

THE WEEK:

A Canadian Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Arts.

Seventh Year
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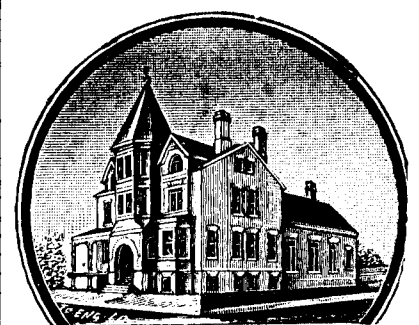
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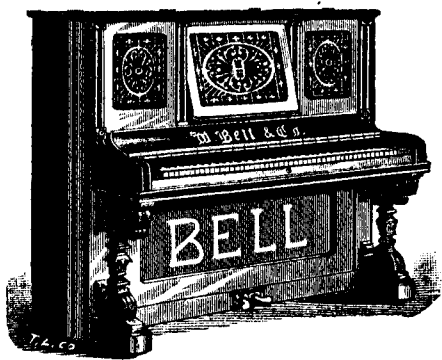
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Expenditure (including payments to policy holders of \$59,406.94) ..	161,687 23
Assets (including uncalled guarantee fund).....	1,063,250 49
Reserve fund (including claims under policies awaiting proofs, \$5,500).....	682,870 00
Surplus for security of policy holders.....	380,380 40

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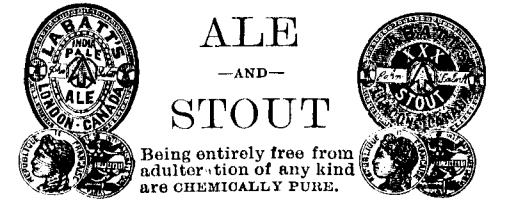
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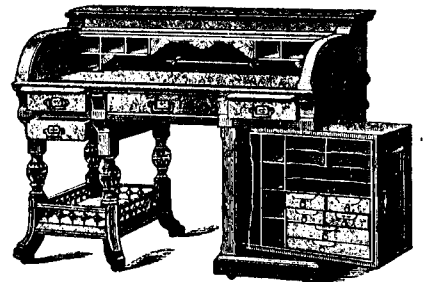
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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any other person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

A DEBATE of more than ordinary importance sprang up in the Commons on Friday, in Committee on the land subsidies to Manitoba and Northwest railways. The Government is to be commended for proper liberality in the encouragement of branch railway building on the prairies. As every one who has visited the country knows, the value of land for farming purposes diminishes rapidly as the distance from a railway station increases. At a distance of thirty or forty miles, the expense of getting a crop to market begins to exceed its value, and the best farms become comparatively worthless, as it is useless for the occupant to do more than raise food for the subsistence of himself and family. It is too late now to discuss the question as to whether a policy in railway building and in the disposal of lands might not have been adopted in the first instance which would have prevented the undue scattering which now, as Mr. Davin pointed out, makes the solitude of the settler's life oppressive and works great injury to the country. To this effect the omnipresent reserves have largely contributed. The practical question just now is how to encourage to the fullest extent these necessary branch railways without tying up further immense blocks of land and thus increasing the isolation which it is one object of the railroads to remove. When it is considered that, even according to the statement of the Minister of the Interior, fifty-six millions of acres, out of a total of one hundred and thirty-four millions have already been given away, it will be apparent that there is cause for the note of alarm sounded by Sir Richard Cartwright and others. The question is undeniably difficult. Railways are an indispensable condition of settlement and progress, and liberal land grants are, under present circumstances, the indispensable condition of railways. Yet nothing can be more disastrous to the future of the country than to have immense blocks of the best lands tied up in the hands of railway companies, or other speculators, waiting for a rise. The history of the United States in this respect should be a beacon to warn our legislators. It may be, as Mr. Dewdney says, that to put a maximum price upon the lands granted in aid of railway building would, in many cases, prevent the companies from raising the moneys required, though we should hope otherwise. Nothing, however, can justify Parliament in putting it into the power of the railways, or of speculators, to shut up large blocks of the best lands and

the best localities for an indefinite period or to hold them at exorbitant prices. Hon. Mr. Mills' suggestion seems on the whole the most feasible. He proposed that "the Government should fix a maximum total sum to be received by the Company from the sale of lands, the lands to revert to the Government when this sum had been realized." Why not? And why not in every case recognize the lands as simply hypothecated to the railroads as a guarantee for this fixed sum, the Government retaining the right to resume possession of the lands at any time upon payment either of a rate per acre agreed on, or of the balance of the total amount thus secured? If this arrangement tended to eliminate the speculative element from the Company's transactions, so much the better.

THE people of Canada are to be congratulated on the fact that Parliament has, however tardily, vindicated its regard for its own honour and purity in the two affairs which have been before it. The reports of the Committees on the Rykert and the Bremner furs cases were such as the evidence manifestly demanded, and both have been promptly accepted by the Commons. If there was any disposition, on the part of any members of the Committees, or of the House, to burke investigation, or save the culprits from the just consequences of their own misdoings, all such attempts have been happily frustrated. As Mr. Rykert had already withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the House, there was nothing to be done in his case but to accept the Report of the Committee with as few words as possible. As the late member has actually had the nerve to come before his old constituents for re-election, it is now left for them to confirm the verdict which decrees the final banishment from public life of one who seems strangely destitute of a sense of the requirements of decency, not to say honour, in a position of public trust. Now that the disgraced candidate has been unsparingly condemned by his own political friends at Ottawa, it is altogether unlikely that he will be able to justify his boast in regard to the readiness of his former constituency to re-elect him. It is only to be regretted, for the good name of that constituency, that it did not sooner repudiate a candidate so unworthy of political honours, seeing that the essential facts of the transaction, which has now been visited with condign punishment, were before the public at the last election. In the case of General Middleton, Mr. Blake's pitilessly clear speech swept away every refuge of ignorance which the charity of friends had erected, by showing how unmistakable are the principles and traditions of the British military code in regard to such offences. While we are sorry for the man we cannot forget the supreme importance of establishing a Canadian precedent that shall stand as a warning in all the future, and at the same time of showing that Canadian justice knows no distinction between high and low. It would never do to tolerate in the commanding officer what would have brought swift retribution upon the private soldier. But while the treatment of these scandals has been now vigorous and satisfactory, the cause of this sudden rise of virtuous indignation on the part of the Government is wrapped in profound mystery, seeing that both these offences were committed, and were well known to have been committed, years ago, and that both have repeatedly been brought in previous sessions to the notice of the Government in vain.

NOTHING could more strikingly illustrate the absurdity of retaining the names "Liberal" and "Conservative" in local politics than the reports which reach us from day to day of the contests which are now being waged in several Provinces of the Dominion. In New Brunswick the old party lines seem to have been pretty well obliterated during the recent struggle. It would now, we fancy, puzzle the keenest politician to trace them in the division of parties as they now exist in that Province. In Nova Scotia the questions at issue, if one may judge from the manifesto of the local Premier, published a few weeks since, relate almost exclusively to the apportionment of the too scanty public funds amongst the constituencies of the Province. Indeed, a considerable part of Mr. Fielding's address consists of his defence against the charge of having failed to provide for the Public Schools and for roads, bridges, and other local purposes as liberally as his

predecessors. The claim upon the Dominion for increase of subsidy is still insisted on, and, from the Nova Scotia point of view, at least, with some show of reason. Incidentally, in explaining the causes which led to the holding in abeyance, if not the final abandonment, of the agitation for secession, Mr. Fielding throws a revealing light, or perhaps we should rather say a revealing shadow, upon the sudden political transformation which the political sentiment of the Province underwent just before the last Dominion elections. Magical indeed, in its effects, was the wand which Sir Charles Tupper waved before the eyes of the electorate, when he so hurriedly left the dignified repose of the High Commissionership to come to the rescue of his hard-pressed colleagues. That the magic was costly has been pretty well shown in Committee of Supply in the Commons, on various occasions, since that memorable contest. But of Nova Scotia, as of New Brunswick, it may be said that there is scarcely a pretence of keeping up any longer the old political division-lines, in the contest now going on for the supremacy in the Local House. The loud discussions of the Jesuits' Estates Act, Separate Schools and dual language questions, which are still ringing in the ears of the people of Ontario and Quebec, scarcely awaken an echo in the happy constituencies down by the sea. The tariff discussions must, no doubt, have a perennial interest for all dwellers in the Maritime Provinces, but, as the Provincial Legislatures have no power to deal with such matters, even these can hardly be said to be an issue in local politics.

COMING to Quebec we find the contest hardly far enough advanced as yet to bring out very clearly the exact lines on which it will be waged. The "Ins" in that province have, however, the immense advantage of having at their head a leader who is scarcely inferior as a master of strategy to Sir John A. Macdonald himself. This, combined with the fact that Mr. Mercier can show in many respects a really good record, renders it rather unlikely that the present Government can be defeated, however its majority may be reduced. The finances of the Province are, it is true, still in a somewhat precarious state, but it can hardly be denied that they have been better managed during the present than in the previous regime. By his Nationalist programme Mr. Mercier has no doubt strengthened his position with the great majority of his fellow-countrymen, and yet he has managed to retain, in a good degree, the confidence of his English-speaking supporters. The readiness he manifested to meet the demands of the English representatives, even in the matter of the Jesuits' Estates Act; his fairness in securing a tardy act of justice, in the admission of graduates of Protestant colleges to study the learned professions without further examination, and other evidences of a disposition to hold the balances even between the two races and religions, will probably secure him the support of many of the English-speaking and Protestant electors, while the man who framed and passed the Jesuits' Estates Act, and settled the long controversy arising out of those claims, may rest pretty secure in the support of a majority of his own co-religionists. True, in some important respects, Mr. Mercier has proved recreant to his old professions of Liberalism. He has given the ecclesiastical authorities a place and a recognition in the affairs of the Province which are utterly incompatible with true Liberalism, or with any sound theory of political freedom. But so long as there is no true Liberal party to oppose him, that could hardly affect his chances of re-election, even were Liberalism and Conservatism issues in the politics of the Province. But there are really no such issues. The questions which are now so hotly debated are primarily questions of race and religion, or of finance, local administration and personal character, and only secondarily, if at all, questions of Liberalism and Toryism or of general politics. While we thus claim that there is really no broad or well-defined political issue in the local contests now going on in any of the Provinces, we do not, of course, deny or doubt that many voters in each Province will be swayed more by the fancied demands of loyalty to old leaders in Dominion politics than by any deliberately formed opinions on the local questions which are really involved.

WHAT can we say of Ontario's local politics? Here the wordy war has suddenly waxed very hot indeed. If the orators of both parties are to be believed, the province is in a woeful case. Neither leaders nor supporters amongst the candidates on either side are fit to be entrusted with the management of provincial affairs. From Messrs. Mowat and Meredith down through all the rank and file they are all alike incapable and untrustworthy. The two leaders themselves, though ordinarily regarded as tolerably honest and clever, are for the nonce hypocrites, self-seekers and imbeciles. We are taking, just now, the view given us through the party papers. We suppose such things as appear in these from day to day must please and influence at least some of the readers or they would not be printed. But would it not be worth while to ask ourselves whether such writing and speaking as a good deal of that which is just now current serves any purpose other than to make us all appear somewhat ridiculous for the time being? Why not try a week of manly, respectful and dignified argument, for a change? We do not suppose any intelligent elector, no matter how ardent he may be in the contest, really believes in his heart that the salvation of the province from untold ills depends upon retaining the present Premier in office, or that the victory of Mr. Meredith and his party would mean bankruptcy, disgrace and ruin. Nor can any such elector really believe the direct opposite. What, then, is the use of talking as if they did believe the one thing or the other? It would puzzle the most skilful political microscopist to discover any important political principle, or any broad principle of any kind, marking the plane of division between the two parties. Neither of the leaders is either a thorough-going Liberal, or a thorough-going Tory, and it would be hard to say which of the two is most advanced in his Liberalism, or most pronounced in his Conservatism. What great change of policy, what great deliverance for any oppressed and down-trodden class, will Mr. Meredith be able to effect if he should come into power? What great iniquity will be frustrated, what great calamity averted should Mr. Mowat succeed in retaining the reins? The main question is evidently one of men, not of principles, and if every elector should vote for the candidate whom he conscientiously believes to be first the most upright, and secondly the most able and intelligent man, the country would be tolerably safe whether Mowat or Meredith should get the majority.

MR. MOWAT'S long record is unquestionably a good one, on the whole. As we have said before, we see no reason to believe that any change now possible would be for the better, while there are many chances that a transfer of the business of Government to new and untried hands might prove for the worse. Probably so many of the electors throughout the Province are of the same opinion that the prospects of an immediate change are exceedingly dim. At the same time we are persuaded that it is desirable that the hands of Mr. Meredith should be greatly strengthened in order to enable the party he leads more effectually to discharge the functions of an Opposition under our system of administration. As our readers well know, we are no admirers of the party system *per se*. To the impartial observer it can scarcely appear otherwise than as a most awkward political device, and one which wastes a large portion of the time, talent and resources available for the public service, to say nothing of the corruption it almost surely engenders. But so long as we are shut up to the use of the party system it is evidently desirable that parties should be much more evenly balanced than they have of late been in the Ontario Legislature. There is unquestionably a good work for an able and patriotic Opposition to do, even in the Ontario Legislature. Nothing but the blindest partisanship can maintain that the Mowat administration has been free from serious faults and blunders, to use no stronger term, during the last few years. Its transfer of the direction of the great work of public education from the hands of an independent scholar and educator, to those of a party politician was a huge blunder in policy. The manipulation of this department on political principles has, as we had previous occasion to show, been marked, and is still marked by a series of mischievous blunders in administration. The system which requires to be bolstered up by such devices as that of the so-called arbitration which was held a year or two since in reference to the price of school books—an arbitration in which no provision was made for taking the evidence of disinterested experts as to the cost of materials and workmanship, the very question at issue is not such a

system as ought to be sustained or permitted by the intelligent tax-payers of Ontario. The interests of the Province demand an Opposition strong enough to force all transactions in regard to matters in which the people are so vitally interested to be carried on openly, in the light of day. With a strong Opposition such incidents as some of those on record with regard to the relations of certain license commissioners with license holders, and such communications as that in which a prominent official in that department expressed his solicitude lest a certain straightforward course might injure the Government, would, we might hope, be no longer possible. Had such an Opposition been in existence it is altogether unlikely that such questionable acts as the Premier's appointment of his own son to a very lucrative office, and the unnecessary division of a Registrarship in order to reward a supporter out of the proceeds of fees, the greater portion of which should have been saved, or returned to the public, would scarcely have taken place. Had the Opposition been able to discharge its true functions the Government certainly would not have dared to pursue the high-handed course it has taken in respect to the new Parliament buildings. Its unfair discrimination in that matter against Canadian architects is a transaction which we have never seen satisfactorily explained or defended, and the motives of which it seems impossible to conjecture. These and similar shortcomings of the present Administration should serve to remind the electors of the weakness of political human nature, even at its best, and of the need of imposing suitable constitutional checks upon the arrogance that is apt to be engendered by too secure a tenure of office.

THE shocking disaster at Longue Pointe the other day—a disaster, the full measure of whose tragical results is not yet and probably never will be known—should not be allowed to fade from the public mind until the lessons which it is adapted to teach have been well conned. Perhaps the first and most obvious suggestion is one of doubt as to the propriety of shutting up human beings, destitute of judgment and incapable of rational control, by the thousand in a single immense structure, no matter how perfect the arrangements and management might be. The danger of such a catastrophe must always be present in a greater or less degree. The fact that a similar horror, on a smaller scale, took place during the same week in a neighbouring state, sadly strengthens the suggestion. Then it seems exceedingly doubtful to common reason, and, if we mistake not, expert scientific opinion tends in the same direction, whether such massing together of those thus afflicted, may not be placing them under the worst possible conditions for curative treatment. If constant association with the insane tends to unsettle even well balanced minds, its effect in retarding the cure in what might otherwise be hopeful cases of insanity cannot be inconsiderable. Certainly before the erection of another building at enormous expense is permitted the best medical advice should be had with regard to the possibility and desirability of adopting the cottage system or some modification of it. Another point that should not escape the attention of both the Government and the public concerns the mode and management of the institution itself. Little argument is needed to show that there are radical and glaring objections to letting out the maintenance of these unfortunates to any private parties, at so much a head. Such a method affords no guarantee whatever that the best appliances and the most skilful treatment and *regime* will be used in each case. It is no disparagement of the well-known kindness of heart of many of the nuns to say that they cannot be assumed to possess the qualifications needed for the proper treatment of the insane. Nor do we insinuate anything against any one when we say that the method of payment at so much per head is not the method best adapted to secure the maximum of comfort and healthful diet, while it is a method which holds out a direct inducement to receive doubtful and retain convalescent patients. It is to be hoped that Parliament will not dissolve without taking measures to secure, if possible, the best and most modern methods for the care and curative treatment of these most unhappy of our fellow-creatures.

SAVE in a single particular we do not find much to object to in the reply of the President of the Single-Tax Association to our note in a previous issue. We recognize the moderation with which Mr. Wood defends the views of the school of political-economists his Society represents. We are quite ready to admit that as there has been much progress in the direction of sounder methods of taxation in the past, so there still is room for progress in the same

direction in the future. The one point at which we must take issue with our correspondent is that contained in the following statement: "As a question of ethics, there would be no injustice in taking from this day forward the rental value of land for public uses." This we cannot for a moment admit. The illustration of the counterfeit note lacks the essential element of parallelism. It fails to distinguish between the results of the fraudulent act of an individual, and the (assuming his premises) erroneous but legal act of organized civil society, in other words of the State. Admit, for argument's sake again, that the members of a given community, or nation, have been wrong through all their history as a self-governing people, in assuming and recognizing a right of personal property in land, and have but to-day discovered their error. Could anything be more glaringly unjust and morally indefensible than for the majority of the constituent members of that civil society to turn suddenly around and say to those individuals who have in good faith invested their honestly earned money in that kind of property, "We have made a mistake in guaranteeing you a personal right in this property under forms of law, but you as individuals, not we as a state, must pay the penalty." The science of ethics must surely take cognizance of implied contracts between the State and the individual, as well as of abstract theories, in determining what is right and wrong in a given case. The State must be morally bound by conditions which it has itself created. The advocates of the Single Tax are forced to admit that as a question of practical politics the change for which they are working must be effected by degrees. Why? Is it not mainly because the moral sense of the whole community would revolt at a proposal to confiscate at a stroke the lawfully acquired possessions of large numbers of citizens, simply on the ground that it has at length been discovered that the people as an organized whole have through many generations been acting on a wrong principle in the matter? The injustice of visiting the errors or sins of the whole people on a few innocent victims is too monstrous to be thought of for a moment. We confess to a good deal of sympathy with the abstract views in which the Single Tax agitation had its origin, but its ethical principle, as enunciated by Mr. Wood, is utterly inadmissible. And to divide the injustice into minute parts and distribute it over a series of years, as the Association proposes, cannot change one whit its ethical character. The Single Tax Association should face this question fairly, and propose a solution which will commend itself to the moral sense of the public before it can reasonably expect to see the triumph of its principles.

