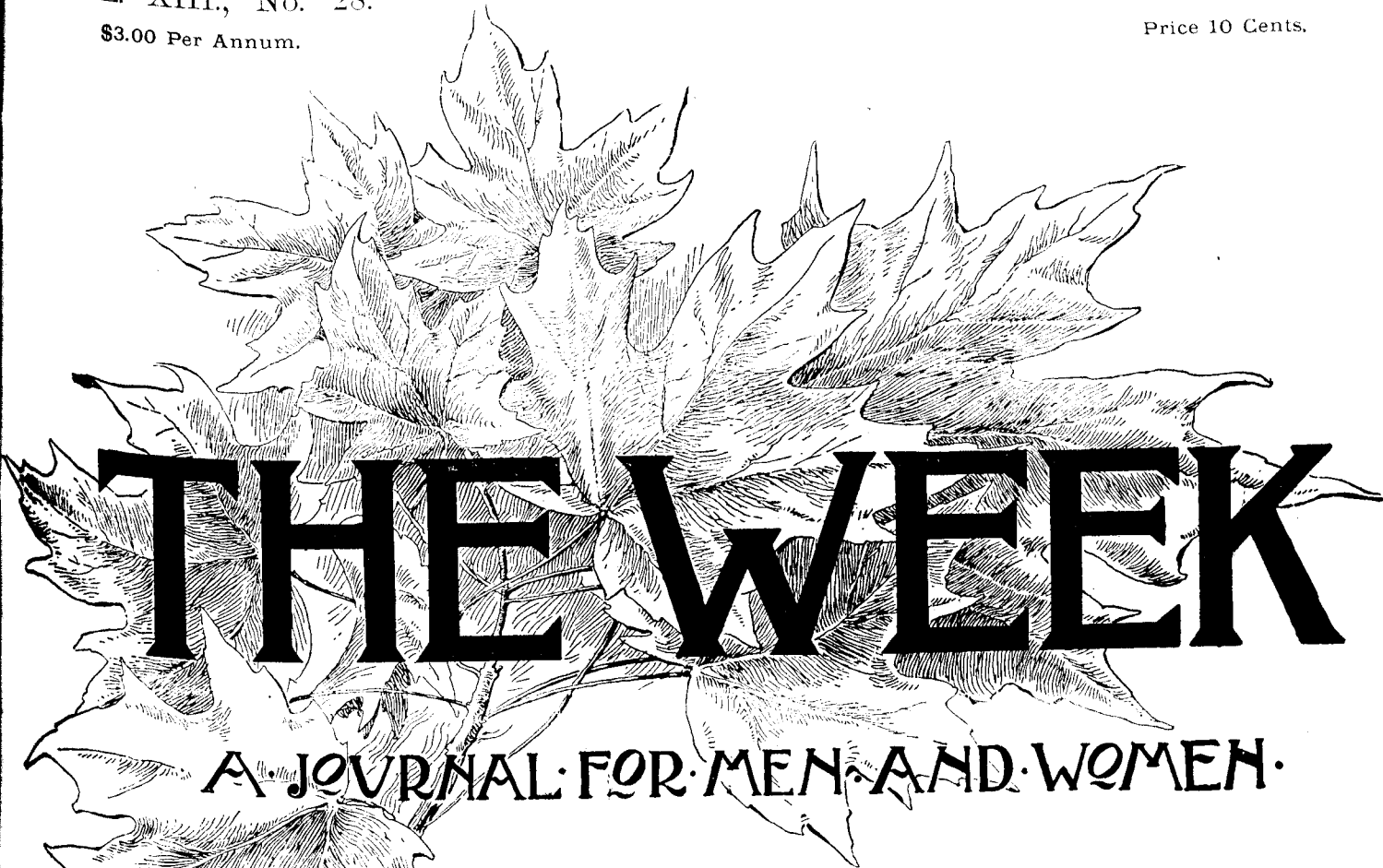


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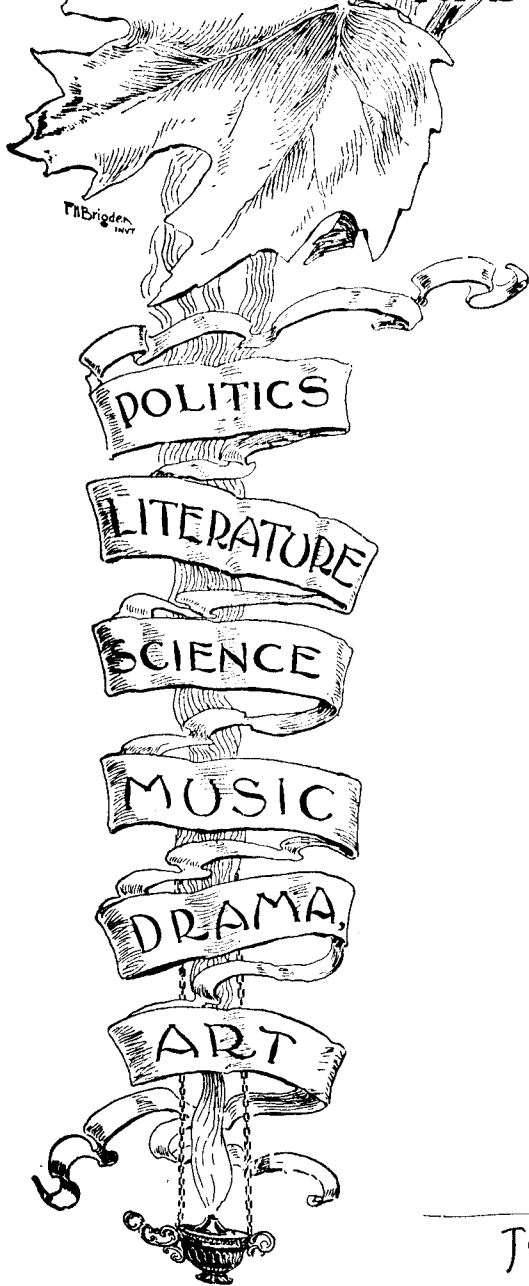
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THE WEEK.

Vol. XIII.

Toronto, Friday, June 5th, 1896.

No. 28

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Current Topics.

Request to Correspondents.

As the subject of an Imperial Customs Union is attracting so much attention at present, and a meeting to discuss the subject will be held very shortly in London, we would esteem it a favour if our contributors would furnish us with their views of the following questions: What is your opinion as to proposals made by Messrs. Colmer and Ashton respectively? What is your solution of the problem set before the congress, namely, how to improve the trade relations between the different portions of the Empire, and how to secure for that Empire its fair share of the traffic of the world? A synopsis of both essays appeared as an editorial in our last number. It is quite evident that neither of the prize essays solves the difficulty. Local Canadian knowledge should be forthcoming to supply facts and considerations which would aid in settling a question which is vital to the prosperity of this country.

The Moscow Catastrophe.

The catastrophe at the Czar's coronation reminds one forcibly of the fatal accident at the coronation festivities of Louis XVI. The crowd then gathered to see the fireworks in the Palace Gardens got out of control, and nearly three hundred people were crushed to death. The situation of France at that date is not unlike that of Russia to-day. The nobles were all powerful. The common people were serfs. The characters of the young rulers are somewhat alike. The young Czar appears as really grieved as was the young King Louis XVI. The latter was as amiable a victim as could have been selected. Yet in him the sins of the fathers were visited upon the children. Upon Nicholas II. the same retribution will fall. He and the system he represents will perish like Louis XVI, and all that unhappy monarch typified. There is yet another historical coincidence. When Napoleon I. married the Archduchess Marie Louise a similar accident happened to mar the wedding festivities. The State Ball was broken up by the destruction by fire of the building in which it was going on. Napoleon himself escaped, but several lives were lost—among them distinguished people. In both cases the subsequent misfortunes of Louis XVI. and Napoleon justified the doleful auguries which were drawn from the mishaps. All we can say in the present case is *absit omen*.

The Vermont Democrats.

From the Springfield Weekly Republican of the 29th May last we extract a resolution passed at the Vermont Democratic Convention at Montpelier on the 27th May. "The Democrats of Vermont, in convention assembled, heartily commend and approve the able, patriotic and statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland. We are especially grateful for his brave and timely Venezuelan message, giving the historic democratic Monroe doctrine an assured standing in the civilized world and the vast beneficence to mankind in the formation of arbitration principles. We extend thanks to Secretary Carlisle for his conscientious and efficient management of the treasury department. We sympathize with the brave Cubans struggling for independence and extend to them kindly words of encouragement and hope for their success." This resolution is capable of being considered in two aspects. It may be an enunciation of the deliberate policy of the Democratic party, or it may be a piece of political clap-trap. In either case it is safe to predicate of it, that it would not be adopted unless it was considered to be popular. Many people, with whom the wish is father to the thought, consider the Venezuela dispute as quite settled. We very much fear it is not closed. The inhabitants of British Guiana have been appealing lately to the Imperial Government to make a move. The Colonial office has also just issued a set of regulations for mining districts and incidentally the boundaries are given of the lands intended to be affected by these regulations. These boundaries include all the territory claimed by England. This implied evidence of the intention of England to insist on her claim is gratefully approved of by the people of British Guiana. A spirited foreign policy may, probably will be, Mr. Cleveland's trump card. If so, where will he strike? Spain is weaker, but England is the most patient. A demonstration against the latter would be, as has already been demonstrated, popular enough. It is a matter of nice calculation which will land the Democrats once more in power. Canadians may be quite certain that that consideration is the only one which will decide the Democratic policy.

The Colours of the 72nd.

The sale by auction of the colours of a regiment seems a sacrilege which no words are sufficiently strong to stigmatise. The old 72nd and 78th are now respectively the first and second battalions of the Seaforth Highlanders. What a sight for gods and men! The flag which men have shed their blood to preserve unstained, the emblem of a nation's honour, which has been flung out in face of the nation's foes as a rallying point for Britain's soldiers—"Going, gentlemen; going, dirt cheap! One hundred and thirty-five dollars! Gone! Thank you, sir!" In all history there was probably never such a disgraceful episode. If colours are captured in action, it is the fortune of war. If destroyed to prevent capture the action is deemed meritorious. But to sell them by auction! Melville and Coghill, who saved the colours of the 24th at Isandula never thought that these same colours might go to the Jews. The old 74th at Fermoy, in 1818, burned their

Peninsula colours, and the ashes are treasured to this day. When colours are changed and the new ones supersede the old, these old ones become a sort of perquisite of the officer commanding the regiment. Surely it would be better to burn them than to let them run the chance of coming to the auctioneer's hammer. The first battalion Seaforth Highlanders were, until lately, at Fermoy, the very town where the old 74th burned their old colours. One would have thought that the officers of the regiment would have subscribed enough to save the colours and follow the example of the 74th. No words are too strong. It is as bad as the sale of a human soul.

The New
Oxford LL.D.

Why the University of Oxford should select the Hon. Mr. Bayard for the degree of D.C.L. is one of those puzzles which are not easily solved. Who is it that suggests these names? What has Mr. Bayard done for England or Oxford—literature, science, or art—to deserve recognition? He is the man who kicked the English ambassador out of Washington. He is the representative of the nation which has been acting the part of Fee-Fo-Fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman. An honorary degree is supposed to be granted *honoris causa*. If the concession is made because Mr. Bayard makes a good after-dinner speech it does not appear to be a sufficient reason for selecting him. If it is intended to conciliate the States it will only serve to discredit Mr. Bayard in his own country as "an anglo-maniac," and will not conciliate the Americans in the least. It will only be another reason for their saying how spiritless these English are! The more you kick them, the more they like it! Let us do it again. Mr. Bayard is a very pleasant, nice gentleman, who has made himself personally popular in England. But Universities are or ought to be the reflex of the national mind. Instead of that their governing bodies in some cases seem to think that they are doing a national service in honouring those who have not deserved well of the Republic instead of those who have faithfully served her.

* * *

A Non-Professional View of the Situation.

ONE of the old philosophers, says Lord Bacon, used to aver that life and death were just the same to him.

"Why, then," said an objector, "do you not kill yourself?"

The philosopher replied, "Because it is just the same."

An unbiassed reader of Canadian party organs at present would be justified in assuming this philosopher's attitude towards the two great political parties in Canada. They appear to be just the same,—both equally bad.

The offensive qualities of both parties are quite sufficient to make a self-respecting nation blush for its chosen legislators. And this, politically speaking, is called educating the people, and is looked upon as a process absolutely necessary to enable the electors to return a representative body to parliament. "Never say anything good of a political opponent until he is dead," seems to be an axiom with party-politicians.

The unprejudiced mind is, therefore, in sheer desperation, constrained to favour one or other of the state parties rather on the weakness of its demerits than on the strength of its merits. But how many unprejudiced minds will go to the polls on the coming twenty-third of June?

Prejudice, if not absolutely a fundamental principle of

party government, is so strong a factor in the resolving of public opinion that professional politicians seldom hesitate to appeal to it, and just as seldom appeal to it in vain.

It is related that on one occasion Adam Ferguson suggested to Dr. Johnson, as a pleasing generality, that luxury corrupts a people and destroys the spirit of liberty. Johnson replied, "Sir, that is all visionary. I would not give half a guinea to live under one form of government rather than another. It is no moment to the happiness of the individual."

"But, sir," persisted Ferguson, "in the British constitution it is surely of importance to keep up a spirit in the people, so as to preserve a balance against the crown."

"Sir," replied Johnson, "I perceive you are a vile Whig. Why all this childish jealousy of the power of the crown? The crown has not power enough."

This little incident happened in the early days of party government in England.

There are in Canada to-day many political Johnsons,—who, theoretically affecting a calm, judicial, unprejudiced attitude towards the public questions of the day, at the first approach of the touchstone of faction, will throw judgment to the winds and vote with the party.

On two memorable occasions, however, did a large body of the electorate of Canada display a moral strength sufficient to make party spirit subservient to wisdom, morality and patriotism. In 1874 a corrupt government was taught a salutary lesson, whilst in 1878 a distinctive fiscal policy was inaugurated which the country has repeatedly since endorsed. On both of these occasions there were issues at stake weighty enough and comprehensive enough in character to appeal to the intelligence and common sense of the people, and it must be acknowledged that the people amply justified the responsibility vested in them.

The coming elections, however, present no really great issue to the electorate. The Manitoba School Question, upon which the outcome of the elections seems largely to depend, is not a great issue; nor can any amount of agitation, religious rancour, or political animosity raise it to the elevation in the public mind occupied by the Pacific Scandal or the National Policy. It is merely a vexed question which, according to high and unquestionable authority, should never have been allowed to leave the sphere of the judicial courts,—which on grounds of national prudence and proper state policy should never have been sent to the polls.

The issue on this point between the two parties is not so much one of justice as one of prudence and political expediency.

