was any easy way of acquiring a knowledge of German. "No, my daughter," was his judicious reply; "it must be learned by main strength."

Applicant: I ask for the hand of your daughter. Parent: Have you any prospects for the future? Applicant: None whatever. Parent: She hasn't any, either. Take her, my boy, and be happy. Bless you both.

"Are you interested in golf, Mrs. Jennings?" asked young Simpkins, after raking his brains for some time for something to say; "I'm not familiar with his works at all," replied the old lady. "What has he written?"

First Workman: Look at the inequality. Mr Million, who lives not ten squares from this corner, has a dog house which cost \$5,000. What do you think of that? Second Workman: I think it's a good thing he wanted it; for I built it for him, and made \$1,000 out of it.

His Sister (to Tom, who has just returned from college): And don't you play a mandolin? Tom: No. His Sister: Nor sing college glees? Tom: No. His Sister: Nor figure in athletic contests? Tom: No. His Sister (reproachfully): Well, I'd just like to know what good college has done you, that's all.

Young Joblots: Mr. Bullion, I have come to tell you that your daughter is all the world to me. Old Bullion: You're another of those fe lows who want the earth. Young Joblots: I don't understand you, sir. Old Bullion: Why, the world is the earth, isn't it, and as my daughter is all the world to you, doesn't it follow that you want the earth? Young Joblots: Well, yes, if you put it that way.

A PIECE OF HER MIND.

A lady correspondent has this to say: "I want to give a piece of my mind to a certain class who object to advertising, when it costs them anything—this won't cost them a cent.

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