THE London *Spectator*, which will hardly be suspected of any undue admiration for Mr. Parnell, pays a high tribute to the marvellous astuteness of the Irish leader's alternative to the Government's Land-Purchase Bill. Mr. Parnell, it will be remembered, astonished everybody, his own Irish followers and his English allies included, not so much by refusing Mr. Balfour's Bill, which he argued would only enable one-ninth or one-tenth of the owners of land in Ireland, and those the larger and absentee owners, to get out at exorbitant prices, and leave their smaller resident brethren in the lurch, whilst, so far as the tenants were concerned, it would only make one in four of the five or six hundred thousand Irish tenant-farmers owners of their holdings, as by offering a substitute tending to confirm and perpetuate the much-abused landlordism. No one, we suppose, expected Mr. Parnell to accept Mr. Balfour's Bill, though that Bill offers to one-fourth of the Irish tenantry not only an immediate thirty per cent. reduction in rents on their farms, but the possession of the farms themselves in freehold, after payment of that reduced rent for forty-nine years, and though Mr. Parnell's avowed principle has always been to take as he goes along whatever instalments of his full demands he may be able to obtain from either party, the Irish leader cares for the abolition of landlordism only as a secondary matter, his chief aim being Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Parnell knows that to the large section of the Irish people immediately affected the Government's offer is a most tempting one, and that their acceptance of that offer would go far towards quenching their aspirations for the autonomy which is the prime object of desire with himself and the other Irish leaders. But whatever tends to moderate the clamour of the Irish tenantry for Home Rule tends in like degree to lessen the zeal of the English Radicals, without whose alliance success is impossible. Hence, when Mr. Parnell arose he was seemingly in an awkward dilemma.

He was in danger of being caught between the upper and the nether millstone. How could he refuse such a boon as that offered to one-fourth of his Irish clients—with a distinct foreshadowing, too, of its ultimate extension to the remaining three-fourths, without incurring the ire of those for whose behoof the offer was made? How could he, on the other hand, become a party to the tactics by which the Government is striving to undermine his ascendancy over his supporters by giving to large numbers of them that which is with them the chief object of desire—the land? He extricated himself with consummate skill. He seized, with the quick glance of a master tactician, the weak point in the Government policy,—the fact that it is not only partial, relieving but one-fourth of the dissatisfied tenantry, but that that one-fourth is not made up of those who are in special need of relief. The well-to-do farmers can wait; it is the poorer tenants who are really in distress and need immediate attention. Deal, he says, with the farms under £50 of annual rental. A loan of only £27,000,000 to the landlords of this class will compensate them for a reduction of thirty per cent. on rents, whilst to proceed upon Mr. Balfour's lines about one hundred and sixty-six millions will be needed. "The landlords will gain for the moment, as well as the tenants, the latter of whom will lose nothing, except a position as freeholders which can wait till Ireland controls her own land-tenure." Thus the Government is outbid at a much smaller proposed cost to the treasury; the small landlords are conciliated as well as the tenants; a much larger number, and those of the class most in need of help, are benefited, and Mr. Parnell's opposition to Mr. Balfour's Bill is explained and justified. Of course Mr. Parnell's alternative will fail of adoption, and is for many reasons objectionable to his own supporters, but it exhibits in a clear light, by contrast, the inadequacy of the Government proposal, and it affords Mr. Parnell a good standing ground for his opposition to what seems on its face a very liberal offer to the Irish tenantry.

THE attempt of the Legislature of New York State to substitute electricity for the hangman's rope, as a means of inflicting capital punishment, has resulted in a series of extraordinary complications. In the first instance, a New York lawyer, in the employ, it is believed, of an electric light company, had the question of the constitutionality of the law tried in three courts of the State, and in each court the law was sustained. This tedious process, or rather series of processes, secured the respite of the culprit for a length of time. When it was supposed, however, that the end had been reached, when everything had been made ready for the execution, or "electrocution," if we adopt the newly coined word, and just as the last act in the tragedy was about to be performed, another lawyer came forward with a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Circuit Court of the United States for the State, on the pretence that the law under which Kemmler was sentenced is in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The hearing of the case is to be had on the third Monday of next June; and if the case goes to the Supreme Court of the United States, as now seems most likely to be the fact, then the final decision will not be reached until some time next winter. The question still is whether the State Legislature had the power to provide for capital punishment by electricity, a question which three courts have already, as above said, answered in the affirmative. Should this last effort succeed, and the Federal courts pronounce the law unconstitutional, the legal lights are divided in opinion as to what the effect will be, some holding that not only Kemmler, the original convict, but eight other convicted murderers awaiting execution, as well as all who may be convicted during the intervening period, will go free; others, that the new law stands in the nature of an amendment to its predecessor, and that the invalidation of the electrical law merely results in a substitution of the original. It follows that Kemmler and his fellow-convicts would then be hanged. Here, then, a new field of action would be opened up for the lawyers and the courts. Meanwhile a remarkable side-play is being enacted in the Legislature. The Assembly suddenly, almost without notice or debate, passed, by a vote of seventy-four to twenty-nine, a Bill for the abolition of capital punishment, and sent it up to the Senate, but just as it was passing to the third reading in that body, a Senator succeeded in having it referred to the Judiciary Committee, a movement which will stay its progress for a time, and probably send it over to next session. A curious feature of the whole affair is that the motive of all these strenuous efforts is believed to be, not a humane desire to save the condemned man from a doubtful experiment, but the dislike of one electric company to

have its dynamos used for the purpose of execution, when it has again and again asserted that its instruments are perfectly safe, and that the full charge might be sent through a person without killing him. We strongly suspect, however, that behind all these movements, even behind the law which it is sought to invalidate, is a growing repugnance to the infliction of the death penalty in any form. Strong indications of a similar trend of public sentiment in England have been brought out by the agitation over the recent execution of one of the boys who so deliberately murdered their brutal father, a few months ago.

IMPERIAL INDIA—V.

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA.

FOREIGN domination, generally preceded by the cruellest forms of conquest and the most extended rapine, seems to have been the destiny of the Indian Peninsula from the earliest times, the way to the richest and most populous plains of Asia, through the Khyber Pass, having long been a beaten road trodden by many adventurers.

Alexander the Great led the way and after him came Mahmud of Ghuzni in 1001, succeeded four hundred years later by Tamerlane. Then comes the invasion of Baber in 1524, and the establishment of the Mogul Empire, and a couple of hundred years later the incursion of Nadir Shah, the Persian despot. The final fall of the Mogul Empire in the eighteenth century saw the gradual upbuilding of British power in the East, and the contest between France and England for the possession of the territory for which all Asia had striven in the centuries past.

Great Britain is now, after many years of peaceful progress and continued territorial extension, face to face with the problem which proved too great for previous rulers of India, viz., the approach of a hostile power from the North. Heretofore, the conquest of India has been simplified by the internal discord and lack of cohesion, which so universally prevailed, while, at the same time, such invasions, composed as they were of wild hordes of Afghans, Tartars, or Persians, could have been easily resisted had there been a firm and stable government in the Peninsula.

Now, however, England in the East finds herself confronted by an opponent whose slow, merciless advance through Central Asia has crushed all enemies and silenced all opposition by a sort of insidious absorption. Indeed it would seem that from the time when Peter the Great gazed in the direction of the eastern shore of the Caspian and said, "Although these Khirghiz are a roaming and fickle people, their steppe is the key and gate to all the countries of Central Asia," the policy of Russia has been one of determined and ruthless advance.

By the progress from the Caspian to the shores of the Sea of Aral; by the conquest of the Circassians; the rich, fertile and populous district of the Karatan, with the great cities of Turkestan and Tashkend; the principality of Zarafshan, with the famous city of Samarkand; by the conquest of Khiva, and Bokhara; the subjugation of the intractable Turkomans, and the annexation of Merv and Sarakhs in 1884, the onward march of Russia is vividly illustrated upon the map of Asia.

Impelled by circumstances very different in their nature and exceedingly difficult to overcome, the advance of British power in India has been as marked as that of Russia in Central Asia, and has resulted in acquisitions of far greater value and importance. Whether intentional or not, however—whether carried out with ruthless cruelty or with comparative mildness, the almost inevitable consequences have now to be met, and the two great empires of the east have nothing but what has been termed the "buffer" of Afghanistan to keep their frontiers from meeting. Afghanistan, although nominally independent, is really tributary to England, and its Ameer receives a yearly subsidy of £120,000 to consolidate his authority, and has recently had his frontier delimited by a joint Afghan, British and Russian commission. Abdurrahman is undoubtedly a strong ruler, and has shown himself well disposed towards Great Britain, but after his death it is impossible to predict what will happen. A firm and vigorous hand is required to hold the diverse, mutually hostile, and scattered tribes of Afghanistan in order, and it is to be feared that border troubles and tribal raids would, under a weakened central authority, result in the usual advance on the part of Russia, and the probable seizure of Herat. The latter place is considered the key of India, not so much from its fortifications as because the region all around is like a garden, and affords a basis for the supply of every necessary required by troops in an advance along a comparatively easy route direct to the frontier of India.

Possessed of Herat, and backed by the railway which now runs to Merv, and is being steadily driven on, Russia would not only have a secure and easy base for hostile operations against Hindostan, but would be able in time of peace to carry on her usual system of intrigue in its courts and bazars, perhaps with the same measure of success as she has had in Bulgaria, Servia and Roumelia.

But the whole question of the relations between England and Russia in the East turns upon the point of inquiry, Does Russia really desire India? To answer this interrogation it is necessary to consider a number of apparently extraneous matters.

It has been proven by experience that Russian treaties are merely waste paper, and the general policy of the Empire is well described by Mr. Charles Marvin: "Russia has a frontier line across Asia 5,000 miles in length, no single spot of which can be regarded as permanent. Starting from the Pacific, we find that she hankers for the northern part of Corea; regards as undetermined her boundary with Manchuria and Mongolia; hopes that she will some day have Kashgar; questions the Ameer's right to rule Afghan Turkestan; demands the Gates of Herat; keeps up a great and growing complication with Persia about the Khorassan frontier; treats the Shah more and more every year as a dependent sovereign; discusses having some day a port in the Persian Gulf, and believes she will be the future mistress of Asia Minor."

It is said, however, by many who realize clearly enough the aggressive character of Russia's policy, that her desire to reach the frontier of India is dictated not by the idea of conquest, but from a wish to use the threat of invasion as a factor to enable her to obtain possession of Constantinople. The argument is inconsistent, because England's main reason for keeping Russia out of Constantinople, or France out of Egypt, is to prevent those countries from being utilized as valuable bases for attack against India. Russian possession of Turkey would mean that she would become, in a certain sense, the head of the Mussulman world—and there are 50,000,000 Mohammedans in India—would obtain possession of the undeveloped wealth and trade of Asia Minor, and perhaps of Persia and form a power so great as to menace the peace of the world. General Skobeloff, it is well-known, had drawn up before his death a plan for the invasion of India and had always looked forward to one day participating in such an attack. General Skobeloff wrote to the "Russ" a few years ago in the same strain, while General Tchernayeff wrote in 1864, "The mysterious veil which has hitherto covered the conquest of India, a conquest looked upon until now as fabulous, is beginning to lift itself before my eyes." And this was written while the deserts, mountains and hostile tribes of Central Asia were as yet unconquered.

It may, I think, be taken for granted that in the event of war breaking out between Great Britain and Russia, and it was very near in 1878, and again in 1886—when the Gladstone Government expended £11,000,000 in preparation—an invasion of India will be attempted, either in the form of a raid or of a deliberate attempt at conquest.

The nature of the invasion would depend entirely upon the loyalty of the population, and upon the amount of influence which Russia would previously have been able to obtain over them.

Russia has many advantages over England in this struggle for empire, and the first one is the fact that she is able to assimilate the populations which she conquers, and to make as good use of them after a few years as though they had been native born Russians. England on the other hand colonizes and civilises, but does not absorb. Then, on one side, is the despotic form of the Russian Government, which enables the Czar to carry out his wishes without impediment; to prepare for war and to mass his troops at the Caspian and arrange for an onslaught upon his enemies in almost perfect secrecy, while on the other hand the British Ministry, hampered on every side by financial necessities, undue publicity and Parliamentary opposition, is utterly unable to carry on a war in the manner which would be most successful.

Then again, Russia has been perfecting her communications until she can to-day without undue exertion or any fear of interruption throw an army from Odessa into the interior of Asia in six days. Besides all this we must remember that in Eastern eyes "prestige" is everything, and that Russia has never yet failed in any of her Asiatic adventures. Respect is there synonymous with terror, and the latter is the general feeling which Russia inspires. When we add to this the fact that the "White Czar" is supposed to be following in the footsteps of the mighty conquerors of Hindostan in the past and that Great Britain by her "scuttle" from Candahar and her mismanaged Afghan campaigns has done much to mar her own reputation, it will be easily seen that Russia has advantages which are by no means inconsiderable. We would undoubtedly have to face a large army, recruited at every stage by wild and turbulent tribes, only too glad of an opportunity to raid once more the wealth of historic India, while our opponents would depend upon a great uprising in the country itself to assist them. This is borne out by the statements of Generals Skobeloff, Kauffman, Annenkoff, Petrushevitch and many others. General Gradekoff in a memoir of Skobeloff, states that at the time of his raid upon Geok Tepe, "in order to raise Russia's prestige in Central Asia and depress that of England, he sent native agents into the bazars to spread abroad the report that it was the White Czar who had compelled England to evacuate Afghanistan."

We thus see what would have to be faced in the event of Russia obtaining a hold upon a place so useful for purposes of intrigue as Herat would be. So far I have endeavoured to place Russian advantages in the contest which is supposed to be almost a future certainty before my readers, and it now becomes my much more pleasant duty to exhibit the other side of the shield.

Great Britain has, it is true, but few soldiers in India: nevertheless it may be doubted whether Russia could plant an army upon the borders of the Empire, even with all its railway facilities, any quicker than steamships, the Canadian Pacific Railway and British wealth could land troops at Calcutta. In the event of war there can be little doubt that volunteers by the thousands from Canada, and from

Australia, as well as troops from the more distant mother-country would disembark in a very short time upon the shores of India and be sped by the steam engine to the gates of Afghanistan. Above all others, however, in such circumstances is the question of native loyalty. If the feudatory States, including the Mahrattas with a population of 6,250,000, armies of 59,600 men and 116 guns; the Hindoo States with 34 million of population, armies of 275,000 men and 3,372 guns; the Mohammedan States with a population of 14,300,000, armies of 74,000 men and 865 pieces of artillery, stand firm in their loyalty to the British flag, there need be little fear of the result. These native rulers cannot but see that England governs them with justice; that she protects them from internal discord and external aggression; that she allows them many privileges which Russia would never dream of permitting and I cannot but think that in such a war the whole weight of 350,000 trained oriental soldiers and 4,200 guns would be added to the strength of the British army. This is borne out by the recent offer of the Nizam of Haidarabad to contribute several lakhs of rupees towards the defence of the Indian frontier and the equally spontaneous way in which his example was followed in other directions.

The other day when Dhuleep Singh addressed a manifesto to the Sikhs from Russia, calling upon his former subjects to revolt against the Queen-Empress he was answered as follows: "We do not in the least degree sympathize with you, or respect the letter. We are true friends of the British Government and are perfectly assured of its kindness, justice, peacefulness, generosity and integrity. It is unequalled for justice amongst all earthly Governments. . . . In 1857, we remained staunch. We have accompanied them to Malta, Egypt, Cabul and Burmah, giving ample proofs of our bravery and loyalty. We tell you with sincere heart we are loyal to the British and will fight against you."

Such a remarkable document speaks for itself and it would seem beyond doubt that the braver, more warlike and intelligent portion of the Indian population are at present loyal.

In conclusion it is evident that the strength of Russia lies in the steady purpose of despotism, directing with absolute authority a cowed and uneducated nation, while that of Great Britain lies in its material strength, unlimited wealth and resources, coupled with the intelligence of a higher civilization.

The patriotic determination of the British people all over the world, backed up by the loyal support of a vast and diversified population, actuated though it may be by many varied motives, will, I believe, in the future, be sufficient to hold together the wonderful fabric of Eastern Empire which has been built up by the vigour and genius of the sons of Britain on the plains of Hindostan, and to drive back, if need be, the hordes of a semi-civilized power into those Asiatic recesses from which they may be said to have sprung.

Toronto.

J. CASTELL HOPKINS.

PARIS LETTER.

A PRIVATE view of the *Salon*, instead of being a pleasure, is simply a fatigue; there are so many rooms to visit, so many inferior works to wade through, that the head becomes heavy, and next to incapable of analyzing, or of distinguishing the grain from the chaff. It is only at subsequent visits that the really interesting works are discovered, and to which one returns; as, in the case of museums, we go to our favourite corner, and neglect others—desiring to see no more. There is on an average not more than fifteen per cent. of pictures in a show worth studying. Judge, then, of the extent of good fellowship, of the innocent mania, that allows so much chaff to accompany the limited good grain. These good-natured admissions injure art, by encouraging hopes that can never be realized. An art show ought not to be a public bazaar, where everyone can be admitted to exhibit. This promiscuous accumulation of pictures must in the end have a deplorable effect on taste. It is thus that many artists paint very large pictures, almost ceiling decorations, so as to catch the eye. Gigantic frames enclose insignificant subjects. In presence of this spectacle, one feels in their pocket for a picture by Meissonier. It is not true efforts at art the jury should deal with severely, but with nullities.

Instead of thirty *salles* or rooms packed to the ceiling with pictures, fifteen rooms would suffice. The show this year at the Palace of Industry is of higher merit than for several years. The eye on entering the *Salon* is pleased by the variety and the agreeable selection of subjects. There is more of landscape, and happily less of nude. This is probably due to the division which has taken place; the two *Salons* produce competition—a new rivalry which is always effective when applied to art. More thought, more idea, are put into pictures, and the drawing has become more careful. It was only a Gaspar Poussin who could, with ease, paint a large landscape in a day.

The smaller paintings exhibit infinite care in detail; the large ones display action, eloquence and life. The portraits are, as a general rule, well done; while features are not neglected, very great effort has been devoted to reproduce the colour and texture of stuffs, as the manufacturer has given them to the market. The *Salon* is full of pictures that we can admire without displeasure, and there is everywhere evidence of honest effort to succeed. Among

the very first paintings in the first line are, "Lady Godiva," by Lefebvre. It is a large picture; the horse is led by a nun, through the shuttered-window streets of Coventry; her ladyship is seated *in puris naturalibus*. The horse is admirably drawn; the colouring is rich in contrasts, and the light plays admirably on the nude figure. Perhaps Lady Godiva looks a little too girlish for a wife; but she was "timid as a lamb, gentle as a dove."

Munckacsy contributes "Italian Renaissance," a ceiling allegory for a Vienna museum. The figures are bold, the composition full of space and suggestion; he has introduced his own portrait "looking before and after," in one of the figures. Carolus Duran sends a "Study," it is a small picture of a lady playing a piano by candle light; the light admirably shows off her features and delicate hands; the dark sober gown of the performer does not afford opportunity for the display of toilette skill, of which he is so great a master. There is a quiet, perfect Meissonier-finish of detail, which is charming.

Vibert contributes a gem—the "Malade Imaginaire;" an old *Dives* reclining in an arm chair, in a scarlet dressing robe; his fat monkish features, his coral lips, a picture of good health; while his eyes twinkle with cynical fun at the doctor in a sugar-loaf hat, feeling his wrist and counting the pulsations with pouting lips, thinking him out of sorts, while his wife, a stately dame, in gorgeous toilette, where silk shimmers and velvet trembles, carries on a small tray, laden with exotic fruits, cakes, and champagne—she knows his ailment and prescription.

Bonnat paints the President of the Republic. M. Carnot must be the easiest of sitters to depict; his features have no expression; he does not even look the silence of a sphinx; he seems to be always uncomfortable, as if about to ask the visitor, "Have I done anything wrong?" Contrast him with the admirable speaking portrait of M. de Soria, contributed by Alma Tadema—all flesh and blood, and life. Bouguereau's "Holy Women at the Sepulchre," admirably drawn, but classically cold; full of grace, and the "Angel inside the Tomb," display all the silvery finish of the painter. But his is not Modern Art. In his other contribution—"Les Mendiants," two beggar-girls are walking bare-footed on a country road. The faces are those of princesses, not of vagrants. Only Millet, Courbet, or Bastien-Lepage could deal with the lowly, the humble and the poverty-stricken.