If, therefore, the attitude of the Conservative and Liberal leaders towards the Manitoba minority, as evinced in their campaign speeches, be any criterion of the trend of public sentiment throughout the Dominion, one would be led to conclude that the preponderance of public feeling is on the side of remedial reforms or relief. From this it would likewise follow that, could the votes for remedial relief be cast irrespective of party influence, there would be a large majority in its favour. It is unfortunate for the solid welfare and progress of Canada that such an issue has been permitted to exercise its disturbing influence on the minds of the people to the exclusion or obscuring of graver national questions. It has in it the worst elements of national discord and appeals point-blank to the most pernicious kinds of prejudice, namely, religious and racial. All true lovers of Canada must regret this. The population of Canada is made up of a mixed people without as yet entire cohesion, and the spirit of the country should be broad as the land itself. We claim to be a liberal-minded and

progressive people, and are apt to look down upon the slow conservatism of the Mother Country. At the present day England's aim in the direction of popular education is exactly the reverse of the policy advocated by those who contest the propriety of the policy of conciliation but with a difference in method by both parties. It would seem that Great Britain, through three centuries of religious strife or discontent, has learnt a lesson by which Canada, at the outset of her national career, might profit. The British Government, in its recent educational reforms, aims at setting the public school system on such a broad basis of tolerance and freedom as to satisfy all religious bodies, and is so liberal in its views as to be just to minorities at the expense—it is thought by some—of the feelings of the majority. Surely Canada is broad enough to allow its people the same measure of freedom which England grants to her teeming millions, and the Canadian constitution sound enough and respected enough to cover the rights of minorities as by it guaranteed.

In dealing with a question in which the principles of justice, religious toleration, and national peace are so greatly jeopardized, every Canadian citizen who looks to the welfare and peaceful development of his country would do well to consider this issue stripped of party, racial, and religious prejudice, the garb in which unscrupulous professional politicians are to-day presenting it to the electorate.

* * *

The Silent Land.

Within me lies an ever silent land
Whose winding paths none but myself may tread :
There verdant plains for me alone outspread :
Peak above peak, uprise the mountains grand
On which my erring feet oft strive to stand
And so rise nearer God ; Alas, instead
Oft through the bog and quagmire have they sped
Or wandered o'er the wastes of sterile sand.

Enters within that realm no child nor wife,
Echoes therein no voice of love nor hate
To break the awful stillness of that place
An unknown region is this land of life
To all the world, none entereth its gate
Save God alone with mercy-veiled face.

* * *

A Summer Holiday.

HOLIDAY hunters do pant for foreign scenes, and say they must seek for scenic splendour abroad. Abroad ! The magic of the word takes a hold of the heart, weaving a delicious thrill around each tendril ; but it is possible to find rare spots of rest at home, to see quaint sights close by—spots that charm, sights that enthrall—and last autumn, when the fashionable holiday season had closed and the “meek and lowly” (in a cash sense) thought about laying down the daily cares “that infest the day,” I stumbled upon such a picture, that never, perhaps, in a life-time, at so small a cost, let me add, might the like be seen.

Sunday morning among the Qu'Appelle hills. Dawn lifted her eyelids, still trembling with the dew-tears of night, and cast her smile over the little village of Fort Qu'Appelle, where it nestles among the broken hills. It was so quiet and so inviting over there among the blue-grey cones, that something drew me on and on towards the Industrial School building, which lies some four miles beyond the Fort. The winding way, between the hills and above the lakes and through the bush, was beautifully attractive ; wild birds winging about unsteadily, and sweeping overhead, the prairie lark, its three-note song making the air tremble, while the modest grey-bird broke in in staccato, and the low plash of the lake depths made a Sabbath hymn “Awake my Soul,” in which the human heart unconsciously joined in silent praise. Suddenly, and as if in response to nature's melody, from the small-barred belfry above the little wooden church, rang out a chime of bells. Above me, the Cross poised upon

the hill-top, shining dimly through the dawn-mist, its lustre brightening as the low-lying clouds cleared away ; and beyond, gleaming among the trees, half-bared of summer foliage now, shone the Indian tents, grouped here and there along the hillside, while small spirals of smoke rose from the camp-fire, where the squaws busied themselves, like good housewives, in the preparations for breakfast. The tents were smoky, black and begrimed affairs, but standing apart, and white, and clean, was one, there. At the door, or flap, was a young squaw, surrounded by five *papooses* of various growths, all of them very dirty, and all taking part in the building of the fire, above which, upon a poplar tripod, cunningly arranged, so as to accomodate two swinging pots, hung an iron kettle, which held the savoury breakfast. The tent looked so clean and in contrast to the squaw and *squawees*, that I asked (in very bad Sioux) who owned the tent ? Hers. It was hers, and “the boy—was sick, very sick.” She threw back the door-flap, and I saw a young man lying upon a bed of boughs and blankets, his face strong type of the Sioux tribe, and shadowed by the coming of Death. Just below the tent and upon the open plain the small church appeared, and as the flap-door was opened, the man's eyes wandered to the white-painted edifice, whence again in a silver shower of echoes came the call of the bell. There was something weird about the scene. The Cross pointing upward, catching and reflecting the sunlight, the chiming bells, the bird-song, now a perfect torrents of sweetness and song, the tangle of fading green upon the opposite hills, the dark-gowned priests hastening towards the little church, and before me the strength and form of life, yet, with the fast dimming light of “The Valley of the Shadow” upon it, and beside me, clamouring for food, the children, who jabbered incessantly. Lively hoofs came scampering over the hard trails, and up the way and down the way and over the way came carts, two-wheelers, primitive and ugly in shape, democrats, buckboards, and, too, fine carriages ; all seemingly bent towards one point, the church. Inside the church the services had begun ; I followed the last comer and found myself too late to obtain a seat. The building was full to suffocation. Indians, Half-breeds, whites, all commingling there, as one body. The Deacon was sprinkling the Holy Water, and His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, who officiated, was murmuring, “*Introibo ad altare Dei.*” At the front of the church, and upon improvised seats, knelt a double row of young girls and boys ; the girls dressed in white, the boys wearing white ribbon badges, and among the group, conspicuous by reason of their rich dress, two children, a boy of about thirteen and a girl of eleven. The children were about to make their first Communion and Confirmation. The altar was abloom with flowers, a “Jacob's Ladder” of lighted candles sent out a blaze that blinded the sunshine from without. An image—full size—of the Crucifixion hung above the Tabernacle. It was most realistic in the portrayal of that agony, the drops of blood seeming to well, as one looked. The altar linen was spotless and rich in lace and embroidered design—the work of the Nuns, I am told. Among the young Communicants was a lad of about sixteen ; he was blind, and was led to the altar rail by his mother, a patient-faced woman, who held her boy's hand and led his steps as she had done when he was a helpless babe. It was beautifully pathetic. Among the older communicants went a lady, dressed in garments that betrayed her foreign birth. I asked who she was. “Madame la Comtesse ;” it was “Monsieur le Comte who sat with her.” A distinguished looking gentleman he was. Together, Madame and Monsieur advanced to the “table of the Lord,” and it was a sight never to be forgotten to see there no dividing line, no “below the salt” sentiment, for Madame la Comtesse bowed before that altar and before her an old Indian, the snows of many winters upon his head, received the food. Before Madame la Comtesse, that old savage was served, both bowed, both reverential, both equal before God !

“*Corpus Domini nostri Jesu,*”—Prince and peasant alike ! He knows nor rank, nor line, nor succession ! Christ the King who was man !

The sermon was delivered by His Grace, in French, and for once, and the only time in my life, I was glad I did not understand the graceful language. The subject was “Manitoba Schools !” His Grace was very much in earnest in what he said : one could see that from his gesticulations, he smote his arch-episcopal hands, and his note was at times triumphant, at times defiant ; but his hearers showed stolid respectful

indifference—I think at that time they hadn't taken a feed of Mr. Davin's "sow-thistles," or else they hadn't yet begun to digest them! The service was over. The congregation were enjoined to remain while a woman was received into the Faith. It was Act II. in the wondrous soul-stirring drama of that day: She came forward; such a wizened old woman, bent with her eighty years, and bronzed by the winds she had all her life long lived among. She had come from Old Wives Lake to be received into the Church. The Archbishop himself administered baptism; a priest and a native woman stood sponsors. The service was translated in the Indian tongue by one of the resident priests, and the responses were made in the same language, and translated again to His Grace. I could not spell the name if I could pronounce it, but it signified "Buffalo-that-drinks-by-the-river," and for convenience "Margaret" was used. The tattered handkerchief was drawn back from her hair, and—the water poured on—"Margaret" left the altar, all her eighty years' mistakes and errors washed away; all her darkness enlightened; all her future clear and sin-washed before her; all her past blotted out!

It was pretty close in there, and an odour, not altogether of sanctity, hung over the place; but we followed like sheep out into the outer air where the burst of summer-song was made a discord by a chant from priests and Acolytes who formed into line, and led by His Grace, and followed by the whole congregation, we walked to the hillside where lately I had stood and looked down the way. The *O Salutaris* was taken up by all, sung in unison and if somewhat discordant, sung with fervour; and I saw that the way led to the white tent aforesaid. Before His Grace, who bore the host, went boys ringing a bell, and at their approach all knees bent and all heads were uncovered. The sun was pouring down as if in benediction, and the wild-birds sang madly their wild-wood notes. It was a medley of rhythm, but glorified by the supreme sanctity and adoration of the hour.

I saw that the tent was the point of advance; the priest, leading, opened the tent door again, and within I saw a small table had been arranged, a white cloth covered it and a crucifix stood thereon. The Bishop administered the Sacrament, and all the kneeling people, with bowed heads, prayed. The young squaw, his wife, with no appearance whatever of soap or sanctity about her, stood smiling and stroking the towsted heads of her babes, who clustered about her; inside the tent, the young hunter, stricken down in the very prime of life, looked out upon the hills for perhaps the last time, his face was paled by suffering but it was placid and calm; he had faced death many a time on the hunt, why should he quail now, when it came peacefully, and gave to his soul the consolation of his Belief? There was nothing to regret. He left five babes—that meant five dollars each every year from the Great Mother, the Queen; twenty-five dollars a year! It was a fortune! We left him at peace, there upon the hillside, dying as befitted a brave hunter, upon the grounds where his people had for centuries fought and died.

It was an October holiday; a cheap little holiday trip, that cost *only six dollars*, and in that ramble among the green hills of "beautiful Qu'Appelle" I found something that cost nothing—that has no price—that wears no value-mark—but that for all time will never leave me while memory lingers—Contentment.

QU'APPELLE.

A little land-locked lake that shines so pure and clear,
Half hid by fern and brake, 'twas sure an Angel's tear
Dropped from the starry way, that silently down fell
Where Dawn, the child of Day, soft cradled thee, Qu'Appelle!
Bright opaline thy waves that lap like Seraph's sigh;
Brown hills with pale green naves roofed in by arching sky,
With draperies of Mist 'round evening dews that fell
And o'er thy cradle kissed, and breathed thy name, Qu'Appelle!
Above thy terraced hills the cross its Shadow throws,
And all my fancy thrills to see there twines the Rose,
Whose Thorns His Brow once pressed; 'Tis the same Blood that fell
On Calvary, now stains thy breast, O beautiful Qu'Appelle!
A little land-locked lake half hid by hills that rise
And framed by fern and brake, an Angel from the skies
Winging her Westward way, hath o'er thee cast some spell
Of Heaven's eternal May, that crowns thee, fair Qu'Appelle.

MARY MARKWELL.

Regina, Assa., May 12th, 1896.

Heaven's Music.

What though mine ear could catch th'ethereal song,
Which vibrates from the rays of sun born light,
The solemn hymn of planets in their flight
Echoing the corridors of space among,
The sad grey ocean's dirge-note swept along
The faintly whispering voices of the night,
Loud thunders' roll, wild shriek of tempests might,
One universal psalm, sweet and long.

This were but finite music, low and mean,
The jangling discord of an untuned lyre,
To that which greets the new born spirits sense
When in those mansions eye hath never seen
The strain uprises from the angelic choir,
"Enter thy rest; go thou out no more hence."

* * *

Permanent Courts of Arbitration.

FOR many years past the principle of International Arbitration has been steadily growing in favour and the last few months have seen a popular outcry for the institution of a permanent court of Arbitrators between Great Britain and the United States. The immense advantages to be gained by the success of this movement ought not to blind us to its radical nature; in fact, they ought rather to spur us on to examine the whole problem of International disputes and to consider under what limitations and conditions Arbitration can be substituted for War.

The settlement of International quarrels by Arbitration bears on the face of it a certain plausibility, a flattering appeal to the inborn love of justice of the Anglo-Saxon, which obscures its true character. Used, as we are, to see private interests of the first magnitude and even public policies of no small importance, settled by the fiat of a court of law, we are at first led to deem that there can be no more difficulty in the judicial adjustment of the differences of two nations than in the settlement of a suit between ordinary citizens. In this we make a great mistake. The basis on which municipal law rests is purely and simply the hopelessness of a struggle between an individual and the entire forces of the State. Whether he likes it or not, whether justice or injustice has been meted out, the defeated suitor has no choice but to submit to the overwhelming power of society. International Arbitration is founded upon a very different principle. It depends not on the necessities but on the sympathies of those who use it. It appeals to their sense of justice, to their love of fair play. It claims for itself severe impartiality and unimpeachable integrity. It will not resort to force and relies entirely on the honour of the disputants. In short it can flourish only in an atmosphere of the most absolute confidence, and not only its profitableness but its very existence are imperilled by the faintest shadow of suspicion.

Were it once hinted that the Arbitrators were unfair, the system would of course break down. If for any reason, however justifiable, it should happen that in two or three cases, one of the parties to a dispute should repudiate the awards, a deadly blow might be struck at the system and the popular confidence might suffer an almost irreparable injury. In fact International Arbitration requires the most careful handling and the most discriminating use.

To hail it as the unfailing panacea for every international quarrel is sure to lead to disappointment. No greater misfortune can befall an institution than to arouse hopes which can never be fulfilled, and there is at present a real danger that the popular belief in Arbitration will go too far and disillusionment will follow. It may be a good thing to set up the machinery of a permanent court; but it is undoubtedly a bad thing to encourage the expectation that every dispute can be settled by semijudicial means. For it may easily happen that a failure, where failure was inevitable may spoil the chances of a feasible success.

In the first place Arbitration has acquired far too creditable a position in popular ideas. It is glorified now as the most righteous and equitable means of settling disputes, and the only one worthy of a civilized nation. As a matter of fact this is very far from being the case. Arbitration is morally speaking vastly inferior to Diplomacy. It is a better thing to allow an impartial judge to settle a dispute than to

resort to brute force ; but it is better still for the disputants to come to an agreement between themselves. Direct negotiation by those concerned shews a better spirit, and in the long run will be more satisfactory, than any settlement by a third party however impartial.

Now Diplomacy, ill-omened as the word sounds, is really only the means by which two nations talk. The language is shrouded in curious phraseology ; the communications are marked more by literary excellence than by conversational life ; the answers take long to arrive. But still, diplomatic intercourse has always been and always will be the real vehicle for the interchange of opinions between independent States. It has a bad reputation ; it suggests underhand deals and very sharp practices ; but much of its bad name is quite undeserved. No nation believes in it ; a sure sign that no one profits unduly by it. The Frenchman raves of "perfidie Albion"; the Englishman is sure his own statesmen are outwitted by the foreigners. All feel it is not sure to work for their advantage and therefore all declare it to be unutterably bad.

Part of its unpopularity is no doubt caused by its secrecy. We are all gossips and a reserved man is as much disliked as he is feared. The successes of diplomacy are often scored in the dark ; its failures are written upon the wall. When we are openly successful, we feel it is our undoubted due : when we are palpably checked, our statesmen receive little consideration for their difficulties. Even if all the papers of a dispute are published, the few who read them do not appreciate their meaning. It is hard to believe that a threat can be very terrible when it is launched against "Your Imperial Majesty."

Diplomacy often fails ; but it fails for definite reasons, and there is no reason to believe that where it has broken down, arbitration will succeed. Sometimes the interests involved are too complicated ; sometimes the mind of one State is too firmly made up or the whole basis of international relations is changing. If a country is vitally affected by a dispute, no amount of negotiation will make it give way. If its needs demand an encroachment on its neighbour, that encroachment will be made. If the sympathies of a people urge its leaders on a certain course, nothing will check them. In cases such as these, diplomacy breaks down, even when there is a sincere desire to reach a settlement. But there are other times, when there is no such desire. History tells us again and again of dishonest statesmen and discreditable motives. The politician as well as the actor can play to the gallery and it is an old device to cover domestic mistakes by an enterprising foreign policy.

But if diplomacy in such cases must fail, what chance has arbitration ? It is based entirely on the theory that every dispute has a right solution and all parties are willing to find it. In the case of the political gambler, of the politician who will stake provinces to gain popularity, there clearly can be no good in referring his claims to impartial judges. They will be at once dismissed and at once revived. Sooner or later, somehow or other, the adventurer will plunge his country into war, and no court ever devised will prevent him playing the game, on which his personal power directly depends. With such a man directing one side in a dispute, arbitration will inevitably fail, and with every failure its moral effect will be as surely diminished.

In those cases, too, where popular passions are excited, it is as useless to appeal to judicial methods. Here again one condition of their success is lacking. If Arbitration is to be of value, there must be a real desire to ascertain the merits of a dispute. Popular passion thinks all this superfluous. It has no need to investigate the truth ; it knows it already. All it has to do is to act upon opinion and woe be to those who dare to thwart it. Again and again has the enthusiasm of a people hurried them into an unnecessary war ; and to oppose a national outcry with any such frail barrier as a Court of Arbitration is to lean upon a broken reed. Moreover it often happens that the real point of issue is missed by the people in their excitement. The war of 1759 began with "Jenkin's Ear ;" it continued about the Austrian Succession ; its real importance was the struggle for colonial supremacy. But on what could a Court of Arbitration have pronounced ? On the claims of Maria Theresa ? On the right of search ? On the ownership of India and America ? Possibly it might have settled one of the first two

questions ; certainly it would never have thought of the last. Even if it had, how would it have helped on the cause of peace ? England wanted to fight Spain and France and fight them she did ; not all the neutral powers, nor any number of special commissions, would have induced her to forego that longed for conflict.

But there are graver dangers in the way of Arbitration than even popular passion. It is a judicial method and judicial methods are essentially conservative. A judge is not a legislator ; his business is to decide cases according to laws, not to make laws according to cases. On the other hand the methods of Nature are evolutionary. She never stands still ; she is always benefiting the strong at the expense of the weak. Of morality she reckons nothing, with her might and right are synonymous. One State may claim the Province of another. History, morality, law may declare the claim is bad. But the invaders need the territory they seize ; it is better for the world that they should take it ; moreover they are determined to keep it and have the stronger armies. No doubt the invaded will resist and war must follow. But evolution almost implies suffering and war is the suffering of states. In vain will Arbitration bar the way. No precedent or legal proof, however strong, has ever yet prevailed against natural forces allied with superior arms. Indeed if they should prevail for a time, they might do harm in the long run ; for their are few instances of the victory of the more vigorous people over the weaker which did not tend to advance the cause of civilization. Luckily there is little chance of any semi-judicial tribunal, however eminent, being able to stem the course of a strong and determined nation.

Less common, but still inevitable, are the cases, in which the evolution concerned is not the evolution of states, but the evolution of ideas. The history of wars shows that their causes may be classified more or less according to their dates. Religion, Commerce, Colonial Supremacy and Nationality have, so to speak, come into fashion in turn as the ultimate causes of wars. The dispute that sets a light to the conflict may be trifling or weighty ; it may be akin to the underlying principle or totally unconnected with it ; it may shew what the real trouble is or may mislead the enquirer. But whatever the immediate quarrel is, there is certain to be a great trend of popular sentiment, which for the time determines the course of the world's history. How will a Court of Arbitration deal with such a state of affairs ? Even when they are willing to go behind the immediate dispute, what safeguard is there that they will recognize how deep the causes lie ? They must always be judges and sometimes law-makers ; are they now to be historians as well ? Are they to pick out from the details of every-day life just those facts, often very minute, which show how the tide is setting ? And if they do so, how are they to enforce their views on an unbelieving and deeply interested world ? They would only afford one more instance of man living before their time.

In such cases as these Arbitration must fail or at least be unsatisfactory. Possibly a wrong decision will be allowed to stand ; but still the principle will be weakened and the disinclination to resort to semi-judicial methods increased. It is far better to recognize frankly the impossibility of Arbitration in every case than to endanger its usefulness by too sanguine expectations. A permanent court is sure to fail in many instances and special courts for special cases will in the end lead to more valuable results ; for they are more flexible and less likely to be employed where success is hopeless.

For their opportunity is ever-increasing. Wherever the vital interests or honour of a State are not concerned, there is their fitting field. As States become larger and their resources increase, the tendency towards peace grows. Fewer quarrels are all-important ; the stakes involved are greater and the military organizations more terrible. A dispute which would have set Canada and the New England Colonies by the ears now barely claims a newspaper paragraph. There is every hope that as time goes on more and more questions will become amenable to Arbitration. But let every care be taken while the principle is yet new. Let no exaggerated hopes plunge us into disappointment. Let it be fully realized that the scope of Arbitration is limited ; that beyond its sphere it will do more harm than good ; and it may be trusted that with use will come confidence and with experience wise adaptability, so that every benefit that is obtainable may be gained from this great and Christian principle.

Nature's Worship.

Nature in her lilac gown
 Goes to worship in the dell ;
 Sombre pines the uplands crown,
 And they weave a solemn spell

O'er the timid violets,
 Crowded by the leaping stream,—
 Laughing, mocking, as it wets
 Moss-grown pebbles. And the gleam

Of the sunshine through the glade
 Lights the lamps of dog-wood bloom,
 Purple-promising, the blade
 Of the Iris strives for rocm

With the company of ferns,
 Drinking by the cool pool's shore,—
 Where a lonely wood thrush yearns
 For an answering voice of yore.

Nature comes to worship here,
 Where the chestnut's candles burn ;
 Shedding no remorseful tear,
 For she never had to learn

Wisdom from her waywardness ;—
 Constant she's from seed to sheaves ;
 Joy is all she can confess,
 For God's blue skies watch her leaves.

New York.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

* * *

Concerning Fans.

A PATRIOTIC Scot who, while dwelling in a prosperous town in the front, had allied himself to St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies, was compelled by force of circumstance to remove to the backwoods and begin life over again. Of the relics of his former greatness he had saved little more than a gorgeous Highland suit, kilt or phili-beg, sporran, hose and inserted skean, buckled brogues, jacket, plaid and bonnet, all complete. For many months these articles of brave attire lay in the wooden chest in which they had been brought from scenes of civilization. But, one beautiful Sunday morning, their owner could not resist the temptation of donning the garb of old Gaul, and astonishing therewith the local hawbucks of church-going proclivities. The procession to the school house, three miles distant, was a great success, and the attention he received in the temporarily sacred edifice was a triumph. Just as the *Kirk skailed*, or, in plain English, the congregation was dismissed, slight clouds obscured the summer sky, and so modified the brilliance of the sun's rays as to invite the shade-loving flies to come forth from their cool leafy retreats. They obeyed the summons and came forth. Horse flies and deer flies, wasps and hornets, that rather approve of the sun than otherwise, were already on the road in small detachments ; but the shade tempted out in swarms the wary trumpeting mosquito, the blundering, blood-sucking black fly, and the almost invisible burrowing red-hot needle of a sand-fly. The Majuba Hill of the Kiltie was a piece of corduroy over a long swamp. At first, pride kept him at a quick march ; then, he broke into a steady double ; but, in the end, he tore a branch from a wayside tree, and thrashing all about him, tore homewards through a cloud of self-raised dust.

This incident suggested two things : first, the original purpose for which fans were invented, and, second, the original material of which they were composed. A well-known substitute for the fly-chasing fan is the smudge, a muscavage of hoar antiquity. Every reader of the Bible and many people who do not read it are familiar with the name of Baalzebub. He was the God of the Philistines of Ekron, and his name means "lord of the flies." Baalzebub, however, is the Hebrew translation of this medical deity's appellation, for the Philistines were the ancestors of the Greeks, Romans, and other western Aryan peoples. Pansanias, the geographer, one of the most entertaining of ancient authors, tells us the true Hellenic title of this divinity. He says that, while Hercules was sacrificing at Olympia, he was much troubled by swarms of flies, whereupon he sacrificed to *Zeus Apomyios*, or Jupiter, the fly-driver, with the effect that the insect pests were banished

beyond the confines of the river Alpheus. Now the only wood allowed in this sacrifice was the white poplar that grew on the banks of the river Acheron. The learned Jacob Bryant has proved from Pliny and St. Clement of Alexandria that this same *Zeus Apomyios*, or Baalzebub, was worshipped under the name of Achor in the Greek colony of Cyrene. Green poplar from the banks of Acheron and from the well-watered low grounds of Cyrenaica doubtless made an admirable smudge, especially when the officiating priest aided its slow combustion with the motions of a fan. In ancient paintings, as at Herculaneum, hierophants are represented with three-cornered fans helping the altar fires, and thus giving rise to the figurative language, as common among classical writers as with us, "to fan the flame." In our Canadian backwoods, an old felt or straw hat often does effective fan-duty over a smudge in an iron pot. When an extra thick column of white smoke follows the waving arm of its holder up into his nostrils and eyes, he is observed to dart back and cry "By Jupiter!" but this is not regarded as a religious ejaculation. We do not carry our religion into as small affairs of daily life as did some at least among the ancients. It is hard to do so in the choice between flies and smudges.

Fans being probably as old as the combination of flies and human beings, they must be regarded as prehistoric, antediluvian, primeval. It is a question whether Adam or Eve was the first to say "Shoo!" to the accompaniment of a waving palm-leaf ; most likely it was Eve, as the more appetizing morsel of our two first parents. The palmetto fans which constitute part of the furniture of the pews in American churches, with the exception of the bound circumference, may represent the survival of the original weapon of defence wielded by the insect-threatened ancestors of our race. These primitive natural fans appear on very old Egyptian monuments ; but in Egypt and Assyria their place was largely usurped by long-handled fly-flaps made of feathers. The Ninevite royal cup-bearers are always represented with the cup in one hand and the flap in the other, thus protecting the draught of the reigning Tiglath-Pileser from the busy, curious, thirsty fly. The fan-bearer was as much of an institution in the western part of Asia as is the *punkah-wallah* in India, whether he hold the *punkah* in his hand or swing it from the rafters. Euripides in his *Orestes* gives us to understand that the Greeks borrowed fans and fly-flappers from the Barbarians.

The chief use of the broad fan as distinguished from the narrower fly-brush, a sort of linear feather duster, was to raise the wind. This it did on a small scale for the purpose of cooling the human person, and on a large one for that of winnowing threshed grain. The Roman Emperor, Augustus, had a slave to fan him while asleep, a luxury of somewhat doubtful utility, and which seems to indicate that he was not troubled with insomnia. Yet the *flabellum* of peacock's feathers must have proved disturbing to flies curious about the slumbers of royalty. Athenæus quotes an obscure writer named Clearchus of Solensium as an authority for the use of Phœcean fans in the hands of slaves over the heads of their waking masters. But the same author also cites the ancient comic poet Antiphanes in evidence of a peculiar kind of living fan. He relates that the King of Paphos in Cyprus was anointed with an unguent made of fruits that pigeons love to feed upon, as an attraction to his tame doves to come and hover about him. Boy slaves hindered them from settling on the monarch's person, by means of sticks, so that, ever hovering near, the doves caused a constant light air to play around the royal head. On warm Canadian nights, bats, in search of nocturnal neuroptera, produce a similar effect, but it is not regarded in the light of a luxury by the reposeing beneficiary. Most people who know anything about the domestic pigeon would hesitate to imitate the example of the Paphian king.

Flirtation by means of fans was very sparingly indulged in by the ancients, although ladies and gentlemen occasionally fanned one another as a mark of personal attention. The folding and unfurling elegances of to-day were unknown to the matrons and maids of old, so that Addison's Exercise of the Fan, which he has treated in the *Spectator*, was to them an impossibility. This was unfortunate, for the Roman ladies of the Empire would have been great adepts at the art. Addison's amusing Exercise suggests The Evolution of the Fan, not as a sort of feminine autumn manoeuvres, but as an

Silver and Gold.

historical study of the development of the present hand-painted and jewelled ten thousand dollar article from the palmetto leaf and the wing of peacock's feathers. The latter must have been a poor affair. A fan-tail pigeon could furnish a better, and the wing of an honest Canadian gull or partridge, the foundation of something far more chaste and lady like. Now-a-days, people have to raise the wind before they are able to purchase fans. Rare woods, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, and ivory, with inserted stones of befitting hues, enclose a silken crinkle that, when full displayed, reveals Watteau, Greuze, Caldecott, or Greenaway scenes, which tap the lips and never trouble the eye. The buying of fans is a very expensive much-ado about nothing. Some Serene Highness or other has a collection of fans; she should have been christened Frances, and deserves to be called a fanatic, unless she paid cash for her bric-a-brac.

To follow all the developments of the fan, from the bellows to the windmill, would be to task the kind reader's already tried patience. Indeed, it is necessary to dismiss all of the fan tribe but two, relegating fly-flaps, fanning-mills, fan-lights, and fantails to authors on the lookout for a subject. My friend Smith, who is not learned in languages but has lived in the Province of Quebec, says the *habitaws*, for so he calls them, must have made their fans of pigeons' tails, because they call them *eventails*. It need hardly be said that in this, as in most things he gets off, Smith is incorrect, nay more, widely at sea. He might as well charge Torquemada with deriving them from Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace, because the Spanish name for a fan is *abanico*, the medial *d* being dropped for the sake of purity of speech. The English are not regarded by foreigners as a very graceful people, either in carriage, behaviour, or speech, but the delicate monosyllable *fan* is surely preferable to the above mentioned long equivalents, and the Italian *ventaglio*. The German *fächer* is simply barbarous; the Latin *flabellum* and *flabellulum* look like South Sea Island clubs; and no self-respecting lady could sit or stand for Addison's fan-drill with the Greek *rhipis*, *rhipister* or *rhipidion* in her hand. In the matter of fans the Greeks must have been a very slangy people.