Charles Giron in his "Tons de Suie" has an artistic effort of much power; it represents a sweep, holding a bright-coloured orange in his hands on his breast; the eyes are blue and white; the lips red and the nails their natural colour. A contrast is his "Tons de Fumée," a young lady enveloped in clouds of a white tulle ball toilette. The selections of religious subjects are numerous, though these do not quite harmonize with modern French taste. Aubert's "Last Moments of St. Claude" is superbly painted; the dying monk's features are cadaverously beautiful, as the priest administers to him the last rites.

Benjamin Constant's "Beethoven executing his Moonlight Sonata in a darkened room" is a very powerful work; the composer, and three rapt, listening friends appear as shadows, while a glimmering ray of pale moonlight falls across the instrument, to make darkness more visible.

"La Bouteille de Champagne," by H. Brispot, is a strikingly realistic, fairly-drawn, and well-coloured picture, where a Parisian, at a peasant family's "at home," is drawing the cork of a bottle of champagne, and the happy guests are laughing, or frightened, at the coming "pop." The portrait of M. Jules Simon, by Healy, is hung too high; the eminent senator seems to be shrivelled up, and is too ruddy-coloured. Those who advocate the employment of dogs in war must admire Bloch's "Moustache," which at the battle of Austerlitz tore the shattered tricolor from the hands of an Austrian soldier, and ran off with it to his regiment. Marshal Lannes decorated the dog with the Legion of Honour. How many members of the same order have superior claims to the patriotic "Moustache" for the red ribbon?

The Municipal elections of Paris have extinguished Boulangism. It was full time to inter that farce. Played out by the general elections in October last, the Boulangists boasted that they would come up smiling at the "Municipals." Out of 80 councillors to elect, there is every prospect that no Boulangist will, after the revision of the polling, enter the town council.

But it is the sudden mobilization of the Labour classes over the world that absorbs all attention. The event seems to have taken even rulers by surprise. Is it the German Emperor who has sown the wind? The First of May manifestation *per se* is eclipsed by what it foreshadows. It is the first struggle of the working class, of the poor, of the majority against the rich minority. But the labour majority is now organized, and determined to carry on their campaign, not only in great cities, but in all manufacturing centres, whether in town or country. A general universal strike is not on the cards—at present; but events are swiftly marching to that end. Where countries can strike individually, they will; then will come the collective strike of nations. The plan of campaign seems to be to federate the working classes; no longer allow them to be employed as mere skull-crackers for the governing classes; present to national parliaments, not only petitions, but bills for the redress of labour injustices, and act according as these demands are welcomed. Above all, no fighting, but cool, steady, unflinching agitation, in press, pulpit, and Legislature, with the annual holiday to show strength of numbers. Z.

DIONYSUS.

"HOME sweet home!" a wandering losel sang
In that fair city by the Danube's tide.
"Home, lost home!" full many a soul has cried
Its nobler yearnings rising o'er the twang,
Of sensuous sounds, base as the Bacchic clang
Of shouts and cymbals, orgies void of sense
And shame—foul rites no Orphic hymns could
cleanse,—
When round Lenean shrines the revel rang.

Yet none called clearer to the soul's true home,
Than Dionysus, ere corrupting powers
Had reft of temperance his worship pure:
Glad Spring, glad flowers, glad dances 'neath the dome
Of gilded sapphire, washed by silver showers;
Emblems that after death young life is sure.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN.

THE ROMANCE OF A CHILD.

[Translated from the *Journal de Geneve*, Feb. 13th, 1890.]

THERE is at the present time a dearth of books, a dearth of news, and a dearth of ideas. I should certainly have had no material for this chronicle had I not come across a page of Pierre Loti's which appears to be an exquisite pearl. I found it in a new book now in course of publication in the *Nouvelle Revue*, and it will be a work, rare, if not unique in our language. It is called the "Romance of a Child." The first chapters only have appeared.

It is an autobiography of his early childhood written for the Queen of Servia. With a pen infinitely delicate and true, the writer goes back as far as he is able into his recollections, notes his first infantile impressions, the progressive unfolding of his new soul, the first clearness falling into the night of unconsciousness, from which his personality emerges slowly. We have here a document of childish psychology of great interest and immense value. Never has literary author, poet, or philosopher explained to us with such detail and precision his intellectual and moral origin. It is too soon to speak of the book, but, in common with many, we will return to it when it is quite completed. I wish to detach from it for your readers one infinitely touching page, that in which Loti speaks of his mother. The page is rather long but I cannot abridge it. No one will complain I am sure, and they who thank me will be those who preserve and contemplate in their memories the blessed face of a mother:—

"My mother! already two or three times in the course of these notes have I pronounced her name, though only in passing. It seems to me that from the beginning she was but my natural refuge, the asylum from all the terrors of the unknown, and from the gloomy griefs that had no definite cause. But I believe that the most remote period in which her image appeared to me as real and living, in a ray of true and ineffable tenderness, was one morning in the month of May, when she entered my room followed by a beam of sunshine and bringing me a bouquet of rose-coloured hyacinths.

"I was recovering from some childish illness—measles or whooping-cough—and had been ordered to remain in bed for warmth, and as I divined by the beams that filtered through the closed windows something of the splendour of the sun and air, I felt sad behind the curtains of my little white bed. I wished to rise, to go out, and, above all, I wanted my mother, my mother at any price. The door opened and my mother entered smiling. Oh! how well I see her now just as she appeared to me framed in the doorway, coming accompanied with a little of the sunshine and freshness of the outer air. I recall it all, the expression of her eyes as they met mine, the sound of her voice, even the details of her dress,—a toilet that would seem very odd and superannuated to-day. She wore a straw hat with yellow roses, and a lilac *bèrège* shawl, strewn with little bouquets of a deeper violet. The little black curls—those dearly-loved curls—which have not lost their form, but are, alas! thinner, and snowy-white,—were then mixed with no silver threads. With her came a breath of sunshine and summer. Her face, as on that morning, framed in the large hat is vividly before me now. She bent over my bed and embraced me, and then I wanted nothing more, neither to weep nor to rise, or go out, for she was with me and she was *everything*.

"I must have been a little more than three years of age at that time, and my mother forty-two. But I had not the least notion of my mother's age. I never asked myself if she were young or old. It was even a little later that I perceived that she was very pretty. No! at that time she was "Mother," that was all—that is to say her face was so unique that I never dreamed of comparing her with others. From her radiated (for me) joy, security, tenderness, from her emanated all that was good. Through her I first comprehended faith and prayer." J. T.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY, in an interview with a New York *Herald* correspondent, said that the Aruwim forest, which belongs to the Congo Free State, was enormously richer in everything, especially in rubber trees, than the Amazon forests. This section of Africa, he declared, would be the rubber reservoir of the world.

A TEXT-BOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.*

THIS book gives, within the compass of 519 pages, a very concise and yet complete view of a branch of chemistry, the modern developments of which fill student and teacher alike with despair. But Dr. Bernthsen wisely, we think, does not attempt extended descriptions of substances. He sketches in his individuals with a few bold strokes, and avoids wearisome detail, of no real value to the student, except when studied in the laboratory. In other words, he avoids the common mistake of trying to give to a class book the comprehensiveness of a dictionary. "The treatment of the theoretical matter is, especially in the first half of the book, purely inductive; the isomeric relations of the paraffins, for instance, are first referred to under butane, and no constitutional formula of any important compound is given without the grounds for it being indicated. . . . the class definitions are based, not on theoretical, but on actual relations." It is thus that the author in his preface gives the key-note to his method; and this is maintained with much harmony and consistency all the way through. A very valuable feature of the book is worthy of note, viz., the tabulated descriptions of classes of compounds. These concise descriptions make plain at a glance those serial relations in properties which obtain among organic compounds—relations which are, in many books, either stated dogmatically, or more or less hidden by extensive details. Students and teachers of organic chemistry will find Dr. Bernthsen's book a good guide.

The translator has given us a readable English edition, and has brought the text well up to date by additions and emendations which have the sanction of the author.

W. L. GOODWIN.

Queen's University, Kingston, May 6th, 1890.

THE RAMBLER.

THE question of promotion upon literary grounds is before us.

There was precious little promotion for Charles Kingsley and Keats and Charlotte Brontë, for Goldsmith and John Sterling and Emerson. Some poets are born ploughmen and some statesmen. The question in such cases should be, I think, Is the ploughman a better ploughman for being also a poet, the statesman a truer statesman? If so, promote them. But at best, the attempt must be fraught with grave difficulties. Because a lawyer writes a successful book, are you going to make of him a judge, and he, perhaps, only an indifferent lawyer? The absurdity is obvious.

Hawthorne said of Goethe: "It would be a poor compliment to a dead poet to fancy him leaning out of the sky and snuffing up the impure breath of earthly praise."

Let us see to it that we kill neither with kindness, nor with cruelty, our little band of singers. But the fact is, the great writers of the world have all had to fight their way. Poor unstable Keats, killed by the epithet, *Cockney School!* I quote Hawthorne again when I say: "He was hardly a great poet. The burden of a mighty genius would never have been imposed upon shoulders so physically frail, and a spirit so infirmly sensitive. Great poets should have iron sinews."

And to wait, and to learn to wait, must be the grand lesson of patience learnt by even the geniuses of our age. Tennyson waited for nine years between the publication of his first and second volumes. Nowadays, the modern sensitiveness of literary men closes their eyes to the real worth of much of their produce. Nine years? Nine days, nine weeks, the modern poets cry. Come, admire us; we are the new voices in the land, therefore make room for us and cherish us. Well—cry so, and no doubt we shall hear and attend, but expect not too much, O ye choristers of the Northern Dawn! For the great singers of English literature have died and are dying, and those who come after, though we would not defraud them of one pulse-beat of pleased appreciative emotion, must be content to take up their individual crosses and carry them. You remember Matthew Arnold's strong sonnet, do you not? with its picture of the fair young bride wearing a robe of sack-cloth next the smooth white skin:

Such, poets, is your bride, the Muse! young, gay,
Radiant, adorn'd outside; a hidden ground
Of thought and of austerity within.

Among local affairs demanding attention, I must not forget to say a word for the excellent afternoon's sport provided last week for the pupils and friends of Upper Canada College. The day was, to be sure, forbidding, but the young see only the "beauty of the rain," and its "useful trouble;" therefore, crowds as usual thronged to the pretty green so suitable for the purpose. Principal and Mrs. Dickson were untiring in their efforts to make everyone at home, and the agility displayed by the pupils was pleasing and remarkable.

In this connection I should have long ago, only for pressure of other matter, given voice to the very great delight shared by those invited to attend the performances

* "A Text Book of Organic Chemistry," by A. Bernthsen, Ph.D., Director of the Scientific Department in the Chief Laboratory of the Baden Aniline and Alkali manufactory, Ludwischhafen-am-Rhein, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of Heidelberg. Translated by George M'Gowan, Ph.D., Demonstrator in Chemistry, University College of N. Wales, Bangor. London: Blackie and Son.

by the pupils of the Toronto Church School in a similar direction. This institution, situated upon Alexander Street, is too well known to need introduction here; the roll being a very large one, and the staff of masters giving entire satisfaction, but the particular efforts expended by the Directors in placing first-class gymnastic opportunities within easy reach of all the pupils may not have received universal recognition. The instructor, Prof. Halfpenny, is a skilled expert and trained gymnast, and his method of training has been uniformly successful. I shall follow the excellent example of His Lordship, Bishop Sweatman, and repeat that I have no intention of quoting the much-worn proverb, *mens sana in corpore sano*, but simply refer to the great advantages this school possesses for refined instruction, coupled with indulgence in manly sports. Hawthorne observed that we do not send boys to school to learn Latin, Greek or mathematics, but in order to learn to shoot, run, jump, kick, and divers and sundry similar accomplishments. The great Nathaniel was pre-eminently a healthy-minded man, if he did shine best in tales of a weird and uncanny description.

Walt Whitman appears once more in the *May Century*. How dismal a poet can be when he has nothing to say and will not take the trouble to say his nothing well, only readers of Walt can know. He is not even original in these days, nor improper—simply dull.

IN SILENCE.

THERE is no stir of any living thing
To break the rapture of this holy peace,
All harsher things have found a quick release,
And with my soul I converse whispering.
Without the threshold grief may wait in gloom,
The door is locked, the key is laid away;
None but we two are in this quiet room,
In sacred silence at the close of day.
What dost thou fear, my soul, in trembling so?
We are alone, no harm can meet us now;
We need not mark the hours as they go—
Be glad, my soul, and raise thy drooping brow,
That I may stoop and press thereon a kiss,
To thrill my being with immortal bliss.

B. F. D. DUNN.

THE NAGAS OF ASSAM.

ASSAM, situated in the valley of the great river Bramaputra, is surrounded by hills inhabited by tribes who are greatly behind the Assamese in civilization, and of whom very little is known in civilized countries. In fact, it is only when a newspaper tells of a Government expedition to punish one of them for predatory raids upon British subjects of the plains that attention is attracted towards them.

The Nagas are perhaps the least civilized of these tribes, and although of late years they have been quiet—or, rather, have confined themselves to inter-tribal fighting—yet, some fourteen years ago, the Indian Government had occasion to punish them severely for raids committed upon the peaceful inhabitants of the plains. Of these Nagas, the principal tribes, Namsangias and Bordurias, are perpetually engaged in fighting against each other. Each tribe is governed by a chief, and they are said to have a very reasonable code of laws, which are kept with strictness, severe punishments being inflicted on all transgressors. Not much is known of their internal affairs; they have no religious ceremonies, and do not practise caste.

The young men are from boyhood accustomed to the use of the "dhar," or large, heavy, knife-like hatchet, which serves chiefly for cutting through jungle, also in the use of spears; and in the handling of both of these weapons they become most expert. They are a savage race, but their ideas of warfare are confined almost entirely to attacks upon their enemies from ambush. One of their methods for defending a path against opponents is to drive pieces of bamboo into the ground, the projecting points of which they sharpen and conceal by strewing grass around, and a hostile party coming upon such a trap are rendered *hors de combat* by dreadful wounds in their bare feet. The men tattoo their bodies, but are not allowed to puncture their faces until they have killed one of their enemies and presented his head to their chief, after which they are entitled to that high privilege. It is a young man's ambition to win his tattoo, for previous to so doing he is not allowed the status of manhood, being permitted neither to marry nor to rank among the warriors. I remember a friend asking a young warrior how he had obtained his tattoo. He answered, "I knew where a well was at which our enemies, the opposing tribe, used to come for water. I went and hid myself in the jungle close to this well, and a very old woman came down to get water. When she came I jumped out at her, and cut her head off and brought it to the chief, and thus I won my tattoo."

These tribes descend into the plains in the cold season, when the rivers, which would be flooded during the rains, are mostly fordable, and the means of communication open. They come down in large bodies, in Indian file, laden with baskets, the contents of which are protected from possible rain by the leaves of the fan-palm woven into a sort of cover. These contents consist of dried ginger, chillies, and other herbs used by the natives. They also bring down chickens and bamboo mats. They sell these goods and take the money to the nearest town, where they purchase

beads for necklaces and other coveted ornaments. These baskets are carried very much as a Leith fishwife carries her creel—by a long band of cloth or bark, which passes round the head of the bearer, and each end of which is attached to the basket, which hangs behind, the weight thus being borne by the head and back. A few men of distinction usually accompany each party, occasionally a few women also, which latter have their heads shaven. This precaution is taken by their jealous husbands, who consider that they will not appear so attractive to other would-be admirers in this shaven condition. And I should imagine they are right in their opinion, for anything that could add to their forbidding appearance, and render them more hideous, their hairless heads supply. I give below a record of one of their usual visits to the bungalow of an English resident of Assam. These visits are a thing to be avoided by solitary residents; but there is ever a natural desire on the part of a young fellow fresh from home to make acquaintance with real savages for the first time.

The victim, may be, is seated in his bungalow, when a servant enters, and tells him that a band of Nagas has arrived, and that they wish to make acquaintance with the Sahib. Out goes the Sahib, and finds about forty Nagas, four or five of whom carry only spears and knives. One, who is evidently the chief, wears a helmet made of plaited pieces of cane, dyed red and yellow, and ornamented with tufts of dyed hair, from the heads of their victims, generally; having, also, a large wild boar's tusk as a centre ornament in front, and a feather from the tail of the great hornbill sticking up in the centre of its peaked top. He also wears necklaces of beads, and into the lobes of his ears are fitted richly-wrought ear ornaments; a belt of brass encircles his waist, and the usual strip of cloth and a few crimson bangles of cane adorn his legs below the knee, completing his attire. This great man is attended by an interpreter who understands Assamese, into which language he interprets the speeches of the chief, who speaks his native tongue.

The conversation is opened by the chief's saying that he is a Rajah, and that the host, also, is a Rajah, and so it is highly to be desired that the twain should become acquainted, to facilitate which he places on the verandah offerings in the form of a few eggs and a couple of fowls, or perhaps a bamboo mat or two. The chief then hints that he would like to see what sort of a present the Sahib is going to give him. He is then presented with a few cigars, a coat or an old hat, and any other articles which are thought to be suitable. He receives the presents, but with a fine contempt which is rather a damper to one's generosity. At length the Sahib hints in a gentle sort of way that he has business to attend to, other than entertaining his newly-made acquaintances. The Naga friends, however, many of whom are squatting around on the ground, look very like stopping, and as they are rather a rapacious crowd to deal with, the Sahib repeats his hints a little less gently. The Naga chief then says that he wants some rupees to purchase a few "knicknacks" in the bazaar, to which he is going. These he often gets—as the Sahib does not like the idea of his bungalow being mounted guard over by a horde of armed savages; and then the Nagas generally go off, having scored heavily by the visit.

When an Englishman knows their tricks and their manners he is not so easily led to receive these savage visitors; and there is nothing like using a distant manner with them at first, such as sending out a servant to say that the Sahib does not wish to become acquainted—for one visit of this kind is quickly followed by another from other bands who have heard of the success of their forerunners. The trait in their character which accounts for their disparagement of presents given them is that it is considered derogatory to the dignity of a chief to appear pleased or surprised at any gifts, however much he may really appreciate them. His *role* of a great man renders it a matter of savage etiquette to take the attitude of being agreeably impressed by nothing, as though he would say, "I have to enact the part of a chief; if I expressed pleasure at these gifts, it would appear to the Sahib and the on-lookers that I was a slave, and had never seen such presents before." One may obtain the "retort courtois" at a chief who asks for money, by saying, "Surely you don't mean what you say, when you ask for money; great men, like you and I, do not care about money; that is what slaves care for, but Rajahs are above such low cravings." I have seen a chief walk away quite nonplussed by such a retort.

The Nagas are very fond of dog flesh, and the coolies take the opportunity of their visit to get rid of some of their superfluous canines by giving these to them. They are regular scavengers, and as such may be catalogued together with the vultures and jackals, for they will eat the flesh of any animal that has died, and are partial to dead elephants and buffalos, and that, too, when they are in such a high state that one would think no human being could possibly eat them.

Many of these savages are now becoming comparatively civilized, some have settled in British territory, and are quite "tame," and their complete civilization is doubtless but a matter of a few years.

Birchton, P.Q. HUBERT KESTELL CORNISH.

THE widespread interest in all matters relating to American history will cause a new and cheaper edition of the admirable *Life of General Greene* to be heartily welcomed. The three volumes will soon be issued at \$7.50 instead of \$12. from the Riverside Press.

ON LYING AND SLANDER.

The wretch that often has deceiv'd,
Though truth he speaks, is ne'er believ'd.

WHEN Aristotle was once asked what a man could gain by uttering falsehoods, he replied, "Not to be credited when he shall tell the truth."

The character of a liar is at once so hateful and contemptible that, even of those who have lost their virtue, it might be expected that from the violation of truth they should be restrained by their pride. Almost every other vice that disgraces human nature may be kept in countenance by applause and association: the corrupter of virgin innocence sees himself envied by the men, and at least not detested by the women; the drunkard may easily unite with beings devoted like himself to noisy merriments or silent insensibility, who will celebrate his victories over the novices of intemperance, boast themselves the companions of his prowess, and tell with rapture of the multitudes whom unsuccessful emulation has hurried to the grave; even the robber and the cut-throat have their followers, who admire their address and intrepidity, their stratagems of rapine, and their fidelity to the gang.

The liar, and only the liar, is invariably and universally despised, abandoned, and disowned; he has no domestic consolations, which he can oppose to the censure of mankind; he can retire to no fraternity where his crimes may stand in the place of virtues, but is given up to the hisses of the multitude, without friend and without apologist. It is the peculiar condition of falsehood to be equally detested by the good and bad. "The devils," says Sir Thomas Brown, "do not tell lies to one another, for truth is necessary to all societies, nor can the society of hell subsist without it."

It is natural to expect that a crime thus generally detested should be generally avoided—at least, that none should expose himself to unabated and unpitied infamy, without an adequate temptation; and that to guilt so easily detected, and so severely punished, an adequate temptation would not readily be found.

Yet so it is, that, in defiance of censure and contempt, truth is frequently violated; and scarcely the most vigilant and unremitting circumspection will secure him that mixes with mankind from being hourly deceived by men of whom it can scarcely be imagined that they mean any injury to him or profit to themselves—even where the subject of conversation could not have been expected to put the passions in motion, or to have excited either hope or fear or zeal or malignity sufficient to induce any man to put his reputation in hazard, however little he might value it, or to overpower the love of truth, however weak might be its influence.

The casuists have very diligently distinguished lies into their several classes, according to their various degrees of malignity, but they have, I think, generally omitted that which is most common, and, perhaps, not least mischievous, which, since the moralists have not given it a name, I shall distinguish as the Lie of Vanity.

To vanity may justly be imputed most of the falsehoods which every man perceives hourly playing upon his ear, and, perhaps, most of those that are propagated with success. To the lie of commerce and the lie of malice the motive is so apparent that they are seldom negligently or implicitly received—suspicion is always watchful over the practices of interest; and whatever the hope of gain, or desire of mischief, can prompt one man to assert, another is, by reasons equally cogent, incited to refute. But vanity pleases herself with such slight gratifications, and looks forward to pleasure so remotely consequential, that her practices raise no alarm and her stratagems are not easily discovered.

Vanity is, indeed, often suffered to pass unpursued by suspicion; because he that would watch her motions can never be at rest. Fraud and malice are bounded in their influence—some opportunity of time and place is necessary to their agency—but scarcely any man is abstracted one moment from his vanity; and he to whom truth affords no gratifications is generally inclined to seek them in falsehoods.

It is remarked by Sir Kenelm Digby, "that every man has a desire to appear superior to others, though it were only in having seen what they have not seen." Such an accidental advantage, since it neither implies merit nor confers dignity, one would think should not be desired so much as to be counterfeited; yet even this vanity, trifling as it is, produces innumerable narratives, all equally false, but more or less credible in proportion to the skill or confidence of the relater. How many can a man of diffusive conversation count among his acquaintances, whose lives have been signalled by numberless escapes—who never cross the river but in a storm, nor take a journey into the country without more adventures than befell the knights-errant of ancient times in pathless forests or enchanted castles! How many must he know to whom portents and prodigies are of daily occurrence, and for whom nature is hourly working wonders, invisible to every other eye, only to supply them with subjects of conversation!

Others there are that amuse themselves with the dissemination of falsehood at greater hazard of detection and disgrace—men marked out by some unlucky planet for universal confidence and friendship, who have been consulted in every difficulty, entrusted with every secret, and summoned to every transaction—it is the supreme felicity of these men to stun all companies with noisy information, to still doubt and overbear opposition with certain knowledge or authentic intelligence. A liar of this kind, with a strong memory or brisk imagination, is often the oracle of an obscure club, and, till time discovers his impostures,

dictates to his hearers with uncontrolled authority: for, if a public question be started, he was present at the debate; if a new fashion be mentioned, he was at court the first day of its appearance; if a new performance of literature draws the attention of the public, he has patronized the author, and seen his work in manuscript; if a criminal of eminence be condemned to die, he often predicted his fate and endeavoured his reformation. And who that lives at a distance from the scene of action will dare to contradict a man who reports from his own eyes and ears, and to whom all persons and affairs are thus intimately known?

This kind of falsehood is generally successful for a time, because it is practised at first with timidity and caution; but the prosperity of the liar is of short duration. The reception of one story is always an incitement to the forgery of another less probable, and he goes on to triumph over tacit credulity till pride or reason rises up against him, and his companions will no longer endure to see him wiser than themselves.

It is apparent that the inventors of these fictions intend some exaltation of themselves, and are led off by the pursuit of honour from their attendance upon truth; their narratives always imply some consequence flattering to their courage, their sagacity or their activity, their familiarity with the learned or their reception among the great; they are always bribed by the present pleasure of seeing themselves superior to those that surround them, and receiving the homage of silent attention and envious admiration.

But vanity is sometimes excited to fiction by less visible gratifications. The present age abounds with a race of liars who are content with the consciousness of falsehood, and whose pride is to deceive others without any gain or glory to themselves. Of this tribe it is the supreme pleasure to remark a lady in the playhouse or the park, and to publish, under the character of a man suddenly enamoured, an advertisement in the news of the next day containing a minute description of her person and her dress. From this artifice, however, no other effect can be expected than perturbations which the writer can never see, and conjectures of which he can never be informed. Some mischief, however, he hopes he has done; and to have done mischief is of some importance. He sets his invention to work again, and produces a narrative of a robbery or a murder, with all the circumstances of time and place accurately adjusted. This is a jest of greater effect and longer duration. If he fixes his scene at a proper distance he may for several days keep a wife in terror for her husband, or a mother for her son, and please himself with reflecting that by his abilities and address some addition is made to the miseries of life.

There is, I think, an ancient law in Scotland, by which leasing-making was capitally punished. I am, indeed, far from desiring to increase in this kingdom the number of executions, yet I cannot but think that they who destroy the confidence of society, weaken the credit of intelligence and interrupt the security of life, harass the delicate with shame and perplex the timorous with alarms, might very properly be awakened to a sense of their crimes by the arguments of a whipping-post or pillory, since many are so insensible of right and wrong that they have no standard of action but the law, nor feel guilt but as they dread punishment.

April, 1890.

TO WALT WHITMAN.

GREAT democrat, great poet and great man!
Free singer on our sea-rimmed Western shore;
True lover of the people evermore;
Exalter, liberator! who dost scan
With arrowy vision and strong heart the plan
Of freedom, widening 'mid the time's uproar;
Seeing justice rising through injustice hoar,
With Faith and Truth, twin seraphs, in the van.
Thy soul's swift pinions oft have borne thee far;
Thy brooding thought the well-loved human race
Hath compassed round. Like to the bright day-star
Thy kindly rays have lighted up each space
Of gloom and sadness. Weakness, guilt, no bar—
Thy sunlike sympathy glows o'er earth's face.

J. H. BROWN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS PLATFORM.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—The platform laid down by the Equal Rights Association of Ontario seems to warrant the conclusion that the framers and promulgators thereof have assumed a title not warranted by some of the planks contained therein. The fact of any body of individuals asking for themselves certain rights and privileges only, and announcing to the world that they desire no right or privilege that they are not willing should be possessed by every other individual, is really nothing more nor less than the Roman Catholic Church of this province is doing to-day. Her right to state-aided Separate schools is extended to all denominations of Protestants. Where her Church property is exempt, that of Protestant bodies is also. I really cannot see where a greater equality of rights would be attained under the adoption of the platform of the so-called Equal Righters, than obtains at present. Certain privileges that are now common to both would be taken

away; "but equals being taken from equals, the remainders are equal."

The fact is, simply, that both Catholics and Protestants hold by legislative enactment certain rights and privileges in common. In the matter of Separate schools the Catholic Church thinks proper to make use of them to a greater extent than do Protestants, simply because she finds them to be a strong factor in church work. Protestant Churches not being in a position to utilize them to any great advantage, make little or no use of the privilege. Therefore the Equal Rights Association say the enactment should be repealed. As to some of the other rights and privileges held in common, the Roman Catholic Church is in a better position to make use of them to her own benefit than Protestants, from the fact of her being able to assure the political party which secures her suffrage a lease of power, by means of a solid vote, which each party for very many years has been eager to obtain regardless of the expense.

The rights asked for by the Equal Righters are based upon the present supposed wants of the Protestant Christian Churches, entirely ignoring the wants of all outside. Under such circumstances Protestant Christians may consider themselves justified in endeavouring to secure the repeal of enactments which experience has shown give one set of religionists an advantage over the remaining ones. Still the fact remains that until they are ready and willing to concede to all men those civil and religious rights which are not subversive of good government, as put forth by our best modern thinkers and economists, they usurp a right when they assume the waving of the banner bearing the inscription "Equal Rights." J. S. HAYDON.

Camden East, Ont.

PRISON REFORM AND THE CHURCH COURTS.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—About twelve months ago the Church courts of this Province were invited to co-operate with the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada in asking the Ontario Government to appoint a Prison Reform Commission to investigate and report upon our penal institutions. This was done with a view to the adoption of the best methods of dealing with the criminal classes. A hearty response was made to the appeal on the part of nearly all the Churches applied to. Favourable resolutions were adopted, petitions were signed and standing committees were appointed, with a view of securing the appointment of the commission asked for. As a result of this united effort, the Attorney-General has recently intimated that it is the intention of the Ontario Government to appoint a Commission on Prison Reform. This is so far satisfactory; but the Prisoners' Aid Association now desires to go a step further. We are now memorializing the Government to the effect that it is most desirable that the proposed Prison Reform Commission shall spare neither time nor expense in examining into the working of the best penal systems in other countries. Also in the interests of Temperance, Morality and Religion we desire the co-operation of all organized associations of the Province in asking the proposed Commission to enquire into and report upon the following, viz.: (1) The causes of crime, such as drink, over-crowding, immoral literature, Sabbath-breaking, truants from school, etc. (2) The best means of rescuing destitute children from a criminal career. (3) The best means of providing and conducting industrial schools. (4) The propriety of the Government assuming larger control of county jails. (5) Industrial employment of prisoners. (6) Indeterminate sentences. (7) The best method of dealing with tramps and habitual drunkards.

We desire action not only in the higher courts of the Churches but in the lower courts as well. Blank petitions and resolutions can be obtained on application, but we do not wish the Churches to be limited to the use of such forms. We simply desire an endorsement of the action we are taking in our efforts for reform in the prison system of the country. As this Prison Reform Commission is issued largely through the influence of the Press and the Church courts, we trust that its usefulness may not be in the least impaired by any apparent lack of interest now.

Yours truly,

A. M. ROSEBRUGH.

Toronto, May 9th, 1890. Cor. Secy. Prisoners' Aid Assn.

BOOK AGENTS OR BOOK-SELLERS.

To the Editor of THE WEEK:

SIR,—I have received from an agent of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons a circular in reference to Stanley's forthcoming work, which contains the following announcement: "Under no circumstances will orders be accepted from, or copies supplied to, the bookstores—the trade having received due notification from the publishers to that effect. Any dealers who solicit orders for Charles Scribner's Sons by postal or otherwise, notwithstanding this notification, are doing so without authorization, and the publishers wish again to announce that it is their intention to sell it exclusively through subscription agents appointed by themselves."

This announcement appears to me of serious importance to bookbuyers as well as to booksellers, and that for many reasons. One fear, which will naturally occur to many minds, is that the announcement indicates an intention on the part of the publishers to extend the practice of dis-

tributing their publications through book-canvassers. It is not, indeed, necessarily implied in the terms of the circular that the agents of the publishers intend either themselves to act as canvassers, or to employ other persons to canvass from house to house. Possibly the intention is merely to leave buyers to go of their own accord to the offices of the agents instead of the regular bookstores. But I believe it is an almost universal feeling of bookbuyers that the pertinacity of canvassers is a sufficiently frequent annoyance already; and there are not a few who make it a conscientious rule to refuse absolutely to purchase books obtruded upon them in this way.

There is, however, another aspect in which this innovation affects the interests of booksellers as well as book-buyers, and, therefore, indirectly of the publishing trade itself. The demand for books, which must grow with the advance of civilization, can be satisfactorily met only by a regular book trade; and it is therefore of immense importance to every community to maintain bookstores of a high class. I need not dwell upon what must be evident to every thoughtful mind, that a good bookstore is one of the most valuable influences in the intellectual and spiritual culture of a community; and, therefore, any movement is surely to be deprecated that imperils the maintenance of these educative agencies in our midst. But of course the booktrade is subject to the economical laws by which all other branches of commerce are governed; and it cannot remain possible for booksellers to carry on a business of a high order if works, which may be expected to yield a large profit, are taken out of the hands of the regular trade, and distributed through temporary agencies. The booktrade of Canada, which has been carried on under many disadvantages in our colonial position, requires all the encouragement it can receive from both publishers and readers, which it brings into communication; and it is pleasing to know that, with all its limitations, it has had some men, like Mr. G. Mercer Adam and Mr. Samuel Dawson, who have maintained the finest traditions of the booktrade of the Old World—men who could represent in their social surroundings, and enrich at times by their own contributions, the literature which it was their special occupation to promote in the commerce of the world.

Montreal, May 10th, 1890. J. CLARK MURRAY.

THE SINGLE-TAX QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—In the midst of a distressing array of misconceptions regarding the aims and objects of the Anti-Poverty Society or Single-Tax Association, the fair and clear criticism, in your issue of the 2nd inst., comes with a freshness for which I am heartily thankful. I beg to trespass on your space for a brief reply.

For my own part, I prefer to discuss the economic aspect of the question; but the critics and opponents of Henry George invariably force discussions into abstract questions of ethics, and these must be settled before practical issues will be considered.

If you admit for argument's sake "that there should be no absolute private property in land, that it belongs like air and ocean to the whole people," you virtually admit the whole contention. For it follows that the wrong consists in allowing the present holders to collect, as they do, the rental value of land, and not in collecting it by taxation.

He who invests capital in land suffers injustice when he gives that which is rightfully his own, in exchange for the privilege of doing the injustice of collecting ground rent, and not when that privilege is taken from him. As an analogy; a man is defrauded when he receives a counterfeit note and not when the same is dishonoured by a bank. And the principle holds good, irrespective of the number of hands through which the note may have passed. I could enlarge on this with advantage but space forbids.

As to the practical issue, the lessons of history teach us that this reform will be effected gradually. The general public prefer to take a moderate position—however illogical it may be—on all questions. But there is a natural conclusion to which all moderate reforms lead. It was impossible for our Southern neighbours to oppose the extension of slavery without favouring abolition. Those who contend that women should be allowed to hold property, and vote at the elections of school trustees, are—though often unconsciously—arguing in favour of the complete legal and political equality of the sexes. The advocates of every small extension of the franchise are moving toward universal suffrage. And Henry George takes that position, on the complex question of taxation toward which many recent agitations and improvements certainly lead. His influence is already noticeable in the altered tone of the daily press and also in many amendments in methods of assessment.

A few years ago, the exemption of vacant land was thought to be sound public policy. To-day that idea has entirely disappeared. The Legislature of Ontario recently passed an Act exempting from assessment over seven million dollars worth of live stock. In the Province of Manitoba there is no taxation on the value that is given to land by cultivation. These, together with our frontage tax, and the present agitation for the exemption of dwelling houses, all lead toward the appropriation of the rental value of land in lieu of all other taxation. But neither the present nor succeeding generation can reasonably hope to reach that goal.

As to the disposal of the immense revenue; the people may in the first place buy back their self-respect, and

pay their honest debts. At present, if we want a college, a park or an hospital, we must pass the hat for charity; often to those who are collecting the ground rents that are rightfully ours. Other methods suggest themselves, but that is enough for the present.

The position assumed by the Single Tax Association may be summed up briefly as follows: As a question of ethics, there would be no injustice in taking from this day forward the rental value of land for public uses. As a question of practical politics, the change must be effected by degrees, with a speed proportionate to the general enlightenment of the people. S. T. WOOD.

May 12th, 1890. Pres. Single Tax Association.

THE SINGLE LAND TAX.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—In THE WEEK of May 2nd you draw attention to the justness of a single tax on land values to raise revenue for state and municipal purposes, *if only it could once be fairly inaugurated*. This, seemingly, is the chief difficulty with most persons, that, in order to obtain a clear field on which to start, great expense must needs be incurred by the state in indemnifying land owners, or else that much loss and injustice would be entailed upon those who have invested their means in land values.

Let us look at this for a moment, simply by way of suggesting some lines of enquiry. Suppose that our whole system of state and municipal taxation was changed suddenly to a direct tax on land values, which, by the way, is supposing an impossibility, as it would take many years to get any considerable number of the electorate to understand the matter; but suppose for the sake of argument the system were put in force completely and at once. What would happen? Not one of those who have invested what they own in land values, for the purpose of using the land, would lose anything whatever; indeed all those who now hold land simply for their own use would be gainers thereby, be it in city, town or country, merchant, manufacturer or farmer. These land values (such values as are altogether apart from and independent of any improvements on the particular land) freely change hands now, and people give for them what they believe them to be worth with the view of using the land for this or that purpose. A tradesman pays to a former holder, say, ten or a hundred thousand dollars for a site on King Street, this is surely an admission on the part of the purchaser that the lot is worth that sum to him for the purpose he wants to use it. If it were not so he would not give that for it. He believes it will fully repay him for this outlay to occupy that lot with his plant or stock-in-trade for business. He feels certain of getting as large if not a larger return from the advantages of the site than the return at current rates of interest on the ten or hundred thousand dollars. He must be fully satisfied of this or he would not have paid that amount for it. Then, this being the case, he ought, if fairly assessed with others, be paying in taxes on building, stock, income, etc., an amount equal to if not in excess of the yearly value of his lot, so if all the present taxes were taken off his property and placed wholly on the land he could not possibly be a loser thereby. The former taxes would normally be in excess of the tax to be collected on the land value of his site, and he would be a gainer by the difference between the taxes he now pays, directly and indirectly, and the single land tax. The land value he had purchased would of course cease to be exchangeable for other values, but his buildings and other property would be increased in value by the amount of taxes removed therefrom.

Farmers, who use large areas of land, would be among the greatest gainers by the adoption of the single land tax, though probably they will be the last to recognize the fact. The value of all improvements whatsoever having to be deducted from the gross value of the farm to get at the economic or assessable value, the yearly rate on this remaining value would seem very high, but the actual amount of taxes thus paid by the farmer would be, without question, much less than what he now has to pay through a thousand channels utterly unknown to him.