You don't happen to know Goodman, which is a pity. He is a professor, and what his name denotes; not Jaques Bonhomme, but something much deeper and finer. He sees the spark of genius in a youth, under much that is verdant, and can trace the imagery of his day-dreams, even in the smoke fantastically wreathed over many disappointments. Then Goodman sets himself to work to fan the twin flames of genius and of hope. What a smudge he raises sometimes in the process! How political economists abuse him for taking a young man out of his sphere; and brother-professors, for seeking student-popularity; and jealous students, for being guilty of favouritism; and grave divines, for encouraging sinful ambition! Goodman does not mind, but fans away, and has the satisfaction of knowing, if he ever cares to think of results, that some of the brightest and steadiest lights in the professional world are the outcome of his gentle sedulous fanning. There are people who fan other fires, even those of hell. The spark of them lies in every human breast, and God knows there is fuel enough for it to act upon, without need of the human fan to rouse sedition, enkindle envy, and inflame passion and rage. Such human fans should be branded with the mark of Cain, for all the world to know their character.

A student, long since departed to the Silent Land, had made a jocular remark upon a large and irascible collegian. The chum, with fiery face, clenched first, and in a towering rage, met him in the college archway. "You scoundrel!" he yelled, "what grounds had you for saying such a blankety blank lie about me?" The jocular man was perfectly cool. He replied, with a deprecatory gesture, "Softly, my friend, softly! You are a logician and a debater of no mean ability, and are well aware that there can be no satisfactory discussion without a definition of terms. You have, perhaps advisedly, employed the term 'grounds.' Now, there are many kinds of grounds such as coffee grounds and University grounds; in what particular sense do you propose to employ the term?" The fan succeeded, and the clenched fingers relaxed, the flush left the face, and the big irascible collegian smiled out into a laugh, as he gave his jocular chum a playful push and went on his peaceful way. As the parsons say, it is not necessary further to improve or apply the text. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

AS Mr. Jemmett in THE WEEK of May 15th again returns to the attack, I trust I may be allowed space for a reply; merely premising that I shall endeavour to confine myself to an elucidation of the subject in hand without regard to any imputations on my want of candor, clearness of perception, or knowledge of the meaning of the terms usually employed in economic discussions.

Before going further, however, it would seem to be necessary to remove a misconception that Mr. Jemmett appears to be labouring under.

In his last, speaking of me, he says:—"The whole of the argumentative part of his paper of the 24th April, and the second half of that of the 1st May, is devoted to the quantitative theory of money, a question to which I do not think I even alluded, though possibly some of my arguments had some indirect bearing on it, and I do not propose to go into it here." Again in reference to the fall of prices he repeats the following statement previously made by him: "Mr. Harkness puts forth two distinct and separate causes: 1st. The increase in the value of gold; 2nd. The decrease in the value of silver."

Now, I never for a moment thought, much less said, that the fall in prices was due to the decline in the value of silver; no sentence in anything I have written will bear that construction. My contention throughout has been, that the demonetization of silver lessened the quantity of money available and increased its value as compared with other commodities, and thus brought about a decline in prices. Silver not only shared in the decline as a commodity, but was further depressed by being removed from its position as a money metal. That is, gold was raised and silver lowered by legislation; other commodities remained nearly stationary at a point between the two, but somewhat nearer to the silver than the gold.

The real question at issue is whether the quantity of money available for the purchase of goods and the payment of debts has any effect on its value as money, or on the price of commodities. I wrote four columns for the purpose of showing that it has, and Mr. Jemmett used eight in an effort to controvert this conclusion, and yet says that he has not even alluded to the quantitative theory of money! Is it, then, surprising if, in my rejoinder, I failed to come to "close quarters" or that I found much in his papers to buttress, rather than to overturn, my argument?

In quoting from Mr. Mill I gave only his conclusions, and, in doing so, placed asterisks in the manuscript to show that there were intervening sentences in the original. I did not know that this contravened any literary or ethical canon; it certainly did not misrepresent the author. The paragraphs from which the extracts were made are those in which the fundamental laws governing the value of money are propounded. The ones that follow treat largely of variations, or exceptional circumstances, that render inoperative or obscure, these first principles. This would have been made apparent had Mr. Jemmett taken to himself the advice so freely tendered me and given us the three sentences that follow his first quotation from Mill. I take the liberty of repeating the sentence given and of adding enough of what follows to make the author's meaning clear:

"The proposition which we have laid down respecting the dependence of general prices upon the quantity of money in circulation must be understood as applying only to a state of things in which money—that is, gold or silver—is the exclusive instrument of exchange, and actually passes from hand to hand at every purchase, credit in any of its shapes being unknown. When credit comes into play as a means of purchasing distinct from money in hand we shall hereafter find that the connection between prices and the amount of the circulating medium is much less direct and intimate and that such connection as does exist no longer admits of so simple a mode of expression. But on a subject so full of complexity as that of currency and prices, it is necessary to lay the foundation of our theory in a thorough understanding of the most simple cases, which we will always find lying as a groundwork or substratum under those which arise in practice. That an increase of the quantity of money raises prices and a diminution lowers them is the most elementary proposition in the theory of currency, and without it we should have no key to any of the others."

Mr. Mill then goes on to show what may interfere with the operation of this law; such as hoarding, holding to meet contingencies, or investing in stocks and bonds. There is no doubt but he is, in the main, right; but the pity of it is that these causes but accentuate the difficulty when the value of money is increasing. There is sometimes an unearned increment in gold as well as in land, and when it is appreciating in value, or its price is rising and the prices of other commodities falling, the tendency to hoard, hold to meet contingencies, or invest in gold bearing bonds is increased and the depression, primarily caused by a scarcity of money, is aggravated.

Mr. Jemmett appears to be unable to see why his statement of the "economic truism," that "there can be no such thing as a universal rise or fall in values," practically proves my case. Now it seems to me that a fall in the value of all commodities but one, practically means a universal fall in values, unless that one has risen in value sufficiently to compensate for the fall in the value of the others. To illustrate this I will take ten of the principal commodities, fairly representative of the world's stock in trade, and give the approximate value of a certain quantity of each in 1871 and in 1896, assuming that, in the meantime, there has been no rise in the value of gold:—

	VALUE	
	1871	1896
Gold.....	100	100
Silver.....	100	about 50
Forest products.....	100	" 80
Agricultural ".....	100	" 60
Animal ".....	100	" 70
Textiles.....	100	" 50
Cotton.....	100	" 50
Iron.....	100	" 50
Sugar.....	100	" 60
Machinery.....	100	" 60
	1,000	630

As there can be no universal rise or fall in values, this is manifestly an incorrect statement of the relative value of these products at the periods named. To make the values correspond it is necessary to add to those in the second column 58.7 per cent., thus making, as compared with 1871, the present value of:

Gold.....	158.7
Silver.....	79.4
Forest products.....	127.0
Agricultural products.....	95.2
Animal products.....	111.1
Textiles.....	79.4
Cotton.....	79.4
Iron.....	79.4
Sugar.....	95.2
Machinery.....	95.2

A total of.....1,000.0

This is, I think, a fair deduction from the "economic truism" quoted by Mr. Jemmett. The ordinary products that have declined most in relative value are those of which the supply may be said to be unlimited, and to the production of which machinery can be most effectively applied. In neither of these respects, however, had one of the precious metals any appreciable advantage over the other. There is only one possible explanation of the great divergence here—the one already given.

In Mr. Jemmett's reply to the use I made of his figures in relation to the ratio between the quantity of coin and the volume of trade in twelve principal countries, in 1850, 1884, and 1890, he quotes Sauerbeck's figures showing that prices were not much higher in 1850 than in the two later years. There would have been some point to this had Sauerbeck's figures been for all, or even a considerable number of these twelve countries; but they were for England alone, and, as all the world knows, there were special reasons why prices should be low there in 1850. Until near that time English prices of most of the commodities enumerated were stimulated by high protective duties, but the adoption of Free Trade, and other efforts that had been put forth to make England a "cheap country to live in," had brought down prices there and proportionately raised them in the other countries named. Since then there has been no material change in the fiscal policy of great Britain and Sauerbeck's tables may be taken as fairly indicative of the trend of prices throughout the world. Not very long ago Mr. Sauerbeck prepared a chart which, with his tables, was published

in the *Commercial Bulletin* of New York, and reproduced in the *Montreal Star* of Oct. 20th, 1894. I must thank Mr. Jemmett for calling my attention to it, for, notwithstanding it was prepared from a single gold standard point of view, it is a rather striking illustration of the important truth for which I have been contending. It shows that the rise in prices from 1850 until silver was demonetized corresponded very nearly with the additions that were being made to the world's money metals—since that time it shows as clearly the subtractions. The rise was most rapid between 1850 and 1860 when the additions were greatest, slight from that until 1873, when the decline which has continued since began.

The chart is accompanied by an exposition of the situation from which we extract the following:—

"Within the six years following the '73 panic, prices declined steadily from 111 to 83, a fall of 28 points. Judging from antecedent experience, it might have been expected that such an extreme fall would be followed by an upward reaction. For a brief period, and to a moderate extent, this was the case. There were slight rallies in 1879, 1880, 1887, and 1888, but otherwise every year has seen averages lower than the year preceding. From 1873 to 1893, the average price of 45 commodities has declined 43 points.

"If the past is any criterion, we are nearing a period when some cause will operate in producing a very pronounced rise. The most suggestive feature in Sauerbeck's chart is the almost unbroken descent in prices for the last twenty years. *The fall is so persistent, so unusual in extent and extends over such a long period, as to unmistakably suggest the operation of causes which had previously had no important effect upon values.*"

I have italicized the last sentence because I think it very significant. Every other cause that is operating now has operated previously, but the one we have been discussing—the demonetization of silver. It is an absolutely new force and appears to be producing an unusual effect.

Mr. Sauerbeck, in his tables, takes no account of the value of gold. He appears, like Mr. Jemmett, to be sitting on that metal and viewing the universe; or, like the boy in the elevator, who sees surrounding objects speeding downwards, but is unconscious of any change of position in the seat on which he is resting until he finds he has reached the fourth story.

ADAM HARKNESS.

* * *

Hadrian's Address to his Soul.

THE best known, perhaps the only known, to us among the literary productions of the Roman Emperor Hadrian (born 76, died 138 A.D.) is the dainty morsel known to moderns as "Hadrian's Ode to His Soul." This is the most generally accepted text:

"Animula, vagula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Quæ nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos?"

In connection with the text, it is interesting to note the contention made in a late number of the *Atlantic Monthly*,* in a critical study of the poem, where *jocos* is replaced by *joca*. The writer, Mr. William Everett, says, "I am aware that some texts give *jocos*; but until I see Hadrian's autograph, I will not believe his poem lacks one of its most delicate touches."

Whichever be the correct word-ending as Hadrian himself wrote it, his little lyric must have appealed to the homelier classes of the Roman society of the time in a particular way; perhaps as the songs of those of our poets who have not given way to the too general tendency to use "high-flown language" do in this present day. Written in a pure Latin, it distinguished itself from the mass of the literature of the period, overburdened as that literature was with Greek encroachments. It consists of but five lines, and yet those five lines are seen to approach very near to perfection from more than one point of view.

The happy blending of endearing diminutives, produc-

*Vol. LXXIV, No. 445, p. 669.

ing a pleasing alliteration, the indescribable metrical flow of the unmetrical verses, and the apparent strain of doubt as to the nature of man's hereafter which culminates in the fourth line, have struck all those who have read the tiny ode with any circumspection.

Several of the poets have attempted to translate this "frail and gentle stanza," but there are difficulties which stand in the way of a perfect rendering. Its full force can only be preserved by keeping closely to the text, and yet not so closely as to produce unidiomatic English.

Mr. Everett, in the article referred to, has summed up in this admirable way the features characteristic of the poem: "So slight, yet so profound, its metrical character with just one touch of rhyme, its perfectly native Latin, demanding as native English, the petting tone of its diminutives, the slightly artificial air that their construction indicates, . . . the ancient materialism without a hint of the coarseness which hangs round the very purest songs of Rome."

Among the published poems of Martin Tupper are three different versions of Hadrian's lyric, but the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" probably did not have all the points brought out so well in the quotation I have just made before his mind, for the lines lose somewhat in the transition; and the same may be said in some measure of Byron's translation. The reader who is sufficiently interested may look up these translations and form an opinion for himself, —perhaps may even succeed in accomplishing to his own satisfaction what so many have attempted before him.

In conclusion, like Mr. Everett, I "offer with diffidence" a translation:

Changeful, cheerful little soul,
Of this body fellow, guest,
Now thou leavest here for where,
Wan wee creature, chilled, bare;
Nor, as erst, wilt have thy jest?

Quebec.

ROBERT M. HARPER.

* * *

Song of the Nymphs.

Recitative.—

Pan the sylvan music leads,
Pan, the god of flutes and reeds.
Pan! hail Pan! hail, merry fauns,
Council o' sequestered lawns!
High Olympus in debate;
Monarchs proud in jeweled state;
Gods, nor men, where'er they be,
Conquer like thy jollity!

Chorus and Dance.—

Trip the toe;
And laugh, Ho! ho!
Lightly, now, this way pass; now go;
Bend now low;
Hands over, so!
Can gayer numbers flow? Oh, no;

Recitative.—

Let the soft breeze charm thy care;
Where Pan moves, be laughter there;
Nymphs! now raise Apollo's praise,
Phœbus, bright with argent rays;
God, who taught you harmonies sweet,
Honor with high numbers meet.
Come, move equal with the sound,
Woods and hills and vales around!

Chorus and Dance.—

Now we meet;
Opposing, greet;
Evenly, backward then retreat;
Lightest feet,
At numbers fleet,
Hastily form the circle neat.

Recitative.—

Over now the festive day;
Fauns and nymphs, haste! haste away!
Guard your dales with jealous care,
No rude footsteps enter there!
When Aurora purple dawns,
Tripping down her flow'ry lawns,
Gather, sylvan chorus raise,
Pan and Phœbus, joyous praise!

New York.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

The Relations Between the Central and Local Governments of the United States and Canada Compared.

THERE is in Canada as elsewhere a wide divergence of view as to the cause of the present commercial depression, resulting in an equally wide divergence of view as to the remedy to be applied. It is not my purpose in this paper to specify—much less to discuss—each particular diagnosis with its accompanying prescription. What does concern us is that as the natural result of this disquiet there is no part of our organization, political, industrial, or social, free from "enquiry and report." To vary the figure; from stem to stern, from keel to topmast, our ship of state is being overhauled and her construction submitted to searching scrutiny. While many—I believe, the great majority—are of opinion that the perilous seas upon which we are now tossed have been reached as the result of following a delusive economic mirage—protection, to wit—others there are who deem our case hopeless under present political conditions. To the former in appears within the range of possibility that of ourselves and in our present craft we may, guided by experience, steer our course for more tranquil seas; that nothing in the construction of our bark, susceptible of improvement though it may be, has brought us to this pass. To the latter, on the other hand, nothing less than a radical reconstruction or a total abandonment of our ship will suffice to work out our national salvation. However, this may be the result is that that scrutiny of the political forms of other lands which to-day engages the attention of so many students of political science has acquired for us an added interest. In no view of our position is the subject of mere academic interest, for, apart altogether from the economic question, we may be ere long confronted with the necessity for reconstruction—along the lines it may be of a British federation, or with a view to an independent national existence. In either case the structure of our political organization will call for our most careful attention and will demand the application of those principles of governmental mechanics which in our own or other lands have proved themselves the best. If on the other hands we are asked to concur in political change solely with a view to the improvement of our industrial condition, we must consider the possible loss, the possible permanent loss, in other directions which might accrue to us through the abandonment of our present political system for that, for instance, of the United States. In seeking to steer clear of Scylla we must be careful to avoid falling into Charybdis; we must—to use a less classic phrase—see that we do not pay too dear for our whistle.