It is frankly admitted that those who have parted with what they own in exchange for land values for the purpose of speculation or investment would lose all by an immediate sudden change to the single land tax, inasmuch as these values would cease to be exchangeable when taxed to the full extent of the unearned increment. But, as has been said, there is no possibility of an immediate or sudden change. Even were it possible to effect a complete change at once, it would not be done. Though all men came to be persuaded at the same time that this was the only just and right mode, as it is, of raising the public revenue, it does not follow that they would thereon become devoid of reason and judgment and proceed to force a just thing forward in an unjust manner. The change would necessarily be brought about gradually to avoid, as far as possible, disturbance and loss to individuals. The state and municipalities would remove by degrees taxes now imposed on the products of labour, and as these are removed place them on the land. What is coming would cast its shadow a very long way ahead, and thus opportunity and warning would be given to all who own land they are not using to exchange for values which they could retain. This would go on over a lengthened period, and as the speculative value of land kept falling the ownership would extend to an increasingly widening

number of persons, until at length when all taxes had been removed from the products of labour and concentrated on the land, all the land held in private possession would be in the hands of those who intend themselves to use it. No one would then hold land except for the purpose of using it, either for pleasure or profit, for they would no longer be able to charge others for the use of it.

The loss which would occur by the disappearance of land values as private property would be spread over many years, and over a much larger number of persons than now own the land; furthermore, this loss would be infinitesimal as compared with the loss, during the same length of time, that is now unjustly inflicted on all forms of productive labour by the private control of land values.

The subject cannot be discussed satisfactorily in a newspaper article; this much, however, may be said with all confidence, that the private control of land values is a monstrous wrong in our social system, for, besides the direct injury it causes, it is the source of incalculable evils in every direction. While that remains you cannot deal with these other evils to remove them. It is, as to society, as if a man were standing on his head and a physician were called in to treat him in that position for some functional disorder. He could not do it. Place the man in a natural position—then there may be some hope of treating his malady successfully. So with the private control of land values. Yours, etc.,

THOS. RITCHIE.

HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

SIR,—In your issue of last week, a correspondent, advocating the necessity of governmental schools for the advancement of commercial education, seems to have overreached himself in his endeavour to belittle the work done by the business colleges of the country. He assumes throughout his letter that young men cannot hope for success in business life unless they are provided with the means of securing an education superior to that obtainable in any of our existing institutions, whether it be high school, university, or business college. Schools of the last-mentioned class he says, "do not and never can supply the place in commerce that is taken in arts by our universities." The sentence is very ambiguous. Does the writer suppose that the arts course in a university makes a man a lawyer, a doctor, or a preacher? Surely not, for although such a course may be helpful to him in his chosen career, the special training for it must come afterwards. Now the special work of business colleges is to prepare young men and young women for commercial life, not to make them merchants, salesmen and bankers, and this preparation consists of a thorough course in writing, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law and kindred studies; and that this work is generally well done is acknowledged by many of the leading business men in our own city and throughout the Dominion, who attribute much of their success to the early training received at such schools.

Further on we are told that the graduates of his imaginative institution "would occupy the highest positions in the gift of commerce, whose present occupants, being men of extensive commercial information, have been forced to serve an apprenticeship to acquire the necessary training." Such a statement would kill any scheme for commercial education that even Bellamy could dream of. To think that henceforth the managers of our banks and loan companies, our leading manufacturers and merchants, are to reach the goal of their ambition by a "royal road" instead of by the old-fashioned path of practical experience! Absurd! You might as well try to make a ship-captain or a locomotive engineer in the school-room, as a merchant, a banker, or a manufacturer. It must also be borne in mind that our laws do not compel those entering business life to undergo long courses of special study or to pass certain examinations, as in law or medicine, before being allowed to stand behind a counter or at an office-desk; hence very few are to be found who would willingly spend in preparation for such a career more than the usual six months required to complete a short course in a good business college. Time is too precious, and the struggle for existence and supremacy in the world of commerce is too keen to tolerate the idea of spending two or three years in an institution, the aim of which would be to give to the holders of "advanced commercial positions a degree of culture and prestige which they now lack." This at least is the opinion of most young men who enter commercial schools. H.

CONSIDERABLE interest is excited among electrical circles in the railway system that will soon be vigorously pushed by the Westinghouse Company. It is understood that the alternating current motor is to be used, and this alone is enough of a novelty to force the system into public notice. Just how well the alternating current motor will perform under the very severe conditions of street car service it is difficult to say, but it is certain that the subject has been carefully considered, and it is understood that the preliminary experiments have been encouraging. The real merits of an electric railway system can, however, only be determined after exhaustive trial in real service, and the performance of the first alternating motor road installed will be watched with the greatest interest.—*Electrical World*.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

*Sparks from the anvil! sunlight gilds the plain!
Gentles! the Blacksmith is at work again.*

If wellock's shaped in Heaven, with some 't must be
To make 'em long for Heaven and immortality.

An' you'll believe them, landlords always have in view
A score applying for the house, as well as you.

Is the large funeral a sign of sorrow? Then
Dead tavern-keepers are lamented most of men.

Impromptu speeches mostly bear the leaven
Of one week's preparation ere they're given.

Self-evident 's the gentleman who rates himself
As Dresden-ware. The odds are 'tis but common delf.

The long, long winter nights are seldom dull
When *Baby's* with us—and the coal bin's full.

Give unto needy friendship—seldom lend,
Lest he lose credit, and yourself a friend.

"Go to the ant," King Solomon says;
"Go! try your Uncle," rakes say nowadays.

Marital wrongs, with *men*, once craved the sword;
Poor cuckold's *damages* is now the word.

Theft, as a vice, is an exploded bubble;
No vice is theft. *Found out's* the modern trouble.

What is tact? 'Tis in leaving the virtues of hemp-seed unsung
In the presence of people whose parents were hung.

"Short lives and merry ones," translated, means
Foul, blasted lives, and squalid death-bed scenes.

Would Memory had the dial's happy dower,
That only marks the pleasant, sunlit hour.

Archaic French-Canadian farmers! Were ye born
Ere sable Chaos yielded to Time's earliest morn'?

Known where men shun Sahara's torrid breath,
Where Esquimaux the Arctic frosts endure;
Road where Siberian exiles sigh for death;
And yet—strange paradox—Browning's *obscure*.

When glints the usurer's gold beneath the borrower's gaze,
Distant, oh distant! seems the reckoning day;
Ah! when the latter dawns with undiminished rays,
Yon gold's fair gleam has long since pass'd away.

Men, who're devout, are mostly won
In the early morn of life's brief day;
Complexion, teeth, and lovers gone,
Then gentle woman's *devotée*.

Courage and grit a man admires,
All woman-kind adore 'em;
And yet say I for one
(Lamenting each dead Nun),
Less courage at Asylum * fires,
More common-sense before 'em.

Easy to read the Sacred Page, which never palls,
Once read, its story lingers long in Memory's halls;
Why has it thus Faith, Hope, and human courage stir'd?
Truth—a Divine Simplicity's the answering word.
(Note this, ye Scribes, so difficult to scan, and yet
Thrice read, we mortals find so easy to forget.)

She fill'd, with dignity, a public chair
(Though vacant her's within her husband's house),
Foremost for Woman's Rights, to do and dare
(Yet fainted at the squeaking of a mouse).

Nobly she spake of Woman's mission field
(Mere household work she left, of course, undone),
The press her virtuous public work reveal'd
(Her husband's *typist* sew'd his buttons on).

Oft prayerful men thank'd God for such as she
(The while her sick child drew a hireling's breast),
And said, "Our sister will remember'd be,
When her fair soul has sought immortal rest."

It fell upon a night, her *alien* tread
Sought home, her brain in one triumphant whirl,
To find her one, poor ewe-lamb's spirit fled—
Gone, too, her spouse—gone the type-writer girl!

A French wife loves her Gallic spouse,
If *beau esprit*, *aussi sans peur*,
Contented each of Teuton vows
If Sauerkraut's only faithful to her.
Your Yankee loves a wedded slave
(Sweet, glorious triumph of democracy),
Whilst *British* dames but husbands crave,
Who hobnob with the aristocracy.

From his foul attic-floor, in rags array'd,
The Novel-writer flings his sneer at TRADE;
Balls, Routs, and Beauty are described by him
Whose bed and drawing-room's that garret dim;
Though meanly born, he points his venom'd fang
Against the humble class from whence he sprang;
Calmly he writes of riches, and, with much ado,
Lord! how he scarifies the *parvenu*,
And heedless whence the next poor meal's to come, he
Prates glibly on of Montmorency Cholmondeley.

Silent the anvil! Shadown veil the plain.
Gentles! a fair good night—we meet again.

THE BLACKSMITH.

* The fire at Longue Pointe Asylum.

CONTINENTAL PRISONS.

THE proposition that "all prisons are alike" would be accepted without demur by anybody, who has visited many of those institutions out of mere curiosity and without paying close attention to small varieties in penal systems. These varieties, however, though often trifling in appearance, are enough to constitute very great differences so far as the daily conditions and general objects of a prisoner's life are concerned. When the era of Prison Reform set in, about seventy years ago, all countries adopted the same system of model prison, and this has led gradually to the universal erection of gaols almost identical in aspect. Shaped like a fan or like a wheel, according to the number of prisoners who have to be confined, the central rotunda with radiating wards of two or three stories, has become the general type. The iron galleries and staircases, the broad-flagged or asphalted passages, the airing yards and the cells are everywhere the same; nor is there much difference in the dietary, the costume, the hair-cutting and shaving, and the rules about receiving visits and writing letters. But, comparing foreign prisons with those of Britain, there are great differences in the kinds of work which prisoners are set to perform, and in the relaxations, indulgences and remissions of penalty which may be earned by good conduct—great differences also in the punishments inflicted for misconduct within prison.

The British penal system is, though in some respects the most equal, unquestionably the most severe. The misdemeanant sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour cannot obtain a single day's remission by good conduct, and he is not allowed to spend in prison the smallest fraction of the money which he earns. His choice of work is also limited mostly to mat-making, tailoring, and shoemaking. He may be a skilled mechanic or artist, or a watchmaker, turner, carver, engraver, miniature-painter or draughtsman—he will find no employment for his talents within gaol, and may, in fact, be set to work which will spoil his hand, and for a time cripple his power of earning his living after his discharge. The felon condemned to penal servitude stands in the same case with respect to work. He may earn promotion to second and first class with small improvements in his diet, and eventually a ticket of leave, by good marks; but unfitness for the task allotted to him, or ill-health, may render him incapable of earning the daily maximum of eight marks, and thus place him at disadvantage beside old and cunning prison "hands." In all foreign countries the discretionary powers allowed to prison governors for the treatment of their captives are much greater than with us. This, no doubt, opens the door to a good deal of favouritism; but, where the governor is a man of experience and just mind, the Continental system must operate more humanely than our own hard-and-fast rules can possibly do.

There is no question about which the opinions of prison reforms have been so divided as about the effects of solitary confinement. In England it has been ruled that a prisoner sentenced to penal servitude cannot be safely confined in solitude for more than nine months. In Germany and Austria the term of solitude is two years. In Belgium a prisoner sentenced to *travaux forcés* formerly had the option between solitary confinement and association; and if he chose the former, one-third of his penalty was remitted without reference to other remissions which he might earn by good conduct. As it was found that all prisoners elected for solitary confinement, the right or option has now been withdrawn; but the remission is still granted, so that in Belgium a sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude means practically ten. It must be added that in Belgium the time which a prisoner has spent in custody before sentence is deducted from the term of punishment—a just provision which ought to be adopted in all countries.

In France political changes have produced so much hap-hazard legislation that the whole penal system has been reduced to chaos. In 1872 it was resolved that convicts of the worst kind should be transported to New Caledonia. There they were to be employed in public works or agriculture; and after a probationary period, they were to receive allotments of land, with permission to marry female convicts or sweethearts at home who cared to go out and join them. If already married, their wives and children, supposing the wives to be willing, were to be sent out to them at the State expense. This philanthropic scheme, which made the lot of the murderer, the incendiary, and the thrice-convicted felon much preferable to that of the *reclusionniste*, sentenced to five or ten years' solitary confinement (*reclusion*) for felonies of the second degree, proved the incentive to a number of murders in and out of prison; convicts in the French penitentiaries began to commit murderous assaults upon the warders in order to be sent "over the water," while burglars, when caught, deliberately attacked their captors with knife or revolver, so as to aggravate their crime and qualify themselves for transportation. In many of these cases death resulted from the assaults; but the criminals counted on the sentimental weakness of French juries, who, almost invariably, find "extenuating circumstances" for a murderer supposed to have been perpetrated "in sudden passion;"* and, as a matter of fact, none of the malefactors who killed warders or policemen were ever guillotined. What is more, a considerable number of the convicts sent to New Caledonia used to escape thence to Australia, and this

* The finding of "extenuating circumstances" by a jury abases the crime by one degree, and in cases of murder saves the prisoner's life.

accounted for the popularity of transportation with the criminal classes. The Legislature had at last to interfere by enacting that no convict should be transported for any offence committed within prison walls, and subsequently an Act was passed compelling convicts sentenced to lengthy term of penal servitude (*travaux forcés*) for murder to undergo the first five years of their punishment in *reclusion*.

But, as a consequence of all this, the French penal system has got completely out of order, and additional confusion has been thrown into it by the arbitrary manner in which mitigations, remissions, and pardons are now granted. There is no system of marks by which a convict may, as in England or Belgium, work out his own freedom without favour. Political influence, exerted through members of the Legislature, holds the keys of the gaol and the power which tempers prison rules; and Cabinet changes are so frequent, that, if a senator or deputy cannot get his petition in a prisoner's behalf entertained by one minister, he makes interest with another and another till he succeeds. It very seldom happens, however, that he does not obtain at least an order granting some indulgence to his prisoner. The latter will be allowed to have his meals sent in to him from a restaurant because the doctor certifies that prison fare disagrees with him, or he will be permitted to serve out his term in the infirmary, or be appointed assistant in the prison library, pharmacy office, or kitchen. Sometimes the minister will with a stroke of the pen reduce a penalty by half, or, on the occasion of some national anniversary, get the President of the Republic's signature to a free pardon. Certain ministers have been known to grant commutations and pardons on the very day of their leaving office, knowing that they were no longer officially responsible for what they did.

These irregularities are made much worse by the fact that French prison governors are themselves, in these days, generally the nominees of members of Parliament; and either out of gratitude, or in expectations of future benefits, they curry favour with their patrons by petting the prisoners whom the latter recommend. It follows that the convicts who have no political friends to care for them spend a very bad time indeed. The governor, by his rigour towards them, makes up for his leniency towards his *protégés*. If sentenced to *reclusion*, they are like men entombed. They never leave their cells, except once for an hour a day, when they are turned into the airing yard; they are employed in making cardboard boxes, match-boxes, paper bags, list shoes, or other small things which can be done with paste or gum, without cutting instruments; and out of the small pittance they earn they are allowed to retain a percentage which they may spend on buying small luxuries at the prison canteen—butter, cheese, coffee, chocolate, sausage, or wine. But these unbefriended ones have scarcely a hope that by the most exemplary conduct they will ever be inscribed on the list which the governor sends twice a year to the Minister of Justice (a list which always procures a number of pardons and commutations); and experience shows that, after three or four years in solitary confinement they become imbecile or consumptive. Sometimes, but not always, some violent "breaks out" precedes the finale collapse of reason; and frequently the *reclusionnistes* grow deaf, or lose the faculty of speech, to a great extent, that is, they can only speak stammering. This is particularly the case with convicts who have lived much in the open air.

The treatment of French female convicts is usually milder than that of men. They live under the supervision of nuns whose rule is gentle though firm, and it is only in cases of persistent insubordination that they are relegated to solitary confinement. If they behave well, they work in associated rooms, in silence, but a great deal of whispering seems to be tolerated, and during two half-hours a day parties of four, or five are allowed to talk (take "tongue practice" as they call it) under the supervision of a wardress. Moreover, certain French female convicts recover their liberty very soon after their sentence by expressing their willingness to marry male convicts. If a woman be young, healthy, and not deformed, she can ask to be put on the list of brides elect who are shipped, twice a year to New Caledonia, and once she marries she is a free woman, but on condition of remaining all her life in the penal colony.

In Belgium the system of solitary confinement has been brought almost to perfection by keeping up the constant stimulus of hope in the prisoner. If he have a trade, he works at it; if he wishes to learn a trade, he is taught by a skilled instructor; if he have no special aptitudes for handicraft, he is employed in work which can be easily learnt in a few lessons. This plan is also followed in the prisons of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria and Hungary. In these countries, as in England, there have been occasional outcries about the competition between prison labour and free labour; but when it is considered how small a proportion the population of prisoners bears to that of freemen, the latter cannot be said to have a grievance.

In Belgian prisons all kinds of work are done. One man, who is a good accountant, may be seen auditing the books of a local tradesman; another, who is a good linguist, is doing translations; a third is cleaning watches. The most delicate sorts of cabinet-making, wood-carving, fan-painting, and manufacturing of artificial flowers, book-binding, gilding, silvering, boot-making, toy-making, chain-making, are all being carried on in the cells, or in the separate workshops. One-third of the prisoner's earnings is retained by the Government; one-third is kept to be handed to him on his discharge; and one-third is his own to spend as he pleases within reason. At the governor's discretion, how-

ever, a prisoner may remit two-thirds of his earnings to his family, and it is pleasant to record that many do this. The governor has the most questionable discretion of permitting a prisoner to be supplied with food by his friends. This saves much of the cost of a prisoner's keep to the State, but lessens the punishment of well-to-do prisoners. On the other hand, it is contended that a prisoner in good social position is, as a rule, more heavily punished by loss of liberty and degradation than the poor man, and that to allow him to eat what food his friends can afford is really no injustice to the poor man, since the latter, when free, often gets nothing better than prison fare. As already said, the convict in Belgium starts with a remission of one-third of his sentence by undergoing solitary confinement; but by industry, cleanliness and subordination he obtains marks which further reduce his punishment. His solitude is not absolute, for he has daily conversations with his trade instructor or foreman—himself a free man; if uneducated, he gets two or three private lessons a week from the schoolmaster; he also receives frequent visits from the chaplain and the governor, and the governor's visits are of a more familiar kind than is customary in England or France. In these two countries the prison governor is an official who does not unbend; in Belgium and Austria, and even in Germany the traditions of the post are rather paternal than magisterial.

The success of the solitary system in Belgium may be attributed in part to the circumstances that the majority of prisoners in that kingdom belong to the manufacturing and mining classes, whose ordinary lives are spent under restraints of all kinds. But in Germany and Austria, where at least half the prison population is drawn from the peasantry, it is often found that convicts cannot stand the cellular régime at all. The Penitentiary of Stein, near Vienna, offers a good sample of the penal system as understood in Central Europe. The convicts in that prison are confined in solitude for two years if they can endure it, and, as in Belgium, two days thus spent are reckoned as three; but in no case may a prisoner pass more than two years at a stretch in solitude, though at his own choice he may return to solitude after an intervening of twelve months of association. If a man evinces a moping disposition, if he curls himself up in a corner of his cell, refusing to speak or move, as the mountaineers of the Styrian Alps, the Hungarian Czikos (horse-boys) and the Galician shepherds are apt to do, he is at once placed in association; that is he works by day in a common room, and sleeps at night in a dormitory where there are from six to twelve beds. The association rooms are large, well-ventilated places, which would be commended by the strictest factory inspector. In some of them unskilled prisoners are employed at making envelopes, stamping stationery with initials or fancy designs, or impressing black borders for mourning, this being work which requires but little practice. In other rooms the prisoners print tradesmen's circulars, labels, and business cards; in others they make cardboard boxes, paper fans and cheap toys. But there are rooms in which the more important industries are carried on till, after passing through gangs of shoemakers, carpenters, turners, carpet-weavers, cloth-embroiderers, basket-makers, pinchbeck-jewel-setters, and locksmiths, we come to the rooms where convicts exceptionally gifted are making some of the fine carved oak furniture for which Vienna is famed, or executing elegant decorative panels in oil painting. It is a common thing in these rooms to see murderers armed with knives or hammers, but they seldom do mischief with their weapons. They are intent on earning money, indulgences, and pardons, and this constant preoccupation appears to efface every other thought from their minds. If, now and again the brute nature in a man revolts and makes him attempt an assault, he is quickly disarmed by his comrades.

The Austrian system is, however, much less humane than the Belgian, in that it leaves a convict's liberation to the mercy of the prison authorities: there are no marks; but once a year the governor, chaplain, doctor, and chief warder meet to draw up a list of deserving convicts whose names are submitted to the Emperor. According to all reports, these reports are drawn up fairly; still the fact remains that a prisoner must occasionally owe more to favour than to his own deserts. Again, the code of prison discipline is much harsher in Austria than in Belgium, where the dark padded cell is but rarely used, and where deprivation of work and pay for one day or more is generally found an all-sufficient punishment. To begin with, in Austria every convict's sentence bears that his punishment shall be "sharpened" by a certain number of fast days. The anniversary of the crime for which he was condemned is always spent in a dark cell, with not a morsel of food, but only water, for twenty-four hours. In some cases a prisoner has to undergo one of these fast days *per month*; and they are frequently inflicted by the governor for insubordination. The governor may also sentence a prisoner to be "short-chained," which is done by chaining up a leg so that it cannot touch the ground, but must be nursed on the other knee, the sitting posture thus necessitated becoming intolerably irksome after a while. For abusive prisoners there is the gag—an instrument like a brass door knob, which is forced into the mouth and kept there for hours by an apparatus resembling a dog-collar which is fastened at the back of the head. Flogging has been abolished as a lawful penalty, but it is said that prisoners who commit assaults generally get a sound thrashing from a warder's cane in addition to other penalties.

For all this it must be repeated that acts of insubordi-

nation are rare, especially among prisoners who have got over the first few months of their incarceration; and this further testimony to the general efficiency of the system in Belgium and Austria must be added, that they prepare a man better than our British system does for leading a respectable life after his discharge. To teach a man a trade—not according to prison convenience, but according to his aptitudes; or to let him acquire perfection in the trade he has learned already by supplying him with regular work at fair wages;—these are potent means of reformation. It may be objected by the Englishman who visits a Continental prison that the convict in these establishments often seems to be too comfortable. His cell is hung with photographs of his relations (foreign governors are persuaded that these have a humanising tendency when the relatives are not themselves criminals), he may buy himself a glass of beer or wine, sometimes he is allowed to have a pet bird, and sometimes he has indulgence to smoke. But these alleviations to imprisonment serve to keep a man in touch with the ways of the world in which he will have to live again; whereas the contrary system of cutting off a man from every sort of enjoyment must too often render him weak against the temptations to use pleasures moderately once they are at his free disposal.

It may astonish many to hear that prison reforms have reached to the Balkan States and even to Turkey. The Bulgarians cannot yet afford to build model prisons; but they have been expeditious in making their gaols clean. These places are for the most part old Turkish fortresses. The worst offenders in them—generally brigands who have committed several murders—wear a chain which connects the left wrist with the left ankle; but they sleep on good bedding in well-aired rooms; they have baths, airing yards, where they can spend most of the day if they choose, and their dietary is abundant. In a country where mutton costs twopence a pound, and where a pennyworth of fruit means a basketful, there is no reason for not giving prisoners as much food as they can eat. Hard labour consists in prison-cleaning and repairing, water-drawing and gardening. The prisoners who have trades may ply them and appropriate their full earnings. Many of them make fancy boxes in coloured straw, baskets, bead purses, ornamented pipe-stems; and there is generally a railed shed outside the gaol where the public can go and buy their articles from the prisoners themselves. Whilst the Russians ruled the country, prison discipline was enforced—as it still is in Russia—by the birch. The birch is now reserved in Bulgaria for political offenders, in which category are included Opposition brawlers at elections, and peasants who refuse to pay their taxes; but ordinary prisoners are kept in good behaviour by chaining, dark cells, bread-and-water diet, and irregular thrashings by warders. The worst of Bulgarian penal system is its capriciousness. In normal times, that is when the country is not suffering acutely from brigandage, a murderer seldom gets more than five years' imprisonment; but, when brigandage is rife, the Government is now and then moved to make an example, and hangs a half-a-dozen malefactors together. This is done without any apparatus of gibbets, drops, and white caps. The men are simply marched out of the gaol in their chains, and strung up, in the old Turkish fashion, to the first convenient tree.

In Turkey, twenty years ago, men were hanged for trifles; tradesmen who sold short weight might be nailed by the ear to their own doorposts; and petty thieves, as well as men who were impertinent to officials, or who refused to pay their taxes twice over, were bastinadoed on the soles of the feet. This last punishment, by the way, was light or cruel according as the patient was accustomed to go barefooted or to spend his life in *babouches*. The water-carriers, porters, street fruit-sellers, and peasants generally, whose soles were like horn, cared little for twenty-five cuts with a bamboo; but to tradesmen, clerks, and women the stripes were excruciatingly painful and brought weeks of lameness. The present Sultan has abolished the bastinado in the European part of his dominions, and practically done away with capital punishment, except for brigandage and for attempts at assassinating high officials. Even brigands, however, are only hanged when they have laid hands on foreigners and caused an outcry in the European press. Genuine Turks seldom find their way into gaol, saving for murder or inability to pay taxes; and the murders are often committed under the influence of religious fanaticism, when the Mussulman, driven mad by the fast of the Ramadan, or by the rejoicings of the Bairam holidays, runs amuck with a knife among a crowd of Giaours. Such offenders, however, are always leniently dealt with by the pashas, unless, of course, they happen to kill a foreign Christian, having an ambassador to avenge him.

In Turkish prisons the Mussulmans and Christians are kept apart, and the former, a grave and gentlemanlike-looking set of men, bask in the sun most of the day, smoking; and they perform frequent ablutions at the trickling fountain in the middle of their airing yard. They give no trouble, and wait with the utmost patience until it shall please Allah to open the prison doors for them. The Christians, a herd of Greeks, Bulgarians, and Macedonians, with the most villainous faces, morals, and manners imaginable, have to be ruled with a tight hand to be kept from strangling one another. When it becomes necessary to hang one of these gentry the Greek goes to his punishment struggling and howling; the Turk makes no more ado about the matter than if he were going to have his head shaved. As the Turkish exchequer provides no hangman

or ropes for executions, some curious things occasionally happen. Not long ago a Turk, who had to be hanged at Kirdjali, walked about the town for an hour with two soldiers who had been ordered to execute him. These soldiers did not mean to buy a rope with their own money, and they failed to borrow one. Eventually they broke into a stable, stole a rope, and hanged their man from a nail over the door.—*Temple Bar*.

THE MISSION SYSTEM IN CALIFORNIA.

THE occupation and settlement of Alta California was accomplished by a three-fold plan, involving the civil, religious and military forces of the government. First, there were established the *presidios*, or frontier fortresses, to guard the "mark," which finally combined the civil with the military function and developed into military towns; and secondly, the purely civic community, or *pueblo*, composed of colonists settled on the land; and finally the mission, which was ecclesiastical in its nature, but to be eventually resolved into a civil *pueblo*. In the colonization of California, the mission must ever hold the front rank, more on account of the zeal and enterprise of those connected with its management, and on account of the amount of work accomplished, than because of the nature of the settlement. Whereas the State regarded the missions as temporary institutions, the priests, to whom their welfare was entrusted, regarded them as the most important of all the institutions encouraged by the government; and consequently they threw their whole life into the work of civilizing the natives. Whatever the intentions of the government might have been on the subject, it was firmly held by the padres that their work was to be permanent.

The military and the religious forces were used by the State in the consummation of its plans. Although it was often affirmed that the object of Spanish expeditions was to convert the natives, and doubtless it was so intended by at least some of the sovereigns of Spain, yet it was never the prime object of the State. Galvaez was a zealous Christian, and believed heartily in the conversion and civilization of the Indians; but he was also in the service of the King of Spain, and believed that friars were to be made politically useful, and consequently he hastened to secure their services in the conquest of California. On the other hand the relation of the military to the mission was that of protection against hostile invasion. Viewed from the standpoint of the ecclesiastic, the soldiers were sent to guard the missionaries and to build forts to protect them against sudden attack; and consequently soldiers were subordinate to the priests in the process of settlement. This was in part true; for wherever missionaries went a guard was sent to protect them; but this guard was sent by the king or his representative. Beyond the design of protection to the missions was the greater object of guarding the frontier against foreign invasion. The friars, like the soldiers, were to be dismissed from the service of the State when their assistance was no longer needed, and the results of their efforts in the cause of civilization were turned over to the civil authorities.

Prior to the conquest of California, the civil power had relied very largely upon the ecclesiastical in the management of the Indians; although the ecclesiastic was always under the direction of the civil law. In the conquest and settlement of Mexico and South America, the religious orders were found very useful in domesticating the natives, and in controlling the Spanish colonists and soldiery. For this, as well as for other reasons, the extension of the faith was always encouraged by the crown of Spain. The pious sovereigns no doubt desired to improve the conditions of the natives and to save their souls, but there was involved in the process an ever-present idea of advantage to the State. During the early explorations in the New World, the natives received very little consideration, although friars accompanied each expedition to minister to the spiritual needs of the Spaniards, and to preach to the natives when opportunity offered. In the year 1522 Friar Melgarejo came from Spain to grant indulgences to Spaniards, on account of their outrageous conduct towards the natives; and on his return he carried a large sum of gold which was lost in the sea. It was not long after this that Father Otando and other friars began in real earnest the work of domesticating and baptizing the Indians, but it was many years before the work was well systematized.

In the early history of the conquest the Indians were made slaves and disposed of at the will of the conqueror; subsequently a general law of the Indies laid a capitation tax on all the natives, which could be paid by working eighteen months in the mines or on a rancho. In the oldest grants made to proprietors in Hispaniola the Indians were treated as stock on the farm, and the deed of transfer of property declared the number which the proprietor was entitled to treat in this way. After this the natives were treated by what is known as the *repartimiento* system, under which they lived in villages, but were compelled to labour in places assigned them for a given period. The proprietor had a right to their labour but could claim no ownership of their persons. The next legislation in regard to the disposal of the Indians engrafted upon the *repartimiento* the *encomiendas* system. This required that within certain districts the Indians should pay a tribute to the proprietors of that district, which of necessity must be paid in labour, and the

lords of the soil were required to give the natives protection. It was a revival of the feudal theory in part, but the relative positions of the contracting parties rendered the tribute sure and the protection doubtful. But with all this apparently wise legislation the condition of the Indian grew worse; he was still at the mercy of the conqueror.

To improve their condition the decrees of the king of Spain instructed the priests to gather the natives into villages and compel them to live in communities. For lands occupied they paid a rent to the proprietor and a personal tax or tribute to the crown. Here they were under the immediate control of the ecclesiastics, but were granted the privilege of electing *alcaldes* (judges) and *regidores* (councilmen) of their own race for the control of municipal affairs. But this was a mere show of freedom, for the priests in charge had the power to control this election by-play as they chose. Under this system and forever afterwards, the natives were treated as legal minors under a trusteeship. The royal decrees so recognized them, and the missionaries in all their dealings treated them accordingly. It was a common thing for the padres to call the neophytes their children. This was the outcome of the legal fiction held by the king that the natives had the primary right to the soil; the Indian race was to be retained and to share the soil with the Spanish people, but to be in every way subordinate to them. However well recognized this policy might have been the children of the conquered land usually submitted to the convenience of the conquerors. The race problem of placing a superior and an inferior race upon the same soil and attempting to give them equal rights was then, as now, difficult to solve.

On the other hand the priests and the secular clergy were diligent in the salvation of souls. Thousands were baptized by the friars and taught the rites of the new religion. It is said that in a single year (1537) above 500,000 were baptized, and that the Franciscans baptized, during the first eight years of their active work, not less than 1,000,000. But the process of civilization was too severe, and the treatment received at the hands of the dominant race too oppressive, to make rapid progress in the arts of civilized life possible, and the numbers of the natives decreased rapidly under the treatment of the conquerors.

It was the policy of Charles V. that the Indians should be "induced and compelled" to live in villages, this being considered the only way to civilize them. Minute instructions were also given by this monarch for their government in the village. They were to have a priest to administer religious affairs and native *alcaldes* and *regidores* for the management of municipal affairs. It was further provided that no Indian should change his residence from one village to another, and that no Spaniard, negro, mestizo or mulatto should live in an Indian village over one day after his arrival, and no person should compel an Indian to serve against his will in the mines or elsewhere. In all of these, and similar provisions, the laws of Spain for the treatment of the natives were, upon the whole, wise and humane. Carlos III. granted special privileges to the natives and annulled the laws providing for the *repartimiento* and the *encomiendas* systems, although it was still the policy of the government to keep them in a condition of perpetual minority. It was upon these and similar laws of the Indies that the practice of treating the natives of California was based, although the method varied in its details.

As soon as a new convert was baptized he was made to feel that he had taken personal vows of service to God, whom the priest represented, and to think that the priest had immediate connection with God. From this time on he was a neophyte and belonged to the mission as a part of its property. As the padre in charge had full control of all of the affairs as well as the property of the mission the relation of the missionary to the neophyte was *in loco parentis*. As far as the individual workings of the missions were concerned there was established a complete form of patriarchal government. If a neophyte escaped from the mission he was summoned back, and if he took no heed of the summons the missionary appealed to the governor who despatched soldiers to capture him from his tribe and return him to the mission. After his return he was severely flogged. For small offences the neophytes were usually whipped, put in prison or the stocks or else loaded with chains; for capital crimes they were turned over to the soldiery, acting under the command of the governor, to undergo more severe punishment.

In the general government of the missions the Viceroy of Mexico was the final arbiter of all disputed points, but the immediate authority and supervision was given to a padre-president, who had advisory control of all the missions. As there was a military-governor of the entire province in which the mission was located, frequent disputes occurred between the military and ecclesiastics. In each mission were two ecclesiastics, the senior having control of the internal affairs of the mission, and his subordinate, who superintended the construction of buildings, the sowing and harvesting of grain, and the management of the flocks and herds.

It will be seen that by this system the neophyte was politically and economically a slave; the missionary had control of his labour-power and had a legal right to the products of his toil. The law called for Indian magistrates, but the part played by the neophyte in this novel state was exceedingly small. The fathers

utilized the leaders of the tribes, "capitans" as they were called, in the control of the natives, and frequently went through the formality of an election in appointing them as mayordomas or overseers, *alcaldes* or councilmen; but it was indeed a matter of form, for the power all lay with the priest.

The life of the natives at the missions varied with the nature of the friar in charge, but as a rule the tasks were not too heavy. Upon the whole, the life was quite easy enough to those who liked it, although the neophyte found the steady round of duties at the mission far different from that which the wild and reckless habits of his former life had taught him. Under the discipline of the mission he must undergo a ceaseless round of religious, social and industrial duties, which must have been severe, indeed, to the life that had been accustomed to its freedom and never toiled except by accident.—*Frank W. Blackmar, in Spanish Colonization in the Southwest.*

ART NOTES.

THE exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy in Montreal closed on the 14th of this month; the sales of pictures have been hardly up to the average, and the attendance of visitors has not equalled that of former years.

EIGHTEEN thousand six hundred dollars was the price paid for six arm-chairs and two sofas of carved gilt wood, upholstered in ancient Beauvois tapestry, at the Seillière Art Sale in Paris last week; it is estimated by Mr. Mannheim that but for the withdrawal of some of the art objects, about which there was some dispute, the sum total of the sale would have reached \$500,000.

IN the death of Richard Baigent, Toronto loses an old resident who has for many years been art teacher in the Upper Canada College and Toronto Collegiate Institute. Although better known as a teacher than as a painter, Mr. Baigent, during the many years he was a member of the Ontario Society of Artists, produced a number of pictures, among which were excellent studies of still life, animals and flowers; his still life especially was much admired. He was respected by his brother artists as an outspoken and sincere member of the society.

A JUDICIAL decision has at last been given against the practice of issuing an unlimited number of so-called artists' proofs of popular etchings or other engravings. The practice is one by which the English and American public have long been imposed upon. One victim finally had the courage to refuse payment for an impression of Sir John Millais' "Bubbles," which he had agreed to take. This engraving was published by Messrs. Tooth and Co., of the Haymarket, in London; 500 artists' proofs at \$40 each, and 500 letter proofs at \$10 each. When the buyer learned the number printed he refused his artist's proof on the express ground that no such number of proofs could properly be so called, or have any value, artistic or commercial. Mr. Fagan, an expert from the British Museum, and Mr. Stephens, of *The Athenæum*, both swore that the practice was dishonest, and the Judge agreed and gave judgment for the defendant. One witness called by the plaintiff testified that Messrs. Agnew sometimes printed 2,000 or 3,000 impressions and called them all proofs.

OF Mr. Pennell's book on pen-drawing and pen-draughtsmen, it may be said that it is an ambitious project well carried out; it aims to do for pen-drawing what Philip Hamerton has done for etching, and it is a thorough if not an exhaustive treatise on what may be termed the various schools of pen-drawing, although to a certain extent the methods are national in character, for drawing after all is a kind of language which we may reasonably expect will differ with various peoples in its modes and fashions. The book is written, we are told, to be of use to the student, and in it the author has "endeavoured to show what a high standard the best illustration reaches and to give for purposes of study the most notable examples from all over the world," and it is encouraging to hear that "the best illustrators are as conscientious in their profession as the best painters or sculptors." The illustrations in this notable work give for the first time an opportunity of comparing and of judging the relative merits of some of the best draughtsmen of to-day as well as of a few of the old artists who used the pen. Albert Dürer and Rembrandt stand out, as always, pre-eminent here; and among the moderns, judging from the examples given, Vierge among the Spaniards, with his marvellous facility and rendering of character; Antonio Fabres among the Italians, whose "Peasant Eating" far excels, according to Pennell, anything that his master Fortuny ever did, and, from the German school, Adolf Menzel, bear the palm. This last artist is as thoroughly German as Vierge is Spanish. Detaille, Lalange, and Louis Leloir are prominent among the Frenchmen, while from the English artists the author has selected Ford Madox Brown, whose drawings, like his pictures, are careful and laboured; Sandys, rather intricate and involved in manner; F. Leighton, whose example cannot be called a pen-drawing, Du Maurier, Charles Keene, Sambourne (another *Punch* artist), George Reid, who draws like an etcher, and above all, the author's favourite, Alfred Parsons, "who," says Mr. Pennell, "has with a pen succeeded where everyone else has failed," and of a decorative drawing of roses of his he remarks "each spray, each leaf and each flower is worked out in a manner unknown before our time." Of pen-drawing in America there are many good examples, and here we note that, as in American painting so in these

examples, there is an absence of national character, and they appear to be English, as in the case of Abbey and Birch; sixteenth century German in the case of Howard Pyle; Spanish with Robert Blum and Alfred Brennan, while Frederick Lungren is modern German, as his name implies. On the whole the world of art owes a vote of thanks to Mr. Pennell, and the verdict we hope will be that he is fully justified in magnifying his office, and fairly proves that there is a field of art for pen-drawing to fill, and we venture to predict that with our neighbours to the south, who, however fond of art, are also fond of change, this book will help to introduce pen-drawing as a successful rival to etching, of which they are getting a little, just a little, tired. TEMPLAR.