While we have thus every incentive to urge us to a frank comparison of our political system with that of the United States—we all, I think, want Canada to have the best that's going—it is manifestly impossible to cover the entire ground in one article. That in the particular matter which I have in hand the balance of merit may seem to be with our neighbours must not be taken as indicating a personal preference for their political system in its entirety. American writers have themselves adverted to the marked difference in the working-principle applied to the task of government in the two countries respectively—the sympathetic connection, I mean, between the executive and legislative departments in all our governments, as contrasted with the separation and consequent lack of accord which marks the relations between these two branches of the public service in the United States. The balance of merit to our credit in this regard is, to my mind, far more substantial than the balance of merit to their credit in other respects.

Our form of government, like that of the United States, is federal; that is to say, in each of the two countries there is a central government charged with matters of common concern to the whole nation, side by side with various local governments having control of local affairs in their respective sections. Federalism has been defined as a political device for reconciling national unity with local self-government, and for the purposes of this paper no further refinement upon this definition need be attempted. In this century this form of political organization has become wonderfully multiplied, and the results of its adoption in most, if not indeed in all, instances warrant up in pronouncing it the form best adapted to meet the requirements of advancing

civilization. In accordance with that law of social and political progress which ordains that evolution, not revolution, must shape the destinies of nations, the federal form has apparently in nearly every modern instance been superimposed from above. It goes without saying that the political soil was, in those lands where federalism endures, ready for the superstructure; that, in other words, the federal form was in consonance with public opinion. A comparison along this line of the various federal governments of to-day would be highly interesting, but for such a comparison we have not space at our disposal. I emphasize the general fact because our form of federalism was established in conformity with it. As everybody knows, the British North America Act, 1867, is an imperial statute, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and alterable only by that body; but it was passed because of and in conformity with the wishes of the Canadian people as understood by the imperial law-makers. No one dreams of any amendment being made to it except at our own instance; and so, in a large sense, the Act is bottomed on the acquiescence of the Canadian people. The federalism of the United States, on the other hand, is the only example of a form of government deliberately adopted by the votes of those over whom it was to be established deliberately built up from below. The Constitution of the United States is the creation of the popular vote and amendable by the same high parliament—"We, the people of the United States." To show the effect which this difference in the mode of construction has had upon the working relations between the central and local governments of Canada and the neighbouring republic respectively is the object of this paper.

To define the line which divides the field of governmental activity between the central and local governments, to point out the functions possessed by courts of law of determining the limits of their respective spheres of activity, to exhibit the internal workings of each particular government, these and various other matters of interest for comparison and contrast are outside of my subject and any further reference to them will be incidental merely. Space necessitates the confinement of this paper to an examination, concise at that, of two questions:

(1) What part has a State, as such, or a province, as such, in the formation of the central government, and vice versa?

(2) What measure of control has the completed central organism over the completed local organisms, and vice versa?

I.—What part has a State, as such, or a Province, as such, in the formation of the central government, and vice versa?

It will conduce to clearness of treatment to keep to the usual division of government into branches, executive and legislative.

The fundamental idea of the British Constitution in reference to executive government is its unity throughout the Empire. At the apex of the system is Her Majesty, sole executor of the laws; all others, exercising executive functions, acting "under commission from and in due subordination to her." Her title to reign over us is now, it is true, a parliamentary title, but the position of the occupant of the British throne as sole executive magistrate of the nation is part of that "original right of the kingdom and the very natural constitution of our State and policy" known as the common law of England. To this day Her Majesty's writs inform those of her subjects to whom they are (sometimes unhappily) addressed that by the Grace of God she is Queen. By the express provision of the B. N. A. Act this fundamental idea, carried out in all British colonies, is continued for Canada, and the executive government of Canada declared to "continue to be vested in Her Majesty and her successors, Kings and Queens of Great Britain and Ireland." We all know, of course, that the authority of the Crown is exercised throughout the Empire in accordance with the will of the people constitutionally expressed through their representatives in Parliament; but the doctrine to which I have been referring, has, beyond doubt, had a far-reaching effect upon the structure of our federal system. To sum up our position in this regard in a single phrase, *our executive heads are appointed from above*. Responsibility for their appointment is not to those over whom they are appointed. The Imperial Cabinet is responsible to the electors of Great Britain for its choice of a Governor-General for Canada and the people of Canada have neither part nor

lot in the appointment. Much less, if that were possible, is the share which the Provinces (individually considered) or the people of the Provinces have in the appointment of the Federal executive head. Coming down the scale we find the various executive heads of the Provinces appointed by the Federal Government—acting, of course, in Her Majesty's name—and for such appointments the Federal Executive is responsible to the people of Canada as a whole and not to the electors of the particular Province concerned. This is no mere theoretic departure from true logical federalism. The dismissal of Lieut.-Governor Luc Letellier de St. Just in the face of the constitutional verdict in his favour pronounced by the people of his Province of Quebec puts a practical aspect upon this peculiarity of our system.

In the United States, by way of contrast, the President, executive head of the central government, has no powers whatever in connection with the appointment of the executive heads of the various States. As I shall have occasion to point out in a moment, the Senate of the United States, the members of which are elected by the State Legislatures, must concur in certain acts of executive government, and thus the individual states, even after the President's election, have something to say as to his conduct of federal affairs. But back of this, we have to note that by the Constitution the people of the individual States have an assigned and definite part in the election of the chief executive magistrate of the federation. By them the presidential electors are chosen by vote of the duly qualified State voters, and (as matters now stand) these same State voters, voting in districts and upon a franchise fixed by the State Legislatures, determine for whom of the presidential candidates the State vote shall be cast.

Coming now to the legislative branch of government, we may at once eliminate from the discussion any question as to the part played by the Federal Government of the United States in the formation of the State Legislatures. Part to be played by them there is none, beyond the performance of the somewhat vague duty of guaranteeing to each state a republican form of government. The people of the United States, as a whole, have practically nothing to do with the formation of the State Legislatures. Very different is the position of the people of the individual States in reference to the formation of the Federal Congress; and here again it will be convenient to consider separately the two branches of Congress—the Senate and the House of Representatives.

As has already been intimated, the members of the United States Senate are appointed by the State Legislatures, two from each State. Representation by population obtaining in the House of Representatives, equal representation of the individual States was made the rule for the Senate. Speaking of these two features, Hamilton or Madison (it seems to be a matter of difficulty to say which of them) puts the argument thus in the 62nd number of *The Federalist*—a series of papers written by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, urging the adoption of the Constitution:—

"It is equally unnecessary to dilate on the appointment of Senators by the State Legislatures. Among the various modes which might have been devised for constituting this branch of the Government, that which has been proposed by the convention is probably the most congenial with the public opinion. It is recommended, by the double advantage of favouring a select appointment, and of giving to the State Governments such an agency in the formation of the Federal Government as must secure the authority of the former, and may form a convenient link between the two systems.

"The equality of representation in the Senate is another point, which, being evidently the result of compromise between the opposite pretensions of the large and the small States, does not call for much discussion. If, indeed, it be right, that among a people thoroughly incorporated into one nation, every district ought to have a proportional share in the government, and that among independent and sovereign States, bound together by a simple league, the parties, however unequal in size, ought to have an equal share in the common councils, it does not appear to be without some reason that in a compound republic, partaking both of the national and federal character, the government ought to be founded on a mixture of the principles of proportional and equal representation.

"In this spirit it may be remarked, that the equal vote allowed to each State is at once a constitutional recognition of the portion of sovereignty remaining in the individual States, and an instrument for preserving that residuary sovereignty."

Thus the Senate was made a distinctly federal element in the central government, and it seems to be admitted that the confidence felt by the individual State in a Senate in which it has equal representation with every other State of the Union, has had much to do in securing for that body the weight—extraordinary for a second chamber—which it undoubtedly has in public affairs. In reference, too, to those executive functions possessed by the Senate—the necessity for their concurrence in treaties with foreign powers and in appointments to federal office—the direct State representation in the Senate still further tends to give to the individual States a sense of participation in both foreign policy and internal administration. With the Senate as the depository of the sober second thought in legislation, I am not here concerned. Its position as a link between the central and local governments is the point for remark. By way of offset to those advantages to which I have referred, it should be pointed out that the importance, in such a comparatively small House as the United States Senate, of each individual vote makes it a matter of the utmost importance to each political party to secure control of the various State Legislatures. Hence the result that federal issues pervade all elections in the United States.

Now turn we to our Canadian Senate. Strange as it may appear, a perusal of the debates on the "Confederation Resolutions" discloses that no question was raised as to the usefulness or uselessness of an Upper House. The bi-cameral system would seem to have been at that time universally favoured, so far at least as the constitution of the Dominion Government was concerned. To the delegates to the Quebec Conference in 1864 two examples of an Upper House presented themselves—the English House of Lords and the United States Senate. The position of the former in the English constitutional system is very clearly defined by Ba. ehot :

"Since the Reform Act, the House of Lords has become a revising and suspending House. . . . Their veto is a sort of hypothetical veto. They say, we reject your bill, this once, or these twice, or even these thrice, but if you keep on sending up, at last we won't reject it."

The House of Lords, too, is possessed of judicial functions of a certain sort, but it is manifest that, both historically and in actual practice, the House of Lords is in no sense a federal element in the Imperial scheme of government; that in no way does it stand out as the guardian of colonial rights. The U. S. Senate on the other hand was instituted as a part of the federal scheme, for the very purpose of protecting "state rights," and, to that end, each state, large or small, is entitled to two senators and no more. By the Fathers of our Confederation, the Senate of Canada was announced as answering both purposes; as affording a check on hasty or ill-digested legislation, and also as protecting local interests and the autonomy of the provinces. The attainment of the former purpose was supposed to be made secure by the mode of appointment, the life tenure being held out as a guarantee for independence in the exercise by Senators of their legislative duties; while the equal representation in the Senate, of each of the distinctly differentiated portions of the Dominion would make that body the guardian of "provincial rights," or at least of local as distinct from general interests.

"In order to protect local interests, and to prevent sectional jealousies, it was found requisite that the three great divisions into which British North America is separated, should be represented in the Upper House on the principle of equality. There are three great sections, having different interests, in this proposed Confederation. We have Western Canada, an agricultural country far away from the sea, and having the largest population who have agricultural interests principally to guard. We have Lower Canada with other and separate interests and especially with institutions and laws which she jealously guards against absorption by any larger, more numerous, or stronger power. And we have the Maritime Provinces, having also different sectional interests of their own; having, from their position, classes and interests which we do know in Western Canada. Accordingly in the Upper House—the controlling and regulating,

but not the initiating branch (for we know that here, as in England, to the Lower House will practically belong the initiation of matters of great public interest)—in the House which has the sober second-thought in legislation—it is provided that each of those great sections shall be equally represented by twenty-four members. . . . There is this additional advantage to be expected from the limitation. To the Upper House is to be confined the protection of sectional interests; therefore, it is that the three great divisions are there equally represented for the purpose of defeating such interests against the combination of majorities in the Assembly. It will therefore become the interest of each section to be represented by its very best men, and the members of the administration who belong to each section will see that such men are chosen in case of a vacancy in their section. For the same reason, each State of the American Union sends its two best men to represent its interest in the Senate."—*Sir John Macdonald, in debate on the Resolutions.*

The Senate of Canada exercises no judicial functions akin to those exercised by the House of Lords and, to a smaller extent, by the U. S. Senate, nor has it any executive functions like those exercised by the U. S. Senate in "executive session" in relation to treaties and appointments to office. Its functions are purely legislative.

In the light of subsequent developments, the criticism of Mr. Dunkin upon this part of the scheme of Confederation reads like a prophecy. Wanting in the characteristics which, to some extent, uphold the exercise of authority by the House of Lords as a "dignified" part of the constitution, the revising and suspending functions of our Senate are a myth and, in practice, are limited to rejecting bills which the government desires to see defeated but does not like to oppose in the popular chamber; and, wanting as its members are in any distinctly different character, aims, and interests from those of the members of the popular chamber, and appointed, too, as they are, not by the Provincial legislatures but by the Dominion Government, they are as strongly and continuously party men as are the members of the House of Commons, and they divide on party not on provincial or sectional lines. Such federal element as exists at all in the constitution of the Dominion Government is in the distribution of portfolios in the Cabinet, as Mr. Dunkin predicted it would be. With the entry of Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories into the Dominion, all attempt to continue the principle of equal representation was abandoned in favour, practically, of representation by population, so far at all events as the new territories were concerned.

To compare now the position of the popular branches of the legislatures of the two countries. I take first the House of Representatives. The Constitution of the United States provides that the franchise for the election of members of the House of Representatives shall be the self-same franchise as is established in each State for the election of members of the popular chamber in the State legislature. The division, too, of the State into electoral districts for federal elections is, under the constitution, with the State legislatures. The time, place, and manner of holding these elections is likewise fixed by State laws. The Constitution, it is true, provides that in this last respect Congress may override State legislation, but up to date it has not acted upon the power, Mr. Lodge's bill along this line having been defeated in the Senate. In any case Congress may not interfere with the franchise, or with the electoral districts, as fixed by State legislation. To complete our view of this subject I should point out that by the 15th amendment to the Constitution (adopted in 1870) it is provided that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" and by the 14th amendment (1860) the basis for representation for each State in the House of Representatives is reduced in respect of any male citizens excluded from the suffrage, save for participation in rebellion or other crime. Each State is therefore furnished with a sufficiently powerful motive to adopt, as nearly as may be, manhood suffrage, for its representation in the House of Representatives is practically determined by its voting population. There is no doubt however that this control by the individual States over the federal franchise and over the federal elections is another federal element in the organization of the central government conducive to confidence in it.

In Canada the central government has the exclusive power over the federal franchise and over federal elections and has used that power to erect a distinct and independent electoral system. While it may with truth be said that in the United States the self-same people, acting through somewhat different channels, elect both the various State and federal legislatures, that would be a rather bold assertion to make of our electoral system; but until it can with certainty be made, our federalism is wanting an essential feature of true federalism.

II.—*What measure of control has the completed central organism over the completed local organisms, and vice versa?*

Space will permit of only the briefest answer to this question. In the United States the two sorts of governments are, when organized, entirely independent of each other. No veto power is lodged with the federal executive over State legislation. The Courts of law are charged with the duty of determining the line of division which under the Constitution now separates their respective sphere of activity, and any future redistribution of the field must be the work of a constitutional amendment. With us, on the other hand (by analogy doubtless to the veto power exercisable by the Crown over all colonial legislation) the federal executive has power to disallow provincial legislation. The field proper to be exclusively occupied by the central and provincial governments respectively is marked out by the Act, and our Courts of law are charged with the duty of keeping each government within its constitutional sphere, so that the veto power, so far as respects provincial legislation *ultra vires*, is entirely superfluous; but, notwithstanding all this, the power of encroaching upon the field of local self-government upon grounds of political expediency merely has been given to the federal government—a power to undo what it cannot do. The power is from the stand-point of jural capacity utterly useless and from the stand-point of political expediency it has worked nothing but mischief. If necessary, let the line of division be redrawn, but, once drawn, the central and local governments should in any logical scheme have full power, each within its assigned sphere, to the exclusion of all interference from the other.

Speaking of redrawing the line of division suggests the propriety, in any improvement of our federal scheme, of providing something in the nature of a *referendum* for effecting constitutional amendments; but in this I am travelling out of the record.

To sum up. Were the federal government of the United States to be swept out of existence by some miraculous political cyclone, the State governments would for all purposes of local self-government never miss it; while a destruction of the individual state governments would, at the same moment, end the federal government.

Somewhat the reverse of all this represents what would happen here. We have built, or are built from above downwards. They have built from the ground up. When we come to reconstruct we should in the matters of which I have treated follow their example, and strengthen our *foundations*.

W. H. P. CLEMENT.

* * *

Parisian Affairs.

THE impromptu act of courtesy on the part of M. Faure to pay a special adieu visit to the Dowager Empress of Russia and her family, at Pagny, the last station on the French frontier, was a model happy thought, and of which everybody, as well as the Russians, can say, "Well done." The meeting was well staged, and not spoiled by any theatrical excess. The imperial train of ten carriages is a veritable palace with its dependencies on wheels united to all the comforts, all the modern appliances. The run from Frauard, where the train pulled up to take President Faure and his suite to Pagny, occupied forty minutes. The Empress and the President, in the Grand Salon carriage had some minutes private chat, then followed the mutual introductions of the suites, and next tea for a selection of the elect. Her Majesty had at her side her two children, the Grand duc Michel, aged 17, tall and slender, and his sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, aged 12, with auburn hair streaming over her shoulders, and an air curiously mute. The Empress her-

self is very small and slender, the latter appearing more so, by her toilette of black crepon, destitute of all ornament; her features look still youthful and very pale; her eyes are very tender and expressive, and her smile winning. Arrived at Pagny, the French station close to the German frontier, M. Faure took leave. When the train was on the eve of starting, the little Grand Duchess Olga selected two roses named "France," from a corbeille of flowers and handed them to General Boisdeffre, who gave one to the President. Then two German locomotives were hooked to the train, and the conductor, in red cap and red leather belt, gave the signal "off," and the train glided softly away. M. Faure was in every-day costume of black frock coat, white gloves, and the blue rosette of the Order of St. Andrew in button hole. It was the return visit of that paid in 1892 by the Grand Duc Constantine, on behalf of Alexander III. to M. Carnot, at Nancy.

There is not a day but some new association or league is being founded in France for something or other; some have but the life of the rose, the space of a morning; others drag their slow length along and expire; they have no roots so wither away. Dr. Bertillon of Anthropometric fame has launched the newest thing out—an association to encourage natality in France. He says that France is rapidly sinking as a first-class power, because the population is dying out; on the contrary the Anglo-Saxon race is flourishing like a green bay tree. The proposed remedies for the shrinking of the population are many, but none are adopted. Augustus and other Cæsars tried to check depopulation by levying taxes *pro rata* to the number of children in a family, and the wealth of the parents; that is the line the new association advocates, plus heavy succession duties for accumulated property. One speaker denied the right of the legislature to regulate the number of olive branches for a family. Madame Koppe stated that women had something to do with the question, and that mothers ought to be helped by the State to rear their children. The poor, save in Bretagne, avoid having families because that begets misery; the rich object to having children, which means expense, trouble, and social drawbacks—hence the wilful sterility that exists, and is increasing in France. Married couples limit in advance the number of children they are to have, to two; that is viewed as too liberal, and the standard of safety and convenience is rapidly sinking to one. How combat that egoism? The census just taken proves that in France the rural population immigrates to the towns. Shame, it is recommended, sterile and selfish couples into the observance of the increase and multiply law. That is Rochefort's idea; he proposed to give a list of notable people, and possessing fortune, who had no children, or who limit their patriotic natalism to one or two babies. Perish France, say parents, rather than have an extra doxy!

The split in the royalist party continues to widen; their pretender wants to go a head to do something while he is young, apart from pilgrimages, keeping the anniversaries of the deaths of the members of his family, writing high fal-lutin manifestoes that no one reads, to show the world he exists, and that the possession of the crown of France is worth a raid and a struggle. The middle-aged and gray-beard royalists do not accept that programme, hence the split; the younger members want to "wash their swords" in something. The behind the scenes cause of the dissension is, that the pretender, the Duc d'Orleans is jealous of the relative popularity and ability of his cousin, the Prince Henri d'Orleans, a reputed geographical writer, traveller, and explorer, while the Duc is ranked and docketed as a non-entity. The cousins also are heirs expectant to the great wealth of their grand uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, who is reported to prefer the Prince Henri. So far as the republic is concerned, it takes no heed of either; its course is to keep out of war, keep out of debt, and keep industry and commerce flourishing. Only suicide can destroy the present republic.

Its mettle will be tried by the new combination of parties whose bellicose disposition for the possession of the loaves and fishes of power will soon be manifested. The schism in the royalist ranks will be a misfortune for the present ministry that cannot count upon a working majority without the straight and solid vote of the monarchists. If the budget can be squared by the hook or by crook, that is all the work the present legislative session can accomplish; it relies

on indirect taxation to obtain revenue; the advanced republicans on an income tax, and the "free breakfast table" ideal for the masses. Ameliorative legislation for the labour classes must still abide its time.

Having bowled themselves out of Egypt, beyond even the chance of a return, has disgusted the French with taking any interest in foreign questions. Of course the journals try to combat that indifference by serving up *petits plats* of garbled news to meet home wants and chauvinistic tastes. Somehow the fact is entering into the heads of the most prejudiced that neighbouring nations intend marching on, no matter what France may think. Her "susceptibilities," that, till lately, were exceptionally considered, are just handled as those of other peoples. That is one of the results of the new departure in England's foreign policy; the latter being of the most modern, wide-awake, and up-to-date pattern, it will be difficult now to overreach England; her hands are free. Opinion here thinks it strange why the Venezuela question is kept open when England is willing to arbitrate in principle and the United States have no intention of going to war with Britain for a republic of no consistency and whose only object seems to be to play two great nations against each other. France commences to perceive that she can expect no windfall out of the Transvaal imbroglio; the integrity of the Rand will be secured by direct British authority, but Pretoria must put its house in order, and not continue a system of government of injustices and legalized rapine against dwellers and sojourners in Transvaal. Time will afford the heads of Boers to cool; they have to chance the future like other *petits états*, but they must remember that the growth of British power and influences around them. Germany commences to have not a few home troubles of her own. The employment of Indian troops by England in Africa, and to be expected in China if necessary, has made a profound impression on the continent. The commercial strides of Britain are noted.

Very strange stories are in circulation respecting the Sultan, on whom the assassination of the Shah has made a most profound impression. The crime had to be kept from the knowledge of the Faithful, just as was disguised the murder of Carnot, described as "the President of the French Republic was taken suddenly ill in the street, and died an hour later." The Shah and the Sultan—the head of orthodox and dissent Islamism—were at first cold acquaintances, but latterly had become warm friends. They both had to deal with those two charmers, England and Russia, and they both had to stamp out the "Baby" heresy, which, at one time, had a serious hold on Persia. But the Shah exterminated the heretics without ever giving them the "local option," between the Koran, presented on the point of the sword, and the weapon. The "Bah" religion had its prophetess, whose translated name was "Freshness for the eyes;" she did much harm to "Babyism;" she was a woman's righter, she claimed equal rights with Mussulmans, and rejected the wearing of the veil. For the moment both Oriental potentates are enjoying a political siesta. Nothing lively in the near or far East is expected till after the Czar's coronation and the taking over of Port Arthur. The Germans here assert that the Kaiser and England have agreed on a common policy towards China.

Poetical and romantic minded tourists would do well to drop in upon the village and neighbourhood of Salzkammergut, in Austrian Switzerland, before "Cook and Son" or bicyclists find it out. The place and the natives seem to be totally unaware of such a thing as "modernism." It is a land of natural forests, of green hills, of smiling valleys, of frowning rocks, and of fearful abysses. There are lakes so lonely that only the deer come there to drink. Schubert, that "Austrian lark," loved to drink inspiration from the environment, and to indulge in *rêveries* to cure his melancholy. Each house has its number, and the names of the owner and his wife figure on the facade. Occasionally a moral precept is painted upon the whitewashed wall. The inhabitants believe firmly that throwing an old slipper secures matrimonial luck.

Paris, May 20th, 1896.

* * *

Prince Henry of Orleans delivered, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in the theatre of the London University, a lecture on his journey between Talifu, in Yunnan, and Sadiya, in Assam.

An Evening Dream.

O! bonds, I would that I were free!
That those blue hills
I'd gained, where Ev'ning beckons me;
Where limpid rills
Kiss violets asleep anights;
And Peace invites.

Methought a wond'rous prospects looms
Beyond the glare
Of sunset's flames, and this earth's tombs;
A region where
The stars are born, and where the blest
Forever rest.

Methought I waited till the moon,
In banks of mist
Was blown by night-freed winds; and soon
Some being kissed
My brow, and whispered: "Come and look";
My frail frame shook.

A purple glory bathed the scene;
'Twas far to see;—
Across the gulf, our shadows lean
First startled me;
The trembling air all suddenly,
Was loud with glee.

The sweet pipes sounded, one by one;
A symphony
Of music woke; a star-set sun
Melodiously
Swung through the echoing space;—then still
Grew Heav'n,—and chill.

Across the awe-struck void a voice
Rebounds: "'Tis done;
Man's sufferings not for nought rejoice;
His Hope's begun."
The scene then faded from my sight;
I faced the night.

I faced the night, but not alone;
The unleashed moon
Leaped out before my way; and grown,
Like promised boon,
About my fears, these words would sound:
"Man is not bound."

Man is not bound? then he can bear,
If he be free
Within, all injury and care
And misery
And death; if Soul, when THIS be past,
Emerge at last.

JOHN STUART THOMSON.

New York.

* * *

New York Letter.

WE are told that New York is rapidly becoming empty, which of course means that the fashionable portion of the community is hieing away to its summer homes. The streets are no less crowded, however, the 14th Street and Sixth Avenue shops are as congested as ever, and perspiring mobs still cling desperately to the straps of the L cars, or are shaken on to each other's laps in the spasmodic jerking of the Broadway cable road. The motorman of the last-named mode of city progression seems to revel in exerting the only power over human bodies that he is able to exercise. We know that he smiles grim smiles of fiendish enjoyment as he stops his mad career suddenly, and precipitates his freight in every direction; to "slow up" before coming to a crossing is an unnecessary waste of energy, and he is not paid to consult the feelings of the passengers. The motorman has no soul; if he has a body, which it seems reasonable to suppose (though in this age of occultism and spiritual manifestations it is not always safe to believe one's own eyes), it must be worked inside by some sort of patent wrought-iron organs warranted to stand any strain.

Soon we, too, shall shake off the slough of our city habitation and flit (with the Yarmouth S. S. company's kindly assistance) to the peaceful oxen-driving, whitewash-loving solitudes of Nova Scotia. But one's heart yearns over and aches for the suffering little children and the patient, uncomplaining toilers, who are left behind to scorch and broil and breathe the foul air through the almost intolerable length of

the heated season. Theology is somewhat vague on matters of the kind, but our intuitions, and a sense of the eternal justice that presides over all life issues, comforts us with the knowledge that the future holds some physical recompense for the horrors of the present.

There is an interesting little periodical published in East Aurora, N. Y., by a body of individuals calling themselves "The Society of the Philistines." It is a small monthly publication of about thirty-five pages, modest in appearance, though beautifully printed and excellently gotten up. The Society of the Philistines, so we are told on the inside of the cover, is "an Association of Book Lovers and Folks who write, organized to further Good Fellowship among men and women who believe in allowing the widest liberty to Individuality in Thought and Expression." *The Philistine* is new and audacious, but clean, withal, and of excellent temper; we wish it all success. The issue for May which I have before me, and which is a delightful number, contains an admirable plea, by Mr. Elbert Hubbard, for originality of expression in writing, as opposed to the rhetorical doctrines inculcated in the schools. The article is so well written that I should like to quote from it at length. I can only, however, give one or two short extracts:

"The masterpieces of art are all cloud-capped. Few men, indeed, ever reach the summit; we watch them as they ascend and we lose them in the mists as they climb; sometimes they never come back to us, and even if they do, having been on the Mount of Transfiguration, they are no longer ours."

"All sublime art is symbolistic. What is the message the great violinist brings you? Ah! you cannot impart it! Each must hear it for himself. The note that is 'clear' to all is not art."

"As for *elegance*, let him who attempts it leave all hope behind, he is already damned. The elegance of an act must spring unconsciously from the gracious soul within; there is no formula."

In letters "clearness" should be left to the maker of directories, "force" to the auctioneer, and "elegance" to the young man who presides at the button counter.

There is a significant editorial in the same number *apropos* of Ian Maclaren and the Scotch era in literature. To quote: "The literature of the Rail yard is having its day. . . . All the Scots who want to be in the Scotch sweepstakes and win, had better mount their nags in this hour of favour and get away. A few discerning and canny critics are yet alive, and the suspicion is gaining ground among them from a perusal of Ian Maclaren's pages, that the great literary prophet of Paternoster Row (Dr. Nichol), while a delightful chroniqueur and a generous soul, is not altogether an infallible judge of the permanent and essential elements of robust and distinctive literature."

The "American Author's Guild" of this city, a young but vigorous institution, has just established for itself a permanent home at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. The Guild has for one of its objects the settling of differences between authors and publishers, and has been very successful in its operations in this direction. A somewhat new venture in connection with this body is the Associated Authors' Publishing Company, whose object is to furnish to its stockholders, who are also members of the Guild, an efficient medium for the publication of their approved works. The concern is co-operative, the author paying for the publication of his work, and being entitled to all the profits less a percentage for handling the work. The dividend which the company will pay will be 6% on the capital of \$50,000, and the shares are purchaseable at \$20 each. The company has received prompt support from business and literary men on the other side of the water, as well as in this country, and it bids fair to supply a long felt want.