IT is quite true that walls are great tell-tales. You can easily tell whether a woman is a fool or not by her *boudoir*. If she thinks at all there will be evidences of it in her surroundings. If she has any tastes they will stamp themselves there. The ornaments, the books, the order, the disorder, the arrangement,—what is wanting as well as what is present,—all whisper the secret of her real nature. She has written herself and her history everywhere. I always look at her pictures to see what she has selected. These gauge her taste and feeling.—*Conversations in a Studio.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. FORSYTH of the Toronto College of Music delivered an interesting lecture on the evening of the 8th inst., on "The Invention and Development of Harmony." Pupils of Messrs. Torrington and Forsyth afterwards rendered a short programme.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL was crowded to the doors on Thursday, the 8th inst., the attraction being Frederick Archer's formal opening of the new organ. Guilman, Hesse, Gounod, Wagner were the *maestri* drawn upon by the performer, the best of the numbers being the Tannhäuser overture, which Mr. Archer himself has arranged for organ and in which, therefore, he could best display his own peculiar style. We need not speak of the perfect *technique*, command of rapid registration and artistic interpretation Mr. Archer always displays, although criticism was not wanting, from some experts present, upon his rendering of the Hesse-Gounod selection and the Reincke Impromptu. Mr. Haslam's choir elicited much favourable comment.

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A VERY instructive and interesting lecture was delivered by Dr. P. H. Bryce to the students of the above institution on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., on "The maintenance of nerve force as a factor in the successful use of the organs of the voice." In the course of his remarks the lecturer showed how important a bearing the nerves had upon the successful performance of all duties, singing no less than others. Speaking of the causes that tend to a loss of nerve force, he said: "I shall do little more than indicate the source of those influences. With such an audience as this I know not where to start, but perhaps to a musical audience I may first direct attention to enthusiasm. As music, whether of the instrument or the voice, appeals in so large a degree to the emotional nature or depends upon the sympathetic nervous system, and, since the latter regulates the blood vessels and the glandular system, it will be seen that an undue tension upon the latter must, in a marked degree, affect nutrition." Referring to out-door exercise and the importance of a careful regulation of the hours of diet and the use of nourishing and digestible foods, he stated that these were all needful to ensure an ability to appreciate intellectually as well as to give sympathetic utterance to much of the finest of our songs and poetry. The lecturer was attentively listened to throughout, his remarks being highly enjoyed by the audience present.

THE week has been an unusually busy one at all three resorts, "The Old Homestead" being replaced at the Academy of Music by "The Two Sisters," a play very much on the same lines of every day life as its predecessor, only more pathetic, and which is drawing good houses. At the Toronto Opera House, Agnes Villa produced Frank Harvey's well-known drama "The World Against Her," which loses none of its emotional character in Miss Villa's hands, but which is too well known to merit more than a passing notice. The principals are well supported, the company being fairly strong throughout, and the strong situations are made the most of. At the Grand Opera House on Monday night there was a large audience to welcome the Q.O.R. in their annual entertainment. "Life on a Troop-ship" was well illustrated, and the mingled costumes of soldiers and sailors grouped on the deck of a "trooper" made a striking picture. The choruses were very spirited and fairly sung, while vocal solos and exhibitions of single-stick, boxing, physical drill, dancing, and the manual, firing, and bayonet exercise, made up an acceptable programme, the firing exercise by the Q.O.R. creating a ripple of excitement, and being warmly applauded. Not to be outdone by the Q.O.R., the Grenadiers had their innings on Tuesday night and Wednesday afternoon and evening. "Turn Him Out," a humorous sketch, was the first item on the bill of fare, and between this and "Trial by Jury" Mrs. Agnes Thomson delighted the large audience by singing the *aria* from "Linda di Chamounix," "O luce di quest'anima," giving as an encore the inevitable "Last Rose of Summer." Messrs. Thomson and Cameron were the pick of the cast in "Trial by Jury,"

while the closing musical tableau, "A Night in Camp," was very realistic and entertaining.

SANTLEY, the baritone, intends to return to England via the American continent, after his visit to China, and it is quite possible he may be heard in Boston.

MR. LLOYD sings at Cincinnati on the evenings of May 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25. He will sing the tenor music in the "Messiah," "Stabat Mater," Bach's "Passion Music" (according to St. Matthew) and miscellaneous selections.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY HALLE intend to visit the United States on their return from Australia. Their antipodal concerts will begin May 19, at Sydney. Lady Hallé, the talented violinist, is better known as Mme. Norman Néruda.

THE national pageant of historical tableaux, given by Miss Cora Scott Pond, in the Chicago auditorium, was a huge success. An enormous and enthusiastic audience contributed net receipts amounting to \$6000. This was the ninth appearance of the pageant; a constantly increasing success promises a brilliant future.

THE great contralto, Alboni, celebrated the completion of her seventy-fourth year a fortnight ago at her house in the Cours la Reine, Paris. Notwithstanding her years, Alboni, it is said, sang "Ah mon fils!" from "The Prophet," with a powerful dramatic sentiment and a superb voice that recalled the brilliant triumphs of this incomparable "Fides."

AFTER a performance of "Aida" in New York by the Patti-Tamagno combination, an ill-tempered critic wrote as follows: "The circumstance (frantic applause after the second act ensemble) resulted in one of those naive episodes which are the exclusive possession of the Italian opera stage. Immediately the principals strung themselves across the stage and bowed their acknowledgments. But this would not suffice, so Aida and Rhadames held a consultation with Signor Arditi; the latter issued his instructions to the chorus of *prigionieri*, all stepped back into the dramatic frame and promptly swelled again with the emotion of which a few minutes before they had been safely delivered." The import is clear to those who read between the lines.

THE Boston *Musical Herald* says: The New England Conservatory was favoured with a visit, on the 9th ult., from Mr. Lloyd, the renowned English tenor, who had won for himself such well-deserved honours in the several oratorios of the Easter Festival. As soon as the storm of applause, which greeted the appearance of Mr. Lloyd, upon the stage of Sleeper Hall, had subsided, Mr. Elson introduced the great tenor, and remarked to the students that, in addition to the pleasure they were about to receive in listening to the singing of Mr. Lloyd, it would be to them a most important lesson in faultless enunciation, by which they should all be benefited. Mr. Lloyd first sang a "Serenade," by Molière, which was followed by "In Native Worth," from "The Creation;" then, still more being demanded, he sang the dramatic aria, "Lend Me Your Aid," from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba." The great contrast of the numbers gave the students some conception of Mr. Lloyd's versatility, and of the perfection of his work in every style of song. Mr. Lloyd was applauded to the echo, and thus another red-letter day was scored for the New England Conservatory.

LIBRARY TABLE.

WHEN WE WERE BOYS. A novel. By William O'Brien, M.P. London and New York: Longmans, Green and Company.

What is the purport of Mr. O'Brien's book? Is it simply a political novel of contemporary interest, bright with wit and dramatic situation, or is it meant to be an utterance of prophetic import by a chosen representative of the Irish nation? Be that as it may it is a book full of interest, smart dialogue and graphic description. The book relates a fictitious rebellion, and it has the interest springing from an account by one who should know of the actual condition of things in the Sixties. The hero, of course, is an ardent poet and patriot and enlists the reader's sympathy, if the latter can forget politics, throughout the tale, so that one is actually sorry when a gloomy end, penal servitude for life, brings the book to an abrupt termination. Pictures of Irish life, pretty girls and charming women are sketched in with a light and happy touch. Of course America has to help in the inevitable and fruitless rising, and the description of the Federal general sent to assist is very good. The book is well worth reading.

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNGER SON. By Edward John Trelawny. A new edition. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

How far this book, which is reprinted from a copy of the first edition published in 1831, is a true history of "that extravagant Trelawny's" early life and how much of it is fiction can hardly be decided. Trelawny was a herculean, impetuous, daring, bombastic sort of a man, and, even to old age, an inveterate *poseur*. Yet he had a generous and noble self-restraint; his generosity to Mary Shelley after the death of her husband in 1822 compares with Byron's apparent meanness rather than the latter's disadvantage, and his patience and magnanimity in spar-

ing the wretched human tool who fired at and wounded him in the Greek stronghold at Mount Parnassus reveal a rare character. He was born fifty years too late or his adventurous spirit might have carved out a name and fortune in Hindostan. It is a fact that he, almost alone, truly appreciated Shelley, and let it be said at the same time, weighed the strange compound of Byron's character aright. His "Recollections," published in 1858, rough and unpolished as they are, force from one the acknowledgment of keen insight and fidelity to fact. Trelawny died in 1881 at the age of 89, one of the last links that bind the present to that Pisan circle which contained so many historic names. The book itself is of less interest than the writer, except in so far as we can trace the early life of Trelawny in it. As a mere book of thrilling adventure it is sufficiently fascinating, for of incident there is no lack, and it may well while away odd moments. There are some fair illustrations and an autograph letter.

WE have received from the author "The Water Lily," an oriental fairy tale rendered into verse. By Frank Waters, M.A. Ottawa: J. Durie and Son. This little poem, which has received much favourable notice elsewhere, shows considerable power of versification, and conveys deep moral lessons under a graceful allegory.

WE have received a pamphlet, "Imperial Federation," being a lecture delivered by Rev. Principal Grant, D.D., in Victoria Hall, Winnipeg.

GRIM TRUTH, a little story, not without merit. By Agnes Vial. Montreal: John Lovell and Son.

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST, a new translation of Thomas à Kempis' work, for the first time arranged into rhythmic sentences after the original intention of the author, with a preface by Canon Liddon. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph.

THE May number of *Le Canada-Français* is a full and interesting one. "Ten Years in Canada," by A Gerin-Lajoie, opens the issue, and a translation of one of George W. Cable's stories of Louisiana follows. Napoleon Legendre continues his novel, "Annibal," and Louis Fréchette appears in prose as well as in verse. The late P. J. O. Chauveau receives notice at M. Routhier's hands, while poetry by Sylvain Foret, together with a review of the foreign situation and book reviews, close a good number.

THE May *English Illustrated Magazine* opens with a short paper on "Transatlantic Trifles," by Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P.; which is followed up by a lengthy account of Albert Dürer's life and work by Albert Fleming. Stanley J. Weyman has an exciting short story of the time of Henri Quatre. James Runciman contributes a paper on "Some Board School Children," which Hugh Thomson has illustrated; while Archdeacon Farrar discourses on "Fasting." No. VI. of the "Cycle of Love Lyrics" by Bennett and MacCunn appears, and Earl Lytton furnishes the concluding chapters of his serial, "The Ring of Amasis."

RHODA BROUGHTON opens the May *Temple Bar* with the continuation of her serial, "Alas." "Talks With Trelawny" by Richard Edgcumbe gives many interesting reminiscences of Byron, Shelley and other members of the famous Pisan circle. W. B. Maxwell has a short story, "Poor Mrs. Carrington;" and the most interesting paper of the number, on the great French Marshal, Maurice de Saxe, is unsigned, as are also an extraordinary New Zealand Story, "The Puia," and a paper on "Continental Prisons." Ethel Earl has a romantic short story, with a sad end, entitled, "Out of the Deeps." De Lisle's poetry receives an appreciative review, and Annie Edwards closes a good number with an instalment of her serial, "Pearl Powder."

THE *Art Amateur* for May concludes the eleventh year of existence of this practical art magazine, which has become a necessity in the household. The matron who wishes to adorn her home with the evidences of her skill in art needlework, the son or daughter who desires to cultivate, whether as a profession or an accomplishment, painting, pen-drawing, charcoal or crayon-drawing, china-decorating, wood-carving, or brass-hammering, may here find the means of doing so, without cost it may be said, for the designs which accompany and elucidate the instructions given are alone worth more than the price of the magazine containing them. The two colour studies this month are: "A Basket of Daffodils" and an extra "Panel Study" of goldfinches and flowers—the first of a set of three of the same kind.

THE much-discussed William Dean Howells finds a sympathetic critic in Hamlin Garland, who leads off in the current number of the *New England Magazine* with a paper on "Mr. Howells' Latest Novels." Mr. Garland maintains that the realism of his author is the realism contained in and containing the law that the "artist must be true to himself." "Along the North Shore in March" is a chatty, well-illustrated paper by E. B. Walling, and Gilbert Harvey tells "How Rhode Island Received the Constitution." Another paper is by E. C. Bates, "The Story of the Cotton Gin;" and M. A. McBride has a profusely illustrated article on "Some Old Dorchester Houses." "On Dreams" is an interesting paper by Horace King. Various other papers and some average poetry make up the number.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

SIDNEY COOPER, the English artist who paints animals, is writing his autobiography.

A VOLUME of prose poems by the late Emile Hennequin is in the press in Paris.

A NEW, complete, and handsome edition of the works of James Russell Lowell is announced by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

MR. WARD McALLISTER's forthcoming book, "Society as I have Found It," will be published in the early autumn by the Cassell Company.

MR. WILLIAM SHARP has given us a great book in his "Life of Browning." It is published in Walter Scott's "Series of Great Writers."

"THE ANGLOMANIACS," an anonymous story of New York society, with illustrations by Dana Gibson, will begin in the *June Century*.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, Sarah C. Woolsey (Susan Coolidge), and Katharine Prescott Wormeley will spend the summer in Europe.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the publication in book shape of Dr. Holmes' "Over the Tea Cups," now running in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

THE *Daily Graphic* has proved to be a great success, the text and illustrations having been well sustained in excellence from its commencement.

THE third part of Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch's Assyrian Dictionary has appeared; likewise the sixth volume of Dr. A. Kohut's edition of the *Aruch*.

THE new editor of *Murray's Magazine*, Mr. W. Leonard Courtney, was till very lately an Oxford don. He is also a member of the staff of *The Daily Telegraph*.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING's novel is not finished, and its publication will probably be preceded by a volume of stories called "The Book of the Forty-five Mornings."

R. E. FRANCILLON, the French-English author, appears as editor of the new magazine, *The Royalist*, a periodical started with the seemingly wild purpose of championing the Stuarts.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for June will contain an article by Charles Dudley Warner, entitled "The Novel and the Common School" (a pedagogical essay on reading and reading-books).

THE English Society of Authors has admitted a publisher to membership on the ground that he is an author as well as a publisher. This looks very like admitting the wolf into the fold.

THE *Publishers' Circular* has commenced a series of biographical notices of booksellers. The first (April 1) is Mr. Sotheran, with portrait. The second, we understand, is to be Mr. Bernard Quaritch.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* we read that Haggard's "Jess" has been found to serve as a good guide book to a tourist in South Africa. Novelists must now be careful in their descriptions of foreign countries.

THE old established London printing and publishing house of Bradbury, Agnew and Company has been turned into a limited company, which is confined to the firm, no shares being offered to the public.

IN June, Ginn and Company will publish "The Leading Facts of American History," by D. H. Montgomery, a companion to the same author's "Leading Facts" of English and French history respectively.

"THE Golden Bough: a Study in Comparative Religion," by J. G. Frazer, Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge, is an attempt to explain the rule of succession to the Priesthood of Diana. Macmillan and Company have it in hand.

MR. FROUDE's "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" in the "Queen's Prime Ministers" Series is quite ready but will not appear until autumn. The first of the series will be Dr. Henry Dunckley's volume on Lord Melbourne.

THE articles upon "The Forgotten Great Englishman, Peter Prague, the Wycliffite," now appearing in *The Leisure Hour*, by the author of "John Westacott," are being translated into Czech, and will appear as a *feuilleton* in a Bohemian newspaper, the *Volne Slovo*.

JOHN WILEY AND SONS have begun to issue a series of twelve volumes 18mo, from new plates, of Ruskin's complete works at a moderate price. Uniform with these will be a second series of "Selections from the Works of John Ruskin," edited by Mrs. Tuthill and others.

A SERIES of striking memoranda on the life of Lincoln will be printed in the *June Century*, accompanied by a full-page illustration, showing the exact appearance of the stage and proscenium boxes at Ford's Theatre as they appeared on the night of the assassination.

MR. HOWELLS' juvenile serial, "A Boy's Town," now running in *Harper's Young People*, has led the Ohio papers to raise the question which of the towns in the State the author had in mind when writing the story. Dayton or Hamilton is supposed to answer his descriptions, although the *Dayton Herald* confesses that he must have been thinking of "a Dayton with a halo of poetry around it," and not "the commonplace Dayton which the unimaginative citizen beholds."

"MOTHERS IN FICTION," as found in the works of Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Reade, Collins, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and some Ameri-

can authors, will be the subject of an essay, by Helen Jay, in the number of *Harper's Bazar* to be published to-day.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that Thomas A. Janvier in some respects "out-Riders Haggard" in his romance of "The Aztec Treasure-House," which has just been concluded as a serial in *Harper's Weekly*, and is soon to be issued in book-form by Messrs. Harper and Brothers.

PROF. SAYCE writes to the London *Academy* from Egypt that a re-examination of one of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets convinces him that it contains the name Jerusalem. The city was therefore in existence under that name in the fifteenth century B. C. This is extremely interesting, if true.

THE Scribners have just issued a new edition of Edward Eggleston's popular work "The Hoosier School Boy," prepared especially for school use. It has been arranged by the author as a reader for schools, and definitions and occasional notes and questions have been added.

WRITERS for the young will be interested in T. Y. Crowell and Company's announcement of a prize of \$600 for the best manuscript of a story "suitable for the Sunday school and home library." For the second best the offer is \$400. Further details may be obtained by addressing the publishers in Boston.

A NEW bi-monthly magazine, entitled *British Sportsmen*, has made its appearance under the editorship of Mr. G. M. Kelson. Each number is to contain two photographs of well-known sportsmen, accompanied by short biographical sketches. The Prince of Wales and the Earl of Coventry appear in the first issue.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH'S sonnet, in the April *Atlantic*, contains the following lines:—

Beneath those marble cenotaphs and urns
Lies richer dust than ever nature hid, etc.

Cenotaphs are usually monuments erected to those whose bones or dust lie elsewhere.

RECENT events in the history of Brazil lend special interest to an article, in *The Critic* of May 10th, on "Brazilian Literature," past and present. The writer is Mr. Rollo Ogden, translator of the popular South American romance "Maria," recently published by the Harpers. Naturally enough, *The Critic* pays special attention this week to the subject of International Copyright.

MACMILLAN AND COMPANY announce, as just ready, a folio volume on "Scottish National Memorials," with three hundred illustrations, including thirty full-page plates. The following subjects are treated:—Scottish Archaeology. Historical and Personal Relics, Scottish Literature and Literary Relics, Burghal Memorials of Edinburgh and other cities, etc., etc.

READINGS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LATE HON. J. P. O. CHAUVEAU.

LE CANADA-FRANÇAIS for May pronounces a glowing eulogy upon the late Hon. J. P. O. Chauveau, who was a distinguished contributor to that magazine. According to *Le Canada-Français*, M. Chauveau united in himself the poet, the orator, the writer, the statesman, the citizen and the Christian, a combination sufficiently rare. We append some extracts:—

"M. Chauveau was born at Quebec, in 1820, and would have attained his seventieth year on the 30th inst. It is a curious thing that he dreaded the advent of the year which was to make him a septuagenarian, and in a letter which he addressed to his intimate friend, M. Lesage, dated the 5th of December last, he said: 'This wretched coming year will make a septuagenarian of me. For all that, I need not make too wry a face about it, for time can revenge itself and do a worse thing than that.' It was a strange foreboding. Called to the bar in 1841, M. Chauveau was elected a deputy in 1844, and became a minister in 1851. Two years later he left the political arena and became Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1867 he returned to politics, as Premier of Quebec Province, and in 1873 was elected president of the Senate, but he retained this post but a few months. The following year he contested the county of Charlevoix with M. Tremblay and was beaten. Finally, after having been for some time Harbour Commissioner of Quebec, he was elected sheriff of Montreal, which charge he exercised till his death."