The Poe Memorial Association (in which I have the honour to hold office as one of the Executive Committee), formed primarily for the purpose of saving the home of the great American poet, has had its hands full lately. New York city is notoriously dead to reverential and æsthetic instincts; one has only to look at the hideous statues in Central Park, to realize the apathy of the city in matters artistic. The greed of gold and a love of the beautiful have never been known to go hand in hand. It would have been in keeping with the usual method prevailing in the great money-grubbing city if the little Poe cottage, with all its beautiful associations, had been cut in two because the Kingsbridge road,

near which the cottage stands, had to be widened to 100 feet to allow, some day, for the erection of an elevated railroad!!! Armed with our enthusiasm, and fortified by the presence and co-operation of the President of the American Authors Guild, General James Grant Wilson, a deputation of ladies, members of the Poe Memorial Association, invaded the sanctum of the Mayor of the city to protest against the proposed vandalism, and beg of His Honour to veto the bill for the widening of the road at that point. Mrs. Fay Peirce, President of the Association, who has dined and supped, so to speak, at the Poe cottage for months, and whose enthusiasm on the subject knows no bounds, eloquently presented the case to the Mayor, calling for justice, and exposing the tactics of the opposing party, who sought only their own selfish ends and cared nothing for the sacredness of poesy and its associations. Another lady, knowing that there are two ways of dealing with men, when one wishes them to *do*, or *not to do*, to *browbeat* or to *wheelde*, decided that this was a case for wheeling, and in the course of her speech said: "Cities may rise and fall, political organizations will last only until their work is accomplished, but as long as there are wives and mothers and daughters in the world so long will endure the fame of Edgar Allen Poe; and we would have our Mayor figure in history as the man who, with his genius for reform, and his power of sweeping away abuses, saved to the American nation the home of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of American poets!"

What we wanted was the site of the cottage for a park, and the land opposite for a Poets pantheon, where might be erected statues of the great men born in the same year as Poe. Our demands were not small, but they were easy of satisfaction to a big city like ours; the upshot of the matter was that the politic Mayor effected a compromise. We were not satisfied (when was a woman satisfied with anything short of her whole demand?), but we were obliged to be outwardly content. We were given the cottage, though not the exact site; the cottage is to be moved sixty feet, across the road, and the park, which our souls craved, is to be made about it. The loss of the site is an irremediable one in our eyes, but there had been other petitioners at the ear of the Mayor with perhaps more potent arguments, and the opposing party with their selfish interests gained the point as to the widening of their road.

The movement to save Poe's cottage is not a matter of purely local interest; were it so I should not trouble the readers of THE WEEK with the concerns of the Poe Memorial Association; it would have been not only a national but a world-wide calamity had such an historical landmark as this little cottage been swept from the face of the earth. It is a well-known fact that all over Europe the works of Poe are valued and adored while those of Bryant, Whittier and Bayard Taylor are comparatively unknown.

SOPHIE M. ALMON HENSLEY.

New York, May 29th, 1896.

* * *

Letters to the Editor.

SIR,—I read in your issue of the 15th inst. an extract from an article in the Canadian Gazette in reference to the late Sir John Schultz, from the pen of a former opponent, in which he assumed to give an illustration of the manly, vigorous, and determined character of Sir John Schultz in the early days of the Red River settlement when that true-hearted Canadian was a pioneer physician in that far-off country.

As an old friend of the late Governor of Manitoba, as one who always admired him for his devoted loyalty to his country, and who thoroughly appreciates the immense influence he exerted in bringing the Hudson Bay territories into Canada, I hope you will allow me to bring forward an illustration of another side of Sir John's character. A private letter from a missionary of the Church of England among the Indians contains the following reference to the friend I have lost:

"How can I ever forget the man who, in the early sixties, attended my father for months before he died, and then all our family, when laid on our beds for some months by typhoid fever. His kindness and attention to us was a surprise. His words to me when, after we recovered, and after that winter, after grasshoppers and drought and sickness

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had brought us to poverty, I went to ask him how much we owed him. He looked at me a second, he knew our circumstances, and putting his hand upon my head he said, 'Never mind about that, my boy, perhaps you may be able to help me some time when you get big, or you may be able to do as much for some other one who needs it as I have done for you—be brave and be honest, keep a stiff upper lip.' Blessings on his memory, he has left us, but we love him still."

The above incident gives an insight into the character of the man. Canada owes more than she knows to the true hearted son she has lost. He risked his life and nearly lost it in the first Red River Rebellion. He was for months in cruel confinement. Having escaped, he at once organized a rising of the people of the Lower Settlement, and forced the release of his fellow-prisoners, then travelled for hundreds of miles over an unbroken wilderness on snow shoes on his way back to Ontario, where he roused the feeling of his native Province to such effect as to force the Government to send the expedition which secured that great territory to Canada. In years to come when Canada is a great and powerful nation the name of Sir John Schultz will stand out as one of the founders of his country. The people of Canada should erect a statue of him in Winnipeg, on the spot where, on Dominion Day, 1869, he raised the Union Jack with the word "Canada" on it.

GEORGE T. DENISON.

Toronto, 27th May, 1896.

* * *
Music.

ON Wednesday evening, the 27th of May, in St. George's Hall, a concert was given by three charming and very talented young ladies of this city, viz., Miss Augusta Beverley Robinson, soprano; Miss Ada E.S. Hart, pianiste; and Miss Evelyn de Latre Street, violinist; to an audience splendidly appreciative, representing our best people, cultivated amateurs, and professional musicians. Miss Robinson sang, with delightful expression and refinement, several songs by Maude Valerie White, Schumann and Gounod, and on the whole I have never heard her to better advantage. Her voice is certainly a musical one, and she uses it with artistic discrimination and care. In her delivery of Schumann's beautiful "Dedication" and one or two other numbers, her amiability and musical temperament shone with abundant brilliancy, for feeling and intelligence were ever present and happily balanced. I have nothing but praise to offer Miss Hart for her sympathetic and brilliant playing of several pieces of Liszt, Chopin, Schütt and Leschetizky. Her tone is both delicate and massive, and her touch graceful and commanding. Chopin's Nocture in F sharp, and Schütt's beautiful Coppricio were given a performance of real excellence, and Paderewski's ingenious variations on an original theme, were likewise treated with breadth, dignity and fancy. Miss Street has a splendid technic, and plays with a certain abandon and freedom which many would envy. Her bowing is natural and easy, and her interpretations free from studied pedantry. Indeed in Wieniawski's "Polonaise in D" and a mazurka by Zary Zyki, she displayed much brilliance of execution, and as before stated great freedom of style, but there was occasionally a certain element of roughness in the tone which could with practise and care be eliminated. This being accomplished Miss Street has the talent and ability to rank high as a violiniste. In the last movement of Grieg's Sonata for violin and piano in G, with which the programme opened, there was not that balance of tone and sympathy which is demanded from compositions of the class to make them effective, as the violin part was a little over-weighted by the piano. The closing number was Gounod's exquisite *Trio* for voice, violin and piano, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," and it was presented in a most delicate and beautiful manner. Mr. Phillips played the accompaniments to Miss Robinson's songs with care.

The pupils of the Elocutionary Department of the Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. N. Shaw, gave their annual and closing entertainment of the year in the Pavillion Music Hall to a very large audience. I am told much credit is due Mr. Shaw for the skilful manner in which everything was given, as it again proved his cleverness as a teacher of much ability.

W. O. FORSYTH.

IN reading The Daily Telegraph's earliest criticism of the pictures at the Royal Academy this year, I noticed that the writer began by questioning the justice of certain rejections on the part of the Academy. Not that he had seen the pictures which had been expelled from Burlington House, but his contention was that nothing painted by the rejected (and probably dejected) artists he mentioned could possibly have merited an absolute refusal. It was alleged that in certain cases the Academy had shown a singular leniency, which made their action in summarily dismissing men of reputation and acknowledged ability all the more high-handed. Amongst those who have suffered defeat this year are Tuke and Furse. Tuke, it will be remembered, was the painter of a spirited picture entitled "All Hands to the Pump," which was purchased by the very Academy which now rejects him. And to those who are familiar with the extremely workmanlike creations of this painter it will be a matter of some surprise that he is capable of doing anything which has not at least the merit of being well executed, even if it should fail to reach a high mark as a work of imagination. Furse is not so well known to the public, but that is not much to his discredit as he has been bent upon the search for certain artistic—and perhaps mainly technical—ideals, and has not busied himself with attempts to win popular favour. But he has long been a marked man amongst those who are able to discover indications of exceptional gifts; and is accorded a high place by his brother artists, who see in his vigorous and original methods in portraiture the promise of something really great. It is surprising, then, to be confronted by the fact that Burlington House, which had begun to acknowledge his ability, has rejected his work of this year.

It is well known that Lord Leighton, himself a highly trained, scholarly painter of pictures tending towards a learned elaborateness, was extremely generous and broadminded in his treatment of works by those whose tendencies were more revolutionary than his own: and the visions of youthful enthusiasts were tolerated by him if he saw the stamp of sincerity and the evidence of real endeavour combined with ability. It would seem, then, that the new President, if the weight of his influence can be supposed to predominate in the councils of the Academy, is not disposed to be so tolerant of a younger school of painters whose views do not coincide with his own. On the other hand, having in mind Millais' unhappy condition of health since the early spring, it is improbable that he was regularly in attendance during the month of April, when the pictures are selected; and makes it improbable, too, that his personal predilections would influence the jury.

But Tuke and Furse will survive the blow; and we may look for their pictures next year with the confident expectation that they will show no sign of diminished power. Power is particularly a characteristic of Mr. Furse, who treats his subject in a broadly forcible manner which borders on brutality. Delicacy is not to be looked for in his work, but a sort of uncouth and leonine strength, which, if it offends some tender sensibilities, impresses those who understand his mood by its extraordinary mastery of salient facts, its depth and strength of colour, and its intelligent exclusion of trivial nonessentials.

E. WYLY GRIER.

The following description of the "New Black and White Art" is given by Prof. Herkomer in an English art journal:—First on the polished surface of a copper plate which is coated with silver the artist *paints* his picture with a thick black pigment resembling printer's ink. In the production of this painting he uses brushes, leathers, stumps, dabbers, pointed bits of wood, his finger tip or anything in fact that will enable him to get the desired effect. So far, you will note it is a positive process, requiring, therefore, no reversion of the subject on the plate—an inestimable boon to the artist. Although the development of the process requires that the ink shall remain wet the artist need not hurry himself as the ink I have invented for this method of work practically never dries.

On examination of the painted plate it will be seen that the ink is on the surface in different degrees of thickness.

In this variety of depth in the ink lies the first vital point of the invention. The artist needs in no way to think of this necessary condition; it comes without conscious effort in the making of his tone gradations. This painted surface, with the ink still wet or soft, is now dusted over with a particular powder—dusted thickly—until neither the black paint nor the bright parts of the plate are visible. A knock on the back of the plate will cause much of the superfluous powder to fall off, but by no means enough. Therefore, a soft, broad camel-hair brush has to be used to brush the surface gently, and in all directions until no more powder comes off. As this powder contains both coarse and fine particles it will be found that it has stuck to the various parts in the most discriminative way; that is, the coarser grain has adhered to the parts where the ink happened to be thick and the finer where the ink is less, such as in the grey or light tones. The importance of this discrimination cannot be overestimated as it effects so materially the quality of the printing surface.

We have now at this stage a painted picture, dusted with powder, which granulates the painted touches in perfect proportion to their depth of tone, without, however, in any way altering their autographic character. But it causes paint to cover new technical ground and is the first stepping stone towards the conversion of the *painted surface* into a *printing surface*. I may mention that the ink used is composed of German black and a mineral oil, and that the powder is composed of an inert and an active ingredient—the one to give granulation and the other conductability.

We now enter the third stage and take of this granulated surface a "metallic mould" or in other words an electrotype. Such is the conductability of this surface that (all things being right) in ten minutes a bluish of copper spreads over the whole surface, when subjected to the electric bath. This settles in and repeats the most minute crevices and interstices. The electric current and quality of the bath for this work is a matter of careful experience, but when once successful is absolutely certain in its action. The plate is left in the bath until the copper deposit is as thick as an ordinary printing plate, which may mean anything from six to ten days according to the thickness required. In taking the plate out of the bath it will be seen that the deposit of copper has not only gone over the edges of the original plate, but that the new deposited plate is thickest nearest the edges. By filing the edges we are enabled to separate the deposited from the original painted plate and in the deposited we get an exact negative or mould of the painted and powdered surface from which by the ordinary methods of copper plate printing, a perfect reproduction of the original painting is obtained. That is the process.

* * *

An Examination of the Nature of the State.*

THE undertaking of the learned author of this work is no new one. In every age writers of eminence have sought to examine and set forth the nature of the State—from Plato and Aristotle downwards. Dr. Willoughby tells us that the aim of his treatise has been the construction of a new system of political philosophy, the determination of the ultimate nature of the State and the grounds upon which its authority may be justified. He remarks truly that many new phases of political life have emerged, such as federal unions between States formerly independent, new international relations, clearer distinctions between public and private rights, between moral and civic obligations, and that with these problems have arisen others which required for their solution keen philosophical analysis, and the highest degree of accuracy in the application of the terms used. We see that the author has, at least a sufficiently high conception of the greatness and difficulty of the task which he has undertaken, and he expresses himself with corresponding modesty in regard to what he has accomplished.

On the whole, high praise must be accorded for what he has done. A single perusal of a book like this will hardly reveal to the most careful reader all its excellencies and de-

* "An Examination of the Nature of the State." A Study in Political Philosophy. By W. W. Willoughby, Ph.D. Price \$3.00 New York: Macmillan; Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 1896.

fects. But we are at once impressed with the absence of all slovenliness of thought and expression, with the carefulness of the writer's discrimination of things which differ, and with the scientific exactness of his definiteness and arguments.

After an introductory chapter on the scope of the work, and another with preliminary definitions and distinctions, he proceeds in the third and fourth and fifth chapters to consider some theories of the origin of the state with special reference to the contract theory of Rousseau. In the sixth chapter he sets forth the true origin of the State, and perhaps this is the most important chapter in the book. In the State, he says, in the body politic, we have a unity created out of a mere sum of individuals by means of a sentiment of community of feeling and mutuality of interest, and this sentiment finds expression in the creation of a political power, and the subjection of the community and its authority. Without this "sentimental element," he says, we have only a mechanical union, or complexus of atoms; with it, we have a higher, more intimate, permanent, psychological unity. It appears, therefore, he says, that the origin of the State must be conceived as an act of a people rather than of individuals, and the transformation of a community or a society into a people cannot be due to any formal act on their part. Sentiments and desires are not thus formed. We are stating these pregnant principles mainly in the writer's own words. He illustrates them further under the heads of "The State not Artificial: Not a Mechanism;" and "The Personality of the State." In the subsequent chapters he treats of the Nature of Law, analytical jurisprudence, the power of the State (Sovereignty); the nature of the composite State; location of sovereignty in the body politic; the aims of the State; Governments: their classification. So much must suffice for the present on this very valuable book; but we hope to return to it at an early occasion.

* * *

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

WE wish to give a cordial welcome to this volume and to recommend it strongly to our readers for two reasons. In the first place, all educated men should know something of Gibbon's great work. It is a history which has never yet been superseded, and which, we may safely predict, never will be. But for all this, there is need of such an edition as is here provided for us by a very competent hand. It is seldom that Gibbon needs to be corrected in matters of fact, but it is no disparagement of his industry or ability to say that facts have come to light since his time which require some modification of his statements, and hence the necessity for an edition which shall be, as we say, brought up-to-date. Hitherto, by far the best edition for English readers has been that of the late Dean Milman; but that brilliant writer and excellent historian needs, in his turn, to be supplemented; and we can hardly imagine the work to be better done than it has been by Professor Bury. There are no unnecessary notes, which is something. We think there cannot be many, if any, passages needing illustration or completion which are not here dealt with. We have compared the volume throughout with Milman's, and we find nothing to censure in his additions or subtractions. We ought to add that the volume is nicely printed and got up, altogether a pleasant book to handle; and the price is moderate.