After speaking of M. Chauveau's dislike of the turmoil and incessant strife of politics, of his simple life, of his domestic bereavements, and of his faith under adversity, the eulogist goes on to say:—

"M. Chauveau was a master of the pen. Poetry was often rebellious to his pen and rhyme deaf to his appeal, but prose was his willing slave. He had not audacity of invention, nor boldness of image, nor astonishing phraseology, but he possessed delicacy of form, grace of style, purity of taste, precision of expression, and a moderation in the use of figure and ornament.

"He often wrote critiques, and we think he possessed remarkable aptitude for that line of literary work. A dependable taste, varied knowledge, acuteness in perceiving absurdities, a sarcastic vein, and withal a love of justice were valuable equipments for work of this kind. His polemical articles were just as remarkable, and note-

worthy for their goodwill and courtesy. These two characteristics were especially perceptible in debate when he was Premier of Quebec. By good fortune he had to face in Opposition a man equally eminent and courteous, the Hon. Mr. Joly. Thus bitter debates were absent and the discussions were dignified. M. Chauveau loved his country, and when speaking of her scarce knew how to restrain himself.

"Generally M. Chauveau's speeches lacked oratorical style. All, however, are marked by simplicity and variety of tone, by good taste, correct style, and pure diction. They are lightened by sallies, by ingenious comparisons, by classic, historic, or personal reminiscences which draw attention and sustain interest, without resorting to the meretricious ornaments of bad rhetoric. Here and there we can cite a passage, in each of his oratorical efforts, where the speaker warms, rises to and attains true eloquence without straining after it."

The article concludes thus:—

"Yes—oblivion arrives for ordinary mortals. But it should not be thus with illustrious men, whose life has mingled with the life of the nation and the progress of the country, who leave behind them lasting works, and who have their place marked upon the pantheon of History."

KARA.

[In memory of the Russian patriot, Madame Sigida, who was scourged to death at the Kara political prison in the summer of 1889.]

THERE is blood upon earth, but a sword in air;
And the blood is the pain that a people bear,
But the sword is the power of a people's prayer.

And the sword—it is hanging above a throne;
And the blood—it hath cried, with an exile's moan,
For the world to acknowledge her cause its own;

To encircle the planet with hearts of fire,
With a pity whose sandals shall never tire
Till they haste to the Tsar with the world's great ire;

With its horror of cursed Kara's red sod,
With its wrath on a merciless ruler's rod,
And its tears and its prayers for the scourge of God.

When the heart of a pitying world is stirred,
In the voice of its wrath shall the Lord be heard,
And the Tsar shall be scourged by His awful word.

—Allen Eastman Cross, in *New England Magazine*.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Two small rooms connected by a tiny hall afford sufficient space to contain Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the literary hero of the present hour, "the man who came from nowhere," as he himself remarks, and who a year ago was consciously nothing in the literary world, though even had he died then his works must have lived and spoken to posterity none the less. A short, but broadly figured man, dark, with blue eyes and a resolute jaw, still quite young—he is not yet twenty-five—but with a face on which time and incident have prematurely traced many tell-tale marks, meets you on the threshold, and looks at you somewhat cynically through his spectacles with divided lens. He is in working dress—a loose dark suit buttoned high to the throat like a workman's blouse—and wears a tassel-less scarlet fez, which he has a habit of thrusting backward, as though to ease his brow from even this slight restraint; and he seems disproportionately pleased when you beg that he will not lay aside the pipe, which you can see at first glance is a tried familiar friend. The room you have invaded, which is spread with soft-tinted Persian rugs and ancient prayer carpets, and is papered in a dull green, with gold which has lost its pristine brightness, is dim also with smoke; but as this clears away through the open door, you can see that the pervading sobriety of hue is relieved by touches here and there of vivid colour. A tall Japanese screen, with a grotesque design of dancing skeletons, stands between two windows, and on the sofa is spread a large poshteen rug, bordered by astrachan, and embroidered in rich yellow silks; while on the walls hang pictures of military subjects, which Mr. Kipling treasures highly, and in which he invested "to prevent him from feeling home-sick," as he says, with one of the boyish smiles that at times break through his almost melancholy expression. Above the mantelpiece are a sample of the new magazine-rifle, and a box of black Indian cheroots, and on the sideboard stands a mighty tobacco-jar, this being flanked on either side by a whiskey decanter and a siphon of soda-water, unfailing reminders of days spent in India, sometimes in the lap of luxury, but often exposed to the climatic terrors of blinding sunshine and dry hot winds, which Mr. Kipling so graphically describes in many of his books. Just above this hangs a rack of pipes, beside a map of Afghanistan; while a battered despatch-box, which has been all round the world, a pile of scrap-books and old *Illustrateds* of the Mutiny and the Crimea, and a bundle of fishing-rods complete this much of the surroundings.—*The World, London, Eng.*

THE NAMING OF NOVELS.

EVEN the undaunted Dumas, who tackles history more directly and more at large than Scott ever chose to do, calls his famous book not after Richelieu, Mazarin, or Lewis the Fourteenth, but after the "Three Musketeers." That

is an admirable title by the way, so mysterious and suggestive. There is always something fascinating about numbers in titles, and here the title is none the less admirable that the musketeers were in fact not three but four, and that the fourth was the best of the bunch, the immortal d'Artagnan. But if Constable did Scott a bad turn over "Kenilworth," he made amends by getting "Herries" changed to the high-sounding romantic name "Redgauntlet." "Herries" would have served, but it is not the pleasant mouthful that "Redgauntlet" is. Indeed as the Waverley Novels are the best of all romances, so their names are the best of all names. "Waverley," "Old Mortality," "The Heart of Midlothian"—they are perfect. Scott's answer to Constable put the wisdom of the thing in a nutshell. His titles arouse curiosity without discounting it: they are distinctive and appropriate, come trippingly off the tongue and satisfy the ear, and have withal a twang of romance about them. Scott, of course, besides his genius, had the advantage of coming early in the day, and had no need to shout to make himself heard amid the din of a crowd. Miss Austen died only a very few years after Scott turned from poetry to prose romance, and Lytton was only beginning to write as the wonderful Waverley series were drawing to a close in stress and difficulty. Most novels naturally derive their point and principle of unity from the character or career, the action or passion of some one among the personages. And the name of the person, as Constable urged rightly enough, supplies the natural name for the book. Accordingly among the myriads of works of fiction this form of title is out and away the most common. With the exception of Jane Austen's double-barrelled alliterative titles "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," which also have not been without their influence, up to Scott's time the chief novels were named after the hero or heroine.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

A FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

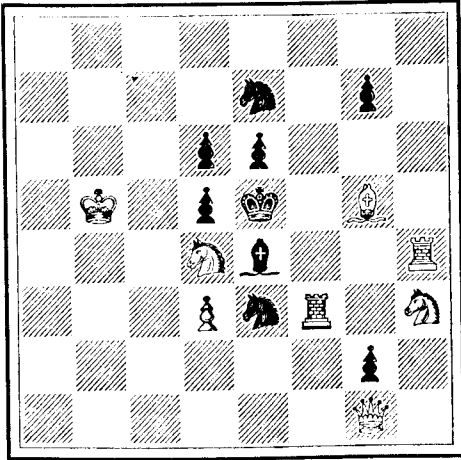
THE editor of London *Engineering*, who was permitted to inspect the engine-room of the City of Paris, gives the following description of what he saw:—In the engine-room itself the destruction was frightful. The whole of the low pressure engine was demolished, the thrust block destroyed, the condenser had disappeared, and the rest of the machinery more or less ruined. The two standards supporting the low pressure cylinder, each weighing about fourteen tons, were both snapped off, the cylinder itself, weighing forty-five tons, was split in two, and the two halves lay on top of a miscellaneous collection of broken and twisted steam-pipes, iron rods, and levers, many of them many tons, but all twisted and distorted almost beyond recognition. The connecting rod, which is 11½ inches in diameter, was still attached to the crank-pin, and had evidently acted as a huge flail in battering and destroying other parts after the accident had happened. These were the more important points noticed in the general wreck. The engine-room was provided with a double bottom, and was separated from the compartment on the opposite side of the ship by a longitudinal bulkhead as well as by transverse bulkheads from the boiler-room, which was forward, and the dynamo-room, which was aft. The after bulkhead was destroyed by the action of the shaft, the longitudinal bulkhead had three ragged holes in it, but the forward bulkhead was intact, and to this the escape of the ship from foundering was undoubtedly due.

EFFECT OF SMALL BORE BULLETS ON THE BODY.

THE adoption of small-bore rifles by most European countries—Switzerland now employing 7.5 and 6 millimetres (25 mm. being very nearly an inch), France 8, Belgium 7.6, instead of the hitherto universally used 11 mm.—leads to the consideration of what the effect on the human body will be of the increased penetration of these bullets, which can pass through iron plates of 12 mm. (nearly half an inch), and deal planks of 1.1 metre (about a yard) in thickness—a penetration five or six times as great as that of the projectiles hitherto employed in the German Army. Professor Paul Bruns, the well-known surgeon of Tübingen, has published a work which attempts to give an experimentally scientific answer to this important question. His experiments were made with the Belgian Mauser Rifle, and the conclusions he has come to must be considered in all respects satisfactory from a humane point of view. He asserts that the hydraulic pressure in the wound is much diminished, partly on account of the smaller diameter of the bullet, and partly on account of the spring action of the thin steel coating which surrounds the soft lead core of the new projectile, so that the extensive tearing of the soft tissues of the body, such as the old lead bullets used to cause—and which often gave rise to the erroneous idea that explosive bullets were employed—will not occur. The new projectile which, at 100 metres, passes through four or five limbs and smashes up three thigh bones placed one behind the other, makes a smooth cylindrical opening, of less diameter than itself, through flesh. The wound made where the bullet enters is generally of less diameter than itself; the exit is a slit or a star-shaped opening with torn edges, about 6 to 8 mm. wide. At long ranges, 400 to 1,500 yards, the bones are not shattered, but bored through in a clean hole or channel. Hence, according to Dr. Bruns, the chances of healing bullet-wounds will, notwithstanding the much greater efficiency of the new rifle, be much more favourable than in the case of the larger bores. So it would appear that in all cases progress in the art of war leads to the diminution of human suffering!—*Ueber Land und Meer*.

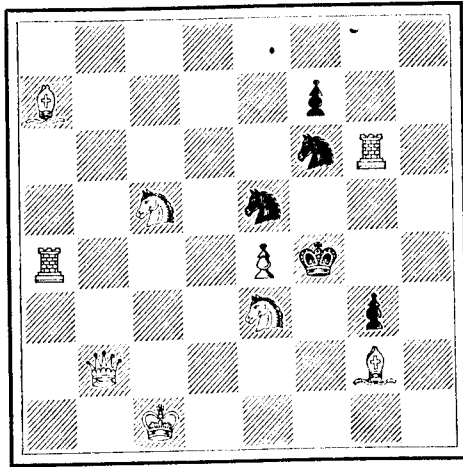
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 461.
By J. B. R.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 462.
By MR. ROBBINS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

- No. 455.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R-Q 5 | P x R |
| 2. B-Q 4 | P x Kt |
| 3. Q P x P mate | |
| | If 2. P-B 3 |
| 3. Kt-Q 6 mate | |

- No. 456.
R-Q B 8
- This problem should have a Black Kt on Black K 3 instead of a White Kt.

GAME IN THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENT FOR 1890, PLAYED BETWEEN MR. A. T. DAVISON AND MR. WM. BOULTBEE, MAY 12TH.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| MR. DAVISON.
White. | MR. BOULTBEE.
Black. | MR. DAVISON.
White. | MR. BOULTBEE.
Black. |
| 1. P-K 4 | P-K 4 | 23. R x R | Kt-Kt 6 |
| 2. Kt-K B 3 | Kt-Q B 3 | 24. R-Q 1 | R-Q 1 |
| 3. B-B 4 | Kt-K B 3 | 25. Kt-Kt 5 | R-Q 2 |
| 4. Q-K 2 | B-B 4 | 26. R-Q 3 | K Kt-R 4 |
| 5. P-Q B 3 | P-Q 3 | 27. R-K 3 | K-B 2 |
| 6. P-K R 3 | P-Q R 3 | 28. Kt-Q 2 | Kt-B 5 |
| 7. P-Q R 4 | B-K 3 | 29. R-B 3 + | K-Kt 1 |
| 8. B x B | P x B | 30. Kt-Kt 3 | P-Kt 3 |
| 9. Kt-Kt 5 | Q-K 2 | 31. Kt-Q B 1 | Kt-K 2 |
| 10. P-Q Kt 4 | B-R 2 | 32. Kt-Q 3 | P-B 3 |
| 11. P-Q 3 | P-R 3 | 33. Kt-B 3 | R-Q 3 |
| 12. Kt-B 3 | Castles K R | 34. Kt-B 4 | R-B 3 |
| 13. B-K 3 | P-Q 4 | 35. Q Kt-K 2 | P-K Kt 4 (b) |
| 14. B x B | R x B | 36. Kt-Q 3 | R x R |
| 15. P x P | P x P | 37. P x R | Kt-Q 7 (c) |
| 16. P-Q 4 | Kt-K 5 | 38. K-Kt 2 | K-B 2 |
| 17. Castles (a) | P x P | 39. P-B 4 | Kt-Kt 6 |
| 18. P-Kt 5 | P x P | 40. P x P | P x P |
| 19. Q x P | Q-B 4 | 41. P-B 4 | P x P |
| 20. Q x Q | Kt x Q | 42. Kt-K 5 + | K-K 3 |
| 21. P x P | R x P | 43. Kt x P + | K-B 4 |
| 22. Kt-B 3 | R x R | 44. Kt x B P | drawn game (d) |

NOTES.

- (a) This move loses a Pawn and makes Black's position very strong.
(b) Black should have played Kt-Kt 3, as by exchanging Rooks he gives White a chance of drawing by giving up his Knights for Black's Pawns.
(c) Kt-B 4 best.
(d) Black had overlooked the fact that White could draw by taking off Black's Pawns.

In the Tournament of the Toronto Chess Club for 1890, Mr. Wm. Boulton has won first place, and Mr. A. T. Davison second place.

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AYER'S act directly on the digestive APILLS organs, promoting a healthful action, imparting strength, and eradicating disease. These Pills contain no mercury, or other dangerous drug. **For the past two years I was troubled, constantly, with pain in the side and back. My stomach was also in a disordered condition. After taking many remedies, without relief, I tried Ayer's Pills, by the use of which, for only a few weeks, I was cured.—T. T. Sampson, Winona, Minn.

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AYER'S cured me of Dyspepsia after APILLS I had given up all hope of being well again. I was sick for a number of years with this complaint, suffering also from Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, and Debility, and was unable to work. Ayer's Pills were recommended to me. I took them, and, in one month, was completely cured.—Roland L. Larkin, Harlem, N. Y.

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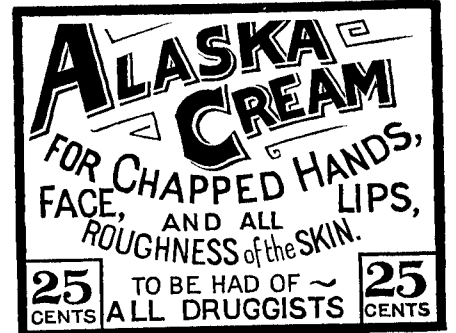
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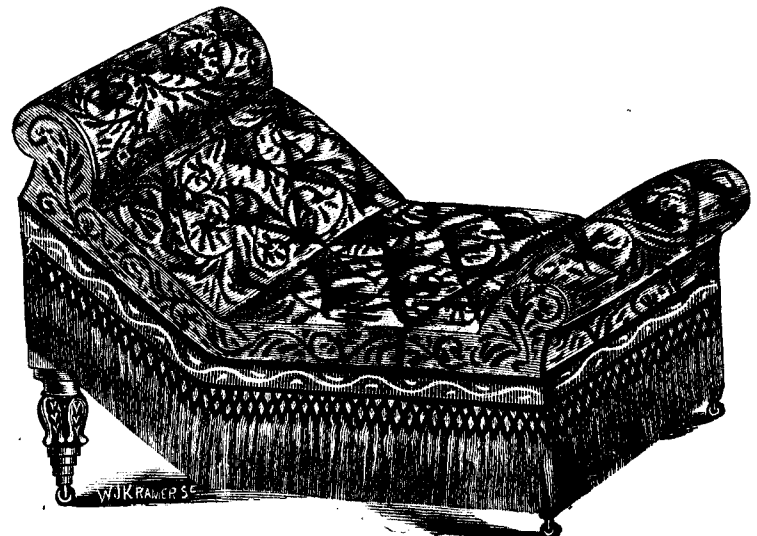
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A BRIDE'S CONFESSION

"Yes, dear, I am married now, and George and I are keeping house in the loveliest flat on 64th St. Well, yes, we did get married, somewhat suddenly. My health, you know, had for some time been very delicate, and Dr. Heavyweight told mamma that he feared I would follow poor, dear sister Belle, who died three years ago from wasting disease. Dear George was almost crazy when mamma told him what the doctor said, and I nearly cried my eyes out, but one day I overheard that hateful Nelly Parker say to her mother, 'I think that George Blavet is just too lovely for anything, and when the girl he's engaged to dies, and they say she is dying of a galloping consumption, I'm going to step into her shoes and become Mrs. George Blavet; now just you wait and see.' This spring I noticed George seemed to be almost resigned to the idea that we should never be married, and the thought that that deceitful hussy might get him after all nearly drove me crazy. One day I read the testimony of Lawyers Howe and Hummel as to the wonderful invigorating effect of DR. CAMPBELL'S ARSENIC WAFERS, and I resolved to try what they would do for me. I commenced their use on the 4th of July. George had just sailed for Europe on business for his firm. On Sept. 18 he returned. I was, from the use of the Wafers, by that time again a well woman, and so enraptured was he with my healthy and robust appearance, that he insisted we get married the very next day. I let not say him nay, and, as you will see by my card, I am now Mrs. George Blavet. Do call soon and let me introduce George to you; I am sure you will like him, he is so handsome, and as good as he is handsome. Good-by; be sure not to forget."

THE DEY OF ALGIERS I

The SHAH OF PERSIA and the SULTANS of TURKEY and MOROCCO now FATTEN and BEAUTIFY their Complexions exclusively on DR. CAMPBELL'S ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS. So great is the demand for these marvellous Wafers that their manufacture is continued day and night.

"The Shah found his harem in a state of disorder on his return to Persia.—N. Y. World, Oct. 12, 1889. Reason—Their supply of CAMPBELL'S WAFERS was exhausted."

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Magazine of American History

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1890.

- Columbus and his Theory of a New World. Frontispiece.
- Spanish Pioneer Houses of California. Illustrated. Charles Howard Shinn.
- Portrait of Philip Livingston, the Signer. Illustrated. The Editor.
- Constitutional Aspect of Kentucky's Struggle for Autonomy, 1784-1792. President Ethelbert D. Warfield, of Miami University.
- The Old Town of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Glimpses of its Early Social Life. John Carter.
- Colonel William Grayson. Roy Singleton.
- The Massachusetts Bay Psalm Book, 1640. Clement Ferguson.
- A Century of Cabinet Ministers. Geo. M. Paney.
- Columbus Explaining his Theory of a New World. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.
- Chauncey M. Depew on Washington Irving.
- Duel of Button Guinness, the Signer. Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D.
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Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, April 22nd, 1890.

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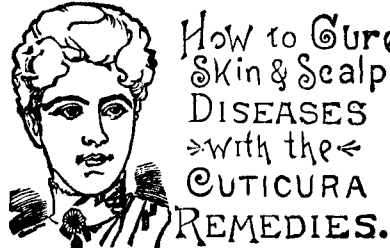


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