* * *

A Study in Hypnotism.†

Sidney Flowers' new book, "A Study in Hypnotism," just published, is decidedly original both in conception and treatment. The author outlines a treatise on modern hypnotism, interlarded with touches of a love story in a quaint manner. While the book, from a literary stand-point, contains many crudities, it makes interesting reading and will prove of value to all interested in hypnotic science. The book shows clearly the modern trend of hypnotic teaching.

* "Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Edited by J. B. Bury, M.A. In seven volumes. Vol. I. Price \$2. London: Methuen. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co. 1896.

† "A Study in Hypnotism." By Sidney Flower. Psychic Publishing Company, Chicago.

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Periodicals.

The Critic of May 30 devotes several pages to letters from the leading college presidents throughout the land, telling of the chief literary features of this year's commencement exercises. Six additional pages are devoted to other educational matters. The paper's lively interest in such is further evidenced by the announcement that on June 6 it will publish authorized statements of the sums in excess of \$1,000,000 given or bequeathed to educational institutions in America. Current reports in this connection will be corrected. In the same number the summer plans of many well-known authors will be revealed.

The supplement to Harper's Weekly for June 6 will be largely devoted to "China Today," concluding the observations and studies of that country by the members of the World's Transportation Commission. The Great Wall, the Chinese Railway, and Russian Influence are among the interesting topics discussed and illustrated. Apropos of the beginning of the yachting season, there will be a double-page drawing by T. de Thulstrup, illustrating the recent improvements in the house and grounds of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The recent opening to settlement of the Red Lake Indian reservation will be the subject of an illustrated article.

Outing for June is a bicycle number, filled with stories of the wheel in many lands. The contents are as follows:—"A Friend in Need," by Caroline Shelley; "The Bicycle in Athens," by T. G. Allen, Jr.; "Trouting on the North Shore" by W. O. Henderson; "Wheeling Thro' Western England," by Alice L. Moque; "A Fin de Cycle Incident," by Edna C. Jackson; "Yale at Henley," by W. B. Curtis; "Wheeling Through Virginia," by J. B. Carrington; "Lenz's World Tour Awheel," by Lieut. R. C. Cabell; "America's Turf-Transition," by Francis Trevelyan; "Getting into Commission," by R. B. Burchard; "Haverford College Cricket," by C. C. Thomas, and the usual editorials, poems, records, etc.

Chess.

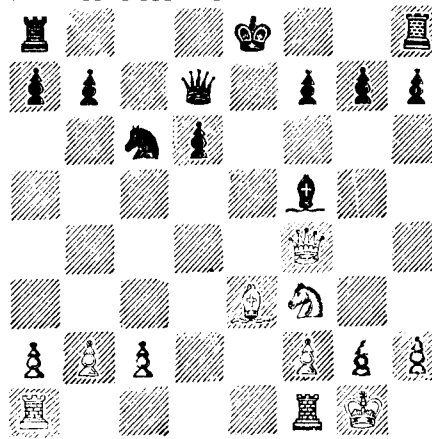
Rev. E. I. Crosse, Sec. Sussex Chess Assn., who had previously lost an eye through a "trap" accident recently fell over the West Cliff, Hastings, England, losing his life.

The third game in the Showalter-Barry championship match was handsomely won by Mr. Barry who played white.

Barry	Showalter	Game 739.	
1 P K4	P K4	BD	GE
2 Kt KB3	Kt KB3	SM	ZP
3 P Q4	PxP	24	E4
3... P Q4, 4 P xP, in the 4th game.			
4 P K5	Kt K5	DE	PD
5 Q xP	P Q4	14	75
6 P xP, ep	KtxP	E6	D6
7 B Q3	Kt B3	J3	rx



8 Q KB4	B K2	4N	RG
8... Q K2ch, 9... B K3, 10... Castle QR.			
9 Castle	B K3	AS	zF
10 Xt B3	Q Q2	ju	87
11 B K3	Kt f4	sC	60?
11... an oversight, casting better.			
12 B xKt	B xB	30	FO
13 Kt QKt5	B Q3	uo	G6
14 Kt xB ch	P xKt	o6†	y6



5Q2, 4B2, PPP2PPP, R4RK1)			
15 QR Q1!!!	B xP	a1	Ot
16 R xP	Q E4	16	70
17 Q Kt3	castle	NU	HZ
17... P KKt3, 18 B R6 winning			
18 B R6	P KKt3	C66	YN
19 B xR	R xB	66R	hR

Black resigned on 65th move.

Cured of Sciatica.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A BRUCE CO. FARMER.

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During the past few years The Telescope has published many statements giving the particulars of cures from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were all so well authenticated as to leave no doubt as to their complete truthfulness, but had any doubt

remained its last vestige would have been removed by a cure which has recently come under our personal observation. It is the case of Mr. John Allen, a prominent young farmer of the township of Greenock. Mr. Allen is so well known in Walkerton and the vicinity adjoining it, that a brief account of his really remarkable recovery from what seemed an incurable disease will be of interest to our readers. During the early part of the summer of 1895, while working in the bush, Mr. Allen was seized with what appeared to him to be rheumatic pains in the back and shoulders. At first he regarded it as but a passing attack, and thought that it would disappear in a day or two. On the contrary, however, he daily continued to grow worse, and it was not long before he had to give up work altogether. From the back the pains shifted to his right leg and hip where they finally settled, and so completely helpless did he become that he was unable to do more than walk across the room, and then only with the aid of crutches. Of course he consulted the doctors, but none of them seemed able to do him any good. People in speaking of his case, always spoke pityingly, it being generally thought that he had passed from the world of activity, and that he was doomed to live and die a cripple. We are free to confess that this was our own view of the matter, and our surprise, therefore, can be readily imagin-



ed when some few weeks ago, we saw this self-same John Allen driving through the town on the top of a large load of grain. Great, however, as was our surprise at first, it became still greater when, on arriving at the grist mill, he proceeded to jump nimbly from the load, and then with the greatest apparent ease began to unload the heavy bags of grain. Curious to know what it was that had brought this wonderful change, we took the first convenient opportunity to ask him. "Well," said he in reply, "I am as well a man as I ever was, and I attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allen then gave us in a very frank manner, the whole story of his sickness, and his cure, the chief points of which we have set forth above. After consulting two physicians and finding no relief, he settled down to the conviction that his case was a hopeless one. He lost confidence in medicines, and when it was suggested that he should give Pink Pills a trial, he at first absolutely refused. However, his friends persisted and finally he agreed to give them a trial. The effect was beyond his most sanguine expectations, as the Pink Pills have driven away every trace of his pains and he is able to go about his work as usual. As might be expected Mr. Allen is loud in his praise of Pink Pills, and was quite willing that the facts of his case should be given publicity, hoping that it might catch the eye of someone who was similarly afflicted.

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Periodicals.

The Educational Review for June contains the following articles: "The Work of the London School Board," by T. J. Macnamara; "College Organization and Government," by Charles F. Thwing; "Possible Improvement of Rural Schools," by James H. Blodgett; "Evolutionary Psychology and Education," by Hiram M. Stanley; "College Entrance Requirements in Science," by Ralph S. Tarr; "Horace Mann," by Francis Parker.

The current number of Harper's Bazar contains several features of unusual interest. Under the head of "Women's College Alumnae Associations," Miss Carolyn Halstead describes the objects and aims of the alumnae of Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, and other colleges for women, showing how unselfish is their ambition, and how generously they plan for educational and philanthropic progress. Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer tells the story of Barnard College from its inception to the present moment. A short story of homely feeling is called "Lizzie Lee's Separation," by Lilian Bell.

The June Atlantic begins with another installment of the letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, edited by George Birbeck Hill. Striking features in this issue are an article upon "The Politician and the Public School," by Mr. G. L. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio; and "Restriction of Immigration," by President Francis A. Walker. Other articles which give this number interest are "The Oublette," one of Mrs. Catherwood's sketches of French provincial life; "The Bird of the Musical Wing," by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller; "Orestes Drownson, the Catholic American," a biographical study, by George Parsons Lathrop; "The Opera before the Court of Reason," by W. F. Biddle; "Lord Howe's Commission to Pacify the Colonies," by Paul Leicester Ford, embodying a hitherto unpublished manuscript. Fiction is represented by a further installment of Henry James' serial, "The Old Things"; a short story of Alabama life, "The Price of a Cow," by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Bellamy; and "The Whirligig of Fortune," an incident of the French Commune, by T. Russell Sullivan. The book reviews include a review of John T. Moore's "Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes," and reviews of recent publications on history and art. Poems and the usual departments complete the issue.

An article of interest in Scribner's for June is Henry Norman's vivid picture of the present condition of affairs in the most crucial point in all European politics—the Balkan Peninsula, where a half dozen little principalities are the buffers between the great powers of Europe. Mr. Norman's article is a presentation of the exact situation of the whole Eastern Question as it appears at the present moment. The second and concluding paper by Mrs. Isobel Strong, giving reminiscences of Robert Louis Stevenson in his home life, is devoted to the last year of his life, which was, as appears from this chronicle, one of his happiest and freest from illness. This is the period during which he was producing "St. Ives" and "Weir of Hermiston," and the reminiscences are full of allusions to the joy he was taking in his work. Hamilton Busbey concludes his account of "The Evolution of the Trotting Horse." Lieutenant Harry C. Hale, of the Regular Army, has a spirited account of hunting in the Rocky Mountains, particularly after the Rocky Mountain sheep or big horn. In fiction, President William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, contributes a story entitled "His College Life," which, in the form of a student's letters, gives for the first time in college fiction an insight into the intellectual and spiritual side of the college man's career. The last of H. C. Bunner's urban and suburban stories appears in this issue under the title "A Letter to Town." A. B. Frost furnishes the illustrations. A story in a new field by a new name is "The Capture of Old Pontomoc," by Mary T. Earle. It is a dramatic tale of life on a Southern bayou. Poems by Emily Dickson, Edith Thomas, and others, with the departments, fully illustrated, conclude the issue.

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Literary Notes.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co will publish at once "In the Valley of Tophet," a volume of short stories, by Henry W. Nevinson, author of "Slum Stories of London."

The plan to preserve as a memorial of the poet that part of the Lowell estate which has been offered for house lots at Elmwood, is in such shape that the committee at Cambridge has the desired opportunity to buy it for a very reasonable sum, which must be raised by June 15th.

Prof C. G. D. Roberts's new book, "Earth's Enigmas," has gone through its first edition, and a second edition is now on the press of Lamson, Wolfe & Co. The same firm has in press a "History of Canada" and a book of poems, "The Book of the Native," by the same author.

The British Weekly says that Mrs. Harnden has not quite fixed on a title for her new novel, but has thought of a striking one—"I, too, Have Passed Through Wintry Terrors." What would be the popular title—"I, too," or "Wintry Terrors"? The latter would be a good one of itself.

Macmillan & Co. will shortly issue a work by Mr. Herbert J. Davenport, entitled "Outlines of Economic Theory." While adapted in subject-matter and manner of presentation to advanced work in schools, the book will be particularly directed to specialists in economic studies. Mr. Davenport has attempted to assimilate economic theory to the broader principles of modern science. The doctrines of political economy are restated in terms of adaptation to environment, as one aspect of the great law of correspondence. Demand is made the primary power. All movements and tendencies flow therefrom and are worked out as lines of least resistance, in analogy, or perhaps better, in identity with physics and physiological psychology. Least resistance in the physical world emerges as least sacrifice in the world of motive. Upon these two notions—that of demand as primary force and of sacrifice as primary law of action—is rested a somewhat novel conception of value. Upon current social problems Mr Davenport is a conservative, though somewhat inclined to innovation in matter of theory and statement. In broad lines he belongs to the Austrian school, and his work is perhaps the first in English to embrace within the new statements all departments of economic theory. Novel and important applications thereof are made to the theory of money and exchange, as well as to the science and practice of taxation. The concluding chapters of the work are devoted to an examination of Socialism upon historical, ethical and economic grounds, and to the application of economic principles, to topics of current and practical interest.

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Literary Notes.

The Chap-Book has been sold to Messrs. H. S. Stone and Company, and all subscriptions and other matter for it should be sent to 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Stone & Kimball announce that they have transferred their entire business to 139 Fifth Avenue, New York, and that all communications should be addressed to them there.

Readers of "Pierre and his People" will be glad to know that Stone & Kimball are about to publish a new volume of short stories by Gilbert Parker under the title of "An Adventurer of the North," being the further and final adventures of Pierre and his people.

Mr. John Davidson has written a book of short stories called, "Miss Armstrong's and Other Circumstances," which will shortly be published by Stone & Kimball. This announcement is peculiarly interesting in the light of the recognition that Mr. Davidson has received as one of the greater "minor poets."

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will publish immediately "The Way They Loved at Grimpat; Village Idylls," by E. Rentoul Esler. It is a volume of love stories of peculiar charm. Mr. S. R. Crockett says of them: "A book this to read and re-read, to lay aside for six months in a drawer, and then, upon re-discovery, to welcome with joy, and sit down to read all over again."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co will publish, on June 6th, Tennyson's "The Coming of Arthur and Other Idylls of the King" as volume eight of Rolfe's Students' Series. Price 75 cents; to teachers, 53 cents. The Idylls contained in this book are The Dedication, The Coming of Arthur, Gareth and Lynette, The Marriage of Geraint, Geraint and Enid, Balin and Balan, and Merlin and Vivien. Dr. Rolfe has brought to the work the same ability and care that has made the other volumes of this series valuable to the student and teacher. The notes include the history of the poems, the "various readings," and explanations of all obscurities, allusions, etc. There is a frontispiece portrait of Lord Tennyson taken from the photograph by Mrs. Cameron. This edition of "The Idylls of the King" which will be completed in August by the publication of "Lancelot and Elaine and Other Idylls of the King," as volume nine of the same series, will be the first annotated edition of the entire series of Idylls published in this country or in Europe.

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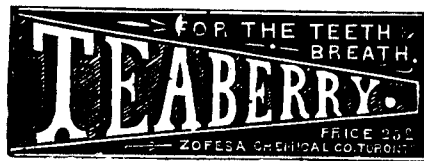
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Appreciations of Poets and Authors

THE LITERARY DEMOCRACY OF WILLIAM Wordsworth, by J. W. Bray.

SHELLEY AND WHITMAN, by Dr. Isaac Hull Platt.

WHY FAUSTAFF DIES IN "HENRY V.," by Prof. R. H. Troy.

SORDELLO: THE HERO AS MAN, by Dr. C. Everett.

TENNYSON AS POET OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE by G. W. Alger.

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Curry, Baker & Co., 70 Victoria Street.
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Beaumont Jarvis, McKinnon Building, Cor. Jordan and Melinda Streets.
J. A. Siddall. Room 42 The Janes Building, 75 Yonge Street
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Selby & Co. Kindergarten and School supplies. 23 Richmond Street West.
The Fleming H. Revell Company, Limited, 140-142 Yonge Street.
Rowell & Hutchison, 74 King Street East.